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Geneva, June 5th, 1935.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

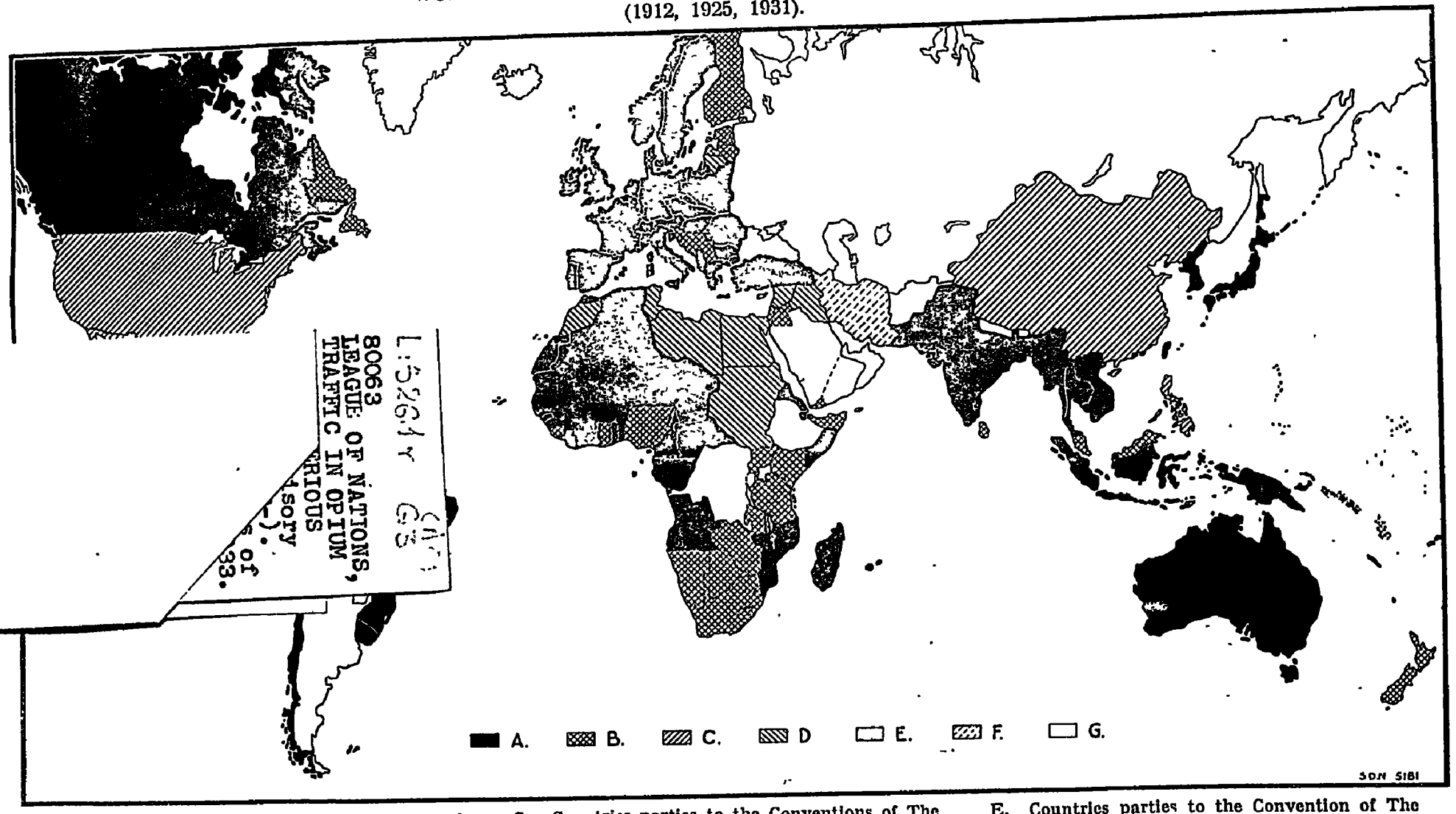
SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS ON THE TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS FOR THE YEAR 1933

I. SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS.

II. SYNOPTIC STATISTICAL TABLES.

Series of League of Nations Publications
XI. OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS
1935. XI. 4.

WORLD APPLICAT ..N OF THE OPIUM CONVENTIONS[1]
(1912, 1925, 1931).



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B. Countries parties to the Conventions of The Hague, 1912, and Geneva, 1925.

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F. Countries parties to the Limitation Convention, 1931, only.

G. Countries which are not parties to any convention.

[1] See also pages 10-11 and 112.

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INTRODUCTION.

Most of the Governments possessing territories where the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised have, for the first time, drawn up their special report for 1933 in accordance with the new form approved by the Council on September 22nd, 1933.

The new form of annual report on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, which was approved by the Council on January 14th, 1935, will, moreover, be used by the Governments in drawing up their reports for 1934. The furnishing of an annual report has now become a definite obligation in virtue of Article 21 of the Limitation Convention of 1931.

In view of these facts and of the ever-growing volume of information supplied to the Advisory Committee by means of the annual reports and in view also of the many very different aspects of the questions dealt with, it would seem to be advisable that the summaries should in future be preceded by an analytical introduction.

I. Analytical Statement relating to the Countries or Territories which have sent or have not sent their Annual Report.[1]

1. *Total Number of Annual Reports received for* 1933 *and their Classification by Continents.*

At the time when the present summary was completed, the Secretariat had received in all 126 *annual reports,* 18 of which related particularly to prepared opium.[2]

1 country and 6 territories furnished two separate reports, one relating particularly to the situation in regard to prepared opium and the other on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs. The total number of countries which furnished reports for 1933 was thus 45 and the total number of territories 74.

These countries and territories are classified by continents as follows :

Continent	Countries	Concessions or settlements	Dependencies, protectorates, colonies, etc.	Mandated territories	Total
Europe	28	—	2	—	30
America :					
North	3	—	—	—	3
Central	2	—	15	—	17
South	1	—	2	—	3
Asia	6	9	23	2	40
Africa	3	—	15	—	18
Oceania	2	—	4	2	8
Total	45	9	61	4 [3]	119 *

Of the countries which furnished an annual report for 1933, 7 are not members of the League of Nations, but are parties to at least one of the three chief international Conventions relating to opium and other dangerous drugs. These are :

Costa Rica
Egypt
Iceland
Monaco
Newfoundland
Sudan
United States of America

2. *Countries or Territories which furnished an Annual Report relating particularly to the Situation in regard to Prepared Opium.*

Of the countries or territories where the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised, 18 drew up their annual report on prepared opium for 1933 in accordance with the new form mentioned above. These countries or territories may be divided into two groups :

(a) Those which furnished a report on the situation in regard to prepared opium only :

Burma
Brunei
Federated Malay States
Unfederated Malay States [4]
Northern Shan States
Southern Shan States
Straits Settlements and Dependencies

[1] See also synoptic table showing the countries or territories which have sent or have not sent their annual report for the period 1929-1933, Annex I, page 108.

[2] For the names of the countries and territories which furnished these reports, see paragraph 2.

[3] The reports for 1933 submitted to the Council of the League of Nations by the mandatory Powers contained chapters on opium and other dangerous drugs in respect of the following territories : under Australian mandate—New Guinea, Nauru; under Belgian mandate—Ruanda-Urundi ; under British mandate—Cameroons, Palestine, Tanganyika ; under French mandate—Togoland, Cameroons, Syria and the Lebanon ; under Japanese mandate—the Caroline, Marianne and Marshall Islands, etc. ; under New Zealand mandate—Western Samoa; under South African mandate—South West Africa.

[4] Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu.

[5] The annual reports for the following 2 countries and 6 territories were received after the completion of the present summary: Czechoslovakia, U. S. S. R., Southern Rhodesia, Macao, Angola, Cape Verde Islands, Saint-Thomé and Principe, Portuguese India.

(b) Those which also furnished a report on the general situation in regard to traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs :

North Borneo	Netherlands Indies
Formosa	Sarawak
Hong-Kong	Siam
Kwantung Leased Territory	

3. *Countries or Territories which furnished an Annual Report for the First Time.*

For 1933, 3 countries, 6 foreign concessions in China and 1 mandated territory for the first time sent to the League of Nations an annual report on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs. These countries or territories were :

Europe :

Irish Free State.

America :

Newfoundland.

Asia :

Afghanistan.[1]
French concessions in Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin.
Italian concession in Tientsin.
Japanese concessions in Hankow and Tientsin.

Further, Costa Rica, which had not sent any report since 1929, once more furnished its report for the year under consideration.

4. *Countries which have never furnished the League of Nations with any Annual Report on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs.*

Without counting dependencies, protectorates, colonies, etc., there are 13 countries which have never sent any annual report. These are the following :

(a) States Members of the League of Nations and parties to at least one of the three chief international Conventions relating to opium and other dangerous drugs :

Central America :

Dominican Republic, Honduras, Salvador.[2]

South America :

Ecuador, Peru.

Africa :

Liberia.[3]

(b) States non-members of the League of Nations, but parties to at least one of the three chief international Conventions relating to opium :

Europe :

San Marino.

(c) States Members of the League of Nations, but parties to no international Convention relating to opium :

South America :

Argentine, Paraguay.

Africa :

Ethiopia.[4]

(d) States non-members of the League of Nations and parties to no international Convention relating to opium :

Europe :

Liechtenstein.

Asia :

Sa'udi Arabia.

---

[1] This was a report for 1932, received late.
[2] The Government of this country transmitted general information to the Secretariat on June 20th, 1923, but without stating to what year it referred.
[3] By letters dated May 8th, 1923, and February 20th, 1924, the Government of Liberia informed the Secretariat that there is no traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs in that country.
[4] In its letter dated October 23rd, 1923, the Government of this country stated that there is no manufacture, consumption or traffic in the country and that the very small quantities imported are intended for medical use.

5. *Countries and Territories which had previously furnished an Annual Report for One of the Earlier Years but have not sent any Report for* 1933.

Up to the time when the present summary was completed, the Secretariat had received no annual report for 1933 from the following 13 countries and 29 territories, which had previously transmitted to the League an annual report for at least one of the earlier years :

Europe :

Albania, Luxemburg.

America :

Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, French Guiana, Haiti, Martinique, Mexico, Panama, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Venezuela.

Asia :

French India, International Settlement of Kulangsu (Amoy), Kwangchow Wan, Syria and Lebanon, Trans-Jordan.

Africa :

French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Algeria, Cameroons, Kenya, Mozambique, St. Helena, Seychelles, Somaliland, Togoland, Zanzibar.

Oceania :

French Settlements, Papua, Tonga.

6. *Situation in* 1933 *compared with that in* 1932.

Taking into account reports received for the first time and also cases of countries or territories which formerly furnished reports and have not done so for 1933, it will be seen that, in regard to the number of reports received, there is little change in 1933 as compared with other years. For 1932, 47 countries and 73 territories—*i.e.*, a total of 120—transmitted an annual report to the League of Nations, in addition to which 11 annual reports for the same year were sent in late.[1] For 1933, on the other hand, the figures are 45 countries and 74 territories.*

II. Method followed by the Secretariat in preparing the Present Document.

7. *Reports that are not summarised.*

Some of the annual reports received by the Secretariat—in particular those relating to colonies—contain no fresh or important information. They have therefore been neither summarised nor included in the present document. This applies to 1 country and 12 territories as follows :

Europe :

Iceland.

America :

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Falkland Islands and Dependencies (British), Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent.

Asia:

Sarawak (British), British concession of Shameen in China.

Africa :

Gold Coast, Nyasaland (British).

Oceania :

Gilbert and Ellice Islands (British).

Further, for lack of time, the Secretariat has not summarised reports received after April 1st, 1935—namely, those from Czechoslovakia, U. S. S. R., Southern Rhodesia, Macao, Angola, Cape Verde Islands, St-Thomé and Principe, Portuguese India.

8. *Reports given in Greater Detail.*

113 annual reports for 1933 have been summarised by the Secretariat and included in the present document. Of these reports, those given in detail fall into two categories—namely :

(a) *Those sent to the Secretariat for the first time ;*[2]

(b) *Those furnished in accordance with the new form of annual report relating particularly to the situation in regard to prepared opium.*[3]

---

[1] These were the reports from 1 country and 10 territories—viz., *Asia* : Afghanistan (October 4th, 1934), Portuguese India (July 26th, 1934) ; *Africa* : Angola, Portuguese Guinea, Mozambique, Timor, Cape Verde Islands (July 26th, 1934) Northern Rhodesia (October 26th, 1934),; *America*: British Colonies : Bermuda (September 13th, 1934), Grenada (September 21st, 1934), Trinidad and Tobago (September 12th, 1934).

[2] See information given in Chapter I, paragraph 3.

[3] See information given in Chapter I, paragraph 2.

* Excluding the 2 countries and 6 territories indicated in footnote * page 5.

As the information supplied with regard to prepared opium in accordance with the old form (heading 6) was less detailed than that furnished in accordance with the new form, the Secretariat has thought it advisable to provide a very full summary, taking particular account of the following points :

(1) Legislative and administrative measures ;
(2) Measures adopted in 1933 as regards the campaign against the use of prepared opium ;
(3) Scientific research ;
(4) Other important information—*e.g.*, concerning the treatment of drug addicts, the social classes to which opium-smokers belong, the system employed in the control of dross and its use, illicit traffic, etc.

9. *Information that is not summarised.*

The following information, on the other hand, has, in general, been omitted from the present document :

(a) Information which has for several years been reproduced annually in the reports and which has therefore already been included in one of the summaries ;
(b) Information that is dealt with or will be dealt with in a separate document prepared by the Secretariat—*e.g.*, information in regard to the list of drug factories, detailed information concerning individual cases of illicit traffic, etc. ;[1]
(c) Information on the import-certificate system, which contains nothing new but amounts merely to a statement that the system is working satisfactorily ;
(d) Statistical information given either in the synoptic tables which form the second part of this document, or in the statistical returns annexed to the Permanent Central Opium Board's report to the Council.

To facilitate the tracing of such information as has not been summarised, a reference is given in each case.

III. Way in which the Information summarised is given.

10. *Numbering of Headings.*

The information has been summarised in respect of each question. Each heading is given the same number as the relevant question in the annual report form. As the form for the special report on prepared opium differs completely from that for the annual report on opium and other dangerous drugs, the numbering of each heading of the summary of the special report on prepared opium does not agree with that of the other reports. In order to indicate more clearly the nature of the information given under each heading of the summary of Group A, a list of the headings included in the annual report form is attached to the top of the last page of this summary (see page 83).

11. *Way in which the Summary of Reports is given.*

The reports are given in the same order as in 1932—*i.e.*, they are grouped by continents, countries being, in their turn, arranged in alphabetical order under each continent.

As in previous years, this document includes two parts :

(1) Summary of annual reports ;
(2) Synoptic statistical tables.

As, however, for 1933, some Governments furnished a special annual report on the situation in regard to prepared opium in their territories where the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised, the summaries relating to prepared opium are grouped separately in the document, see page 84.

Two new tables have been added to the synoptic statistical tables in order to include information furnished in accordance with the new form for annual reports on prepared opium. One of these tables summarises the information given for 1933 concerning the numbers of retail establishments, smoking-establishments, persons prosecuted, convicted or acquitted ; statistics concerning dross and also quantities of raw opium and prepared opium seized and stocks at the end of 1933. The other table gives the statistics for 1933 relating to gross and net revenue derived from the opium monopoly and expenditure incurred in connection with the control exercised over consumption and the campaign against the opium-smoking habit.

12. *Summaries Annexed : Explanations given by Three Governments in regard to Questions raised during the Advisory Committee's Examination of Reports for* 1932.

In reply to questions raised during the Advisory Committee's examination of the annual reports for 1932, at its eighteenth session, the Governments of Haiti, Italy and Venezuela transmitted, after the close of the session, explanations or particulars requested by the Advisory Committee. As the information contained in these replies supplements that already given

[1] *In regard to cases of illicit traffic, however, the information on the following points has been summarised : Number of prosecutions, convictions and penalties imposed, quantities of drugs seized and confiscated, prices of opium and other dangerous drugs on the illicit market, ascertained origin of drugs seized, methods adopted by smugglers, etc.*

in the annual reports of these three countries for 1932, the Secretariat has not included it in the summary of the annual reports by those countries for 1933, but has annexed it to the present document [1] to enable the Advisory Committee to consider these questions which are to some extent connected with certain questions covered by the annual reports for 1933.

IV. Analytical Statement of Countries Parties to the Three International Conventions and Agreements relating to Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, with Special Reference to the Position since 1933.

13. *Total Number of States Parties to the Conventions and Agreements.*

(a) *International Opium Convention, signed at The Hague on January 23rd,* 1912.—In 1933, one country—namely, Turkey—acceded to this Convention, bringing the total number of States parties to this Convention up to 58. It is therefore still the Convention with the largest number of States parties thereto.

(b) *International Opium Convention, signed at Geneva on February 19th,* 1925.—Five countries have acceded to this Convention since the year 1933 (1933, Turkey, Chile; 1934, Honduras, Ecuador; 1935, Costa Rica), bringing the total number of States parties to this Convention up to 52.

(c) *Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on July 13th,* 1931.—In 1932, 9 countries ratified the 1931 Convention. During 1933, 31 countries ratified or acceded to this Convention, bringing the total number up to 40. In 1934, 9 countries were added to the list of States parties to this Convention and, during the month of April 1935, 2 countries (Ecuador and Panama) also acceded; consequently, the total number of countries parties to the Convention at present is 51.*

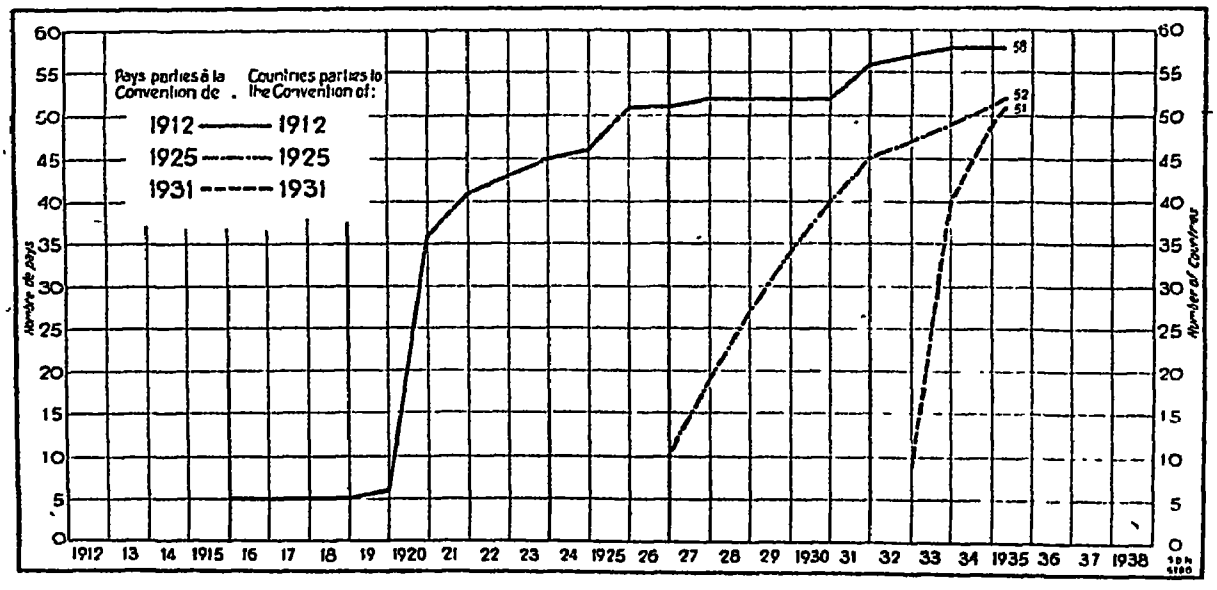
(d) *Agreement concerning the Suppression of the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in and Use of Prepared Opium, signed at Geneva on February 11th,* 1925.—In 1928, all countries (7) which may become parties to the Geneva Agreement had ratified it.

(e) *Agreement for the Suppression of Opium-Smoking, signed at Bangkok on November 27th,* 1931.[2]—In 1933, three countries ratified this Agreement—namely, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France and the Netherlands. In 1934, two further countries (Portugal and Siam) ratified the Agreement.

Since Japan and India have not yet ratified, the Agreement has not come into force, in accordance with the provisions of Article VI.

14. *Some Observations on the Annual Increase in the Number of Countries Parties to the Three Principal Conventions.*

The annual increase in the number of countries parties to the three international Conventions in force relating to opium and other dangerous drugs is shown in the following graph.



On examining this graph, the following points emerge:

(a) Although the total number of countries parties to the 1931 Convention is smaller than that of the countries parties to the 1912 and 1925 Conventions, the annual increase in the number of countries parties to the 1931 Convention is much larger than in the case of the two other Conventions; in three years, up to the present date, the number of countries

[1] See Annex III, page 113.
[2] This Agreement has not yet come into force.
* During the twentieth Session of the Advisory Committee, the governments, of Estonia, New Zealand and Japan informed the Secretariat of their ratification. The instrument of ratification of Japan was deposited at the Secretariat on June 3rd, 1935. The total number of parties will thus be raised to 54.

parties to this Convention (9 at the end of 1932) has risen to 51. While the Limitation Convention has been ratified by 40 countries in the two and a half years since its conclusion, the Geneva Convention has only reached this figure in six years.

(b) Although, since 1933, the number of countries which had recently become parties to the 1925 Convention was relatively lower than in the case of the 1931 Convention, the curve representing the annual total of these countries, which tends to increase each year, clearly shows a certain parallel movement in the interest shown by certain countries in these two Conventions.

(c) As regards the 1912 Convention, the number of States parties to the Convention jumped suddenly from 6 to 36 in 1920. This was the result of Article 295 of the Versailles Treaty, or a corresponding article in some other peace treaty.

15. *Participation of Countries in the Three Principal Conventions.*

It is interesting to note which countries are parties to all the three principal Conventions and which are parties to only one or two of them.

All the necessary information will be found on examining the list of parties to these conventions [1] and the map to be found on the back of the first page of this document. The following are some of the figures of special interest :

(a)	Number of countries parties to the three Conventions	39
(b)	Number of countries parties to two Conventions only (1912 and 1925)	9
(c)	Number of countries parties to two Conventions only (1912 and 1931)	8
(d)	Number of countries parties to two Conventions only (1925 and 1931)	4
(e)	Number of countries parties to the 1912 Convention only	3
(f)	Number of countries parties to the 1931 Convention only	1
(g)	Number of countries not parties to any Convention	7

[1] See Annex 11. page 112.

Part I.

A. SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FORM APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL ON MAY 14TH, 1930.

EUROPE.

Germany.

33/16.

1. The following *laws and orders* have been promulgated during 1933:

(a) Third Order by the Reich Minister of the Interior concerning the prescription of medicines containing narcotics and their delivery by chemists, dated May 20th, 1933;

(b) Law amending the Opium Law of May 22nd, 1933;

(c) Fourth Order, dated August 5th, 1933, by the Reich Minister of the Interior concerning extension of the provisions of the Opium Law to an additional drug.

8. 8 *firms* hold a licence for the manufacture of narcotics.

At the end of 1933, 450 *firms* and *some* 100 *authorities* and *scientific institutions* held a licence for trading in narcotics. The licence granted to these authorities and scientific institutions covers solely the purchase of narcotics for scientific purposes.

9. In 1933, 327 *persons* were *sentenced* for breaches of the Opium Law; of these, 58 were sentenced to imprisonment[1] for a period not exceeding one month; 102 for more than one and not more than six months; 44 to imprisonment for more than six months; 90 to fines not exceeding 200 RM.; 38 to fines of more than 200 RM. and not more than 1 000 RM.; 6 to fines of over 1 000 RM.

In 23 cases, narcotics were *seized and confiscated* by order of the courts—namely: 1 kg. 90 grm. cocaine base, 5 kg. 128 grm. morphine base, 103 grm. diacetylmorphine base, 697 grm. opium powder, 1 kg. 520 grm. opium tincture, 7 grm. pantopon, 4 grm. eucodal base.

These narcotics were either destroyed or used for lawful purposes.

In 4 cases of *illicit import* of narcotics into Germany, the following amounts were seized: 213 kg. of raw opium, 4 kg. of morphine base. Of this raw opium, 41 kg. were used for lawful purposes. A decision regarding the use to which the remaining raw opium will be put cannot be taken until the proceedings have been concluded.

The morphine has not yet been used.

11. No figures can be given as regards the manufacture, import, export or use of *codeine*, as this substance was only made subject to the German Opium Law in 1934.

Austria.

33/8.

1. Preparations were made for the introduction of the *quarterly reports* on the production and conversion of narcotic drugs to be sent in by authorised firms.

2. In the case of countries which have not adopted, or not yet adopted, the import certificate system, confirmation is required of the fact that the firm in question is authorised to trade in drugs.

8. In 1933, there were 19 *firms*[2] to which special authorisation was granted for 1933 to prepare, convert, acquire and possess narcotic drugs, and 15 firms to which special authorisation was issued to acquire and possess narcotic drugs.[3]

9. As in 1932, there was a *further reduction in the number of contraventions* of the narcotics regulations in 1933. Not a single case of international smuggling of narcotic drugs was recorded or dealt with in any part of Austria. The authorities did not on any occasion seize large quantities of narcotic drugs.

On the other hand, a few cases of fraud perpetrated with *adulterated narcotics* or with substitutes such as edible soda, etc., were dealt with.

There was also a slight decrease in the number of *forged prescriptions* as compared with the previous year.

According to the report, the *reason for these developments* is apparently to be found, apart from the rigorous campaign against the traffic in narcotics and their abuse, which is being carried on by all the Austrian departments concerned, in the general scarcity of money, one of the main effects of which has been to bring about a gradual decline in the abuse of narcotics. A further cause might be mentioned: a number of addicts, who had been in the habit of consuming large quantities of morphine, died in 1933.

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[1] In some cases, in addition to a fine.
[2] These firms restricted themselves to the conversion of drugs; they did not manufacture.
[3] For the names and addresses of these firms, see document O.C./A.R.1933.8.

In 1933, *fines* of 5 to 200 schillings were imposed in 19 cases for breaches of the regulation concerning poisonous substances, or for inadequate keeping of poison registers.

During 1933, the following quantities of *narcotic drugs were seized* : 90 ampoules of morphine ; about 1 kg. 600 grm. of adulterated cocaine ; about 250 grm. of opium as such. The adulterated cocaine seized will be destroyed.

11. The documents relating to the manufacture, import, export and consumption of *codeine* will not be available in their complete form before 1934.

12. *(a)* The report contains the figures for stocks, imports, exports and consumption of the various narcotic drugs for the purpose of tracing their movements. These figures show that there has been a *decrease in lawful consumption* of raw opium, medicinal opium, morphine, dilaudide, cocaine and preparations of hemp, and that there has been *no increase.*

(b) Appended to the report are two statistical tables giving details with regard to *drug addicts admitted to institutions* in 1933—sex, age and occupation of 133 drug addicts (see document O.C./A.R.1933.8).

Belgium.

33/41.

1. When the firm of S. A. Produits Bios, Etablissements Coutelier Frères, 37, rue de Potter, Brussels, began to manufacture opium and coca-leaf alkaloids in May 1933, it was thought necessary to *amend Article* 5 *of the Royal Decree* of December 31st, 1930, in order to enable the company to fill orders received from abroad. Under Article 5, narcotics could only be exported when they were accessory to a consignment of medicaments.

It was consequently amended by the *Royal Decree of May 11th*, 1933, which authorised the export of products manufactured in Belgium.

2 *decrees* were issued on October 20th, 1933, in order to give effect to the 1931 Convention. One of these decrees provides in particular that persons licensed to manufacture narcotic drugs may not manufacture larger quantities than are annually notified to them. The other decree amends some of the provisions of the Regulation of December 31st, 1930.

The list of substances covered by the latter has been amplified to comply with the obligations arising out of the 1931 Convention and the recommendations of the League of Nations. At present, therefore, all morphine esters, morphine-N-oxide, and preparations containing even the smallest quantity of dihydrohydrooxycodeinone, dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acetyldihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphine, the esters of these substances or the salts of the latter or their esters, come under the Regulation.

The provisions of the regulation regarding manufacture, import and wholesale trade, including sales to pharmacists, have been extended to *methylmorphine* and *ethylmorphine.*

Lastly, special provisions, in conformity with those laid down in the 1931 Convention, have been enacted for the *export of diacetylmorphine.*

Immediately national manufacture became capable of supplying the country's medical requirements, all persons licensed to import narcotic drugs were notified, in conformity with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the 1931 Convention, that, as Belgian manufacturers were able to produce sufficient quantities of morphine diacetylmorphine and cocaine, hydrochloride, codeine and ethylmorphine, no more *import permits* would be issued for any of these substances.

2. *Import certificates* were required and submitted for all exports in 1933, except in the case of countries which have not yet regulated the trade in methylmorphine and ethylmorphine. Countries which do not yet require an import certificate for the drugs in group II were notified of consignments sent to their nationals by the despatch, for endorsement, of a copy of the export permit.

3. The *internal regulations* which enable a close check to be kept on the stocks of narcotic drugs held by pharmacists, doctors and veterinary surgeons continue to give complete satisfaction. There has been no difficulty in applying these regulations.

6. The police authorities discovered no *opium-smoking dens* in 1933.

On the other hand, 6 *kg. of opium* for smoking, carried in two suitcases by two Chinese, was seized in 1933. The product was packed in 1-kg. parcels, without marks or numbers. The two accused were sentenced to one year's imprisonment each and a fine of 7 000 francs, or three months' imprisonment in lieu thereof. The prepared opium has not yet been disposed of.

7. There is no smuggling or illicit traffic in *Indian hemp* in Belgium.

8. 2 *firms* are licensed to *manufacture* narcotic drugs. Consequently, Belgium is no longer dependent upon foreign sources for her medical requirements of morphine, cocaine, diacetylmorphine, codeine and ethylmorphine. Although Belgian firms also manufacture powdered opium, opium extract and an equivalent of "pantopon", import certificates are still issued for these products.

The 2 firms mentioned above treated 3 850 kg. of raw opium in 1933, which produced 419 kg. of basic morphine ; 356 kg. of the latter were converted into substances not covered by the Convention (codeine and ethylmorphine) and 7 kg. were converted into diacetylmorphine.

Coutelier Bros. is the only firm that manufactures diacetylmorphine, cocaine, codeine and ethylmorphine. In 1933, 121 kg. of crude cocaine were treated and 103 kg. of cocaine were produced.

33 *wholesalers* hold licences to import, purchase, possess and sell narcotic drugs.

92 *others* are licensed to make purchases in Belgium, to possess narcotic drugs and to sell them to pharmacists. This may seem rather a large number, but it should be borne in mind that some of these licensees do not sell the whole range of narcotic products, but only a few specialities classified as narcotic drugs (eye-drops, ointments, cough-mixtures, etc.).

9. Various quantities of drugs were *seized*, in many cases only a few tubes of morphine or a few grammes of cocaine.

The *sentences imposed* by the courts were particularly heavy if regard is had to the very small quantities seized.

9 offenders were given sentences varying from two months' to two years' imprisonment and fines of 2 100 to 10 500 francs.

The report contains information relating to 3 special cases of illicit traffic, summarised in the Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures.[1]

11. 311 kg. of *codeine* and 8 kg. 650 grm. of ethylmorphine hydrochloride were produced from 356 kg. of basic morphine.

The following quantities were *exported* between September 1933 and January 1st, 1934 : pure codeine, 46 kg. 500 grm. ; codeine phosphate, 60 kg. ; ethylmorphine hydrochloride, 1 kg. 750 grm. ; codeine hydrochloride, 56 kg. 760 grm.

As the first annual stocktaking took place on January 1st, 1934, the annual consumption of codeine and ethylmorphine cannot be computed until stocks have been taken on January 1st next.

United Kingdom.[2]

33/37.

1. During the year, the following *enactments* relating to dangerous drugs passed into law :

On August 8th, 1933, an Order-in-Council was made under Section 2 (3) of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1932, *applying*, with certain modifications, Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, to *codeine* and *dionin* and their respective salts. The effect of the Order was to make it unlawful, as from October 1st, 1933, to import or export these drugs except under licence.

On December 15th, 1933, Regulations (known as the *Methylmorphine and Ethylmorphine Regulations*, 1933) were made for controlling the manufacture, possession and wholesale distribution of codeine and dionin and their respective salts. The Regulations came into force on January 1st, 1934.

By Provisional Rule dated September 13th, 1933, the Dangerous Drugs (Benzoylmorphine) Regulations, 1928, were repealed and the Dangerous Drugs (Consolidation) Regulations, 1928, were amended so that the latter now apply to *benzoylmorphine* and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing benzoylmorphine. These alterations were made purely for the purpose of simplification and have not altered the legal requirement that all transactions in this drug must be licensed or authorised by the Secretary of State.

4. The international co-operation referred to in the last annual report has been actively maintained and there has been frequent *intercommunication* of information regarding the movements or activities of persons concerned, or suspected of being concerned, in the illicit traffic.

8. *(a) Manufacture in* 1933.—Figures given in the report and showing the manufacture of morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine are inserted in the synoptical statistical tables (see Table VII, page 132).

In addition to these figures, the following figures showing the manufacture were given for 1933 : Medicinal opium, 2 311 kg. (5 085 lb.) ; extracts of Indian hemp, 232 kg. (8 164 oz.) ; tinctures of Indian hemp, 493 kg. (17 371 oz.). (For codeine, ethylmorphine and apomorphine, see paragraph 11, *infra.*)

(b) Firms and Persons licensed to manufacture Drugs.—The report contains a list of the names and addresses of the firms licensed to manufacture medicinal opium, morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine.

Licences were granted again during 1933 to 5 *firms* for the manufacture of medicinal opium, to 2 for the manufacture of morphine and to 2 for the manufacture of diacetylmorphine ; 1 firm was granted a licence for the manufacture of cocaine.

Any qualified pharmacist is authorised to manufacture in the ordinary course of his retail business any extract or tincture of Indian hemp.

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[1] See document O.C.294 *(s.)* page 28 and *(v)* pages 21 and 84.
[2] This report covers Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

Dihydrohydrooxycodeinone, dihydrocodeinone, benzoylmorphine, dihydromorphinone and esters of morphine other than diacetylmorphine are not manufactured in this country.

(c) Persons authorised to possess, to use or to deal in Drugs.—During the year 1933, 17 *persons* in charge of private dispensaries were *licensed to be in possession of* one or more of the drugs for supply, on doctors' prescription, to members of the dispensary.

6 *schools of pharmacy* were licensed to be in possession of certain dangerous drugs for the purpose of instruction of the students.

6 *persons* were licensed to possess various drugs for analytical and research work, and 2 persons were licensed to be in possession of specimens of certain of the drugs.

23 *unregistered veterinary surgeons* were licensed to be in possession of certain drugs for use in the treatment of animals.

20 *persons* were licensed to possess one or more of the drugs for the purpose of manufacturing proprietary medicines.

15 *persons* were licensed to possess certain drugs for the purpose of manufacturing medicines required in the treatment of animals.

There were 126 *wholesale druggists* licensed to deal in one or more of the drugs, and, in addition, 15 *persons* were licensed to "procure" *(i.e.*, act as agents) and 17 *persons* were licensed as merchants or brokers in respect of one or more of the drugs.

No person in this country has been authorised to possess and supply benzoylmorphine or the esters of morphine (other than diacetylmorphine).

During the year, 2 firms of *wholesale chemists* were licensed to supply dihydrocodeinone and dihydromorphinone, and 1 to supply dihydrohydrooxycodeinone.

9. There were 28 *convictions* during the year for offences against the Dangerous Drugs Acts. 14 persons were sentenced to *imprisonment* for periods varying from one month or less to twelve months. 28 persons were *fined* from £5 or less to £100 or more.

There were *no important seizures* in the United Kingdom during the year nor are there any indications of illicit traffic on any appreciable scale or of the organisation of illicit traffic in the United Kingdom.

Of cases which have now been rounded off, there has been nothing in any way approaching the scale or significance of the Eliopoulos affair, to which reference was made in last year's report; but a number of lesser cases has exemplified the value of co-operation and it may be of interest to mention 2 *cases in which the United Kingdom was directly concerned.*

The first case was a further episode in the history of the traffic between *Antwerp, London and Montreal* to which reference was made last year. In the late summer of 1933, information was received pointing to the implication of certain members of the crew of another ship of the same line, the s.s. *Beaverhill.* The information was communicated to the Canadian authorities, but investigations by them proved for the time being abortive. In September, however, on fresh information, the London police were able to affect the arrest of one of the officers of the vessel on his landing in London in possession of a small quantity of opium. Statements made by him pointed to the fact that his supplies had been obtained from one Karl Jorgenson, a Norwegian resident in Belgium, and there appears little doubt that the latter was the source of supply of this and other parcels designed for the illicit traffic. Jorgenson was, it is understood, expelled from Belgium in December 1933.

The other case, that of *Gandarillas,* may prove to be of more importance. Gandarillas, a Spanish subject, was found on arriving at Southampton from Havre on a transatlantic liner to be in possession of 140 lb. (64 kg.) of opium. It is thought that it was the intention that he should transfer it to someone on board the vessel but that this plan had miscarried. In the first instance, it was impossible to obtain any information in connection with his source of supply, but communications were maintained with the German police and it has now been learned that Gandarillas had been in touch in Hamburg with one Otto Janffmann, who proved to be identical with the well-known trafficker Edward Bender, who had, when released on bail in America, fled to Europe. The latter, according to the last information received, was awaiting trial in Hamburg for a number of offences both in connection with narcotics and otherwise.

11. *(a) Codeine.*—Amount manufactured, 1 019 kg. (35 890 oz.); amount imported by manufacturers (re-imports of codeine previously exported), 102 kg. (3 590 oz.); amount imported by other persons licensed under the Dangerous Drugs Acts (approximately), 8 kg. (297 oz.); amount exported direct by manufacturers, 664 kg. (23 366 oz.); amount exported by other persons licensed under the Dangerous Drugs Acts (approximately), 119 kg. (4 184 oz.); stock in hands of manufacturers at January 1st, 1933, 227 kg. (7 979 oz.); stock in hands of manufacturers at December 31st, 1933, 300 kg. (10 546 oz.).

(b) Ethylmorphine.—The amount of ethylmorphine manufactured was 88 kg. (3 110 oz.).

(c) Apomorphine.—The amount of apomorphine manufactured was 2 kg. (62 oz.).

Bulgaria.

33/9.

1. Bulgaria acceded to the 1931 Convention in 1933.

Decree No. 500, of May 23rd, 1933, prohibits *the manufacture of diacetylmorphine*, its salts and derivatives, except strictly in accordance with Article 10, paragraph 2, of the 1931 Convention. For both the manufacture and the export of any quantity whatever of this drug an authorisation must be obtained in advance from the Directorate-General of Public Health.

By Order No. 7792, of June 19th, 1933, *trade in raw opium* is confined to persons who hold a special authorisation from the Directorate-General of Public Health to engage in such trade. Persons trading in raw opium and manufactured drugs are required to furnish the Directorate-General with quarterly statistics on the movements of opium and other narcotic drugs.

3. The number of firms authorised to import narcotic drugs into Bulgaria has been limited.

Producers of raw opium are required to supply *data as to the area cultivated* with *Papaver somniferum* and the quantity of raw opium produced.

5. The area sown with papaver probably varies between 1 713 and 4 100 decares (171 and 410 hectares) and the *opium produced* between 1 897 and 5 076 kg. The final figures will be communicated later.

7. The cultivation of *Indian hemp* and the preparation of *hashish* being prohibited in Bulgaria, the local organs of the Ministry of National Economy (agronomes) and of the Directorate-General of Public Health exercise surveillance over the sowing of Indian hemp; any grown is cut and destroyed.

8. *Information relating to the seven narcotic drug factories*[1] *in Bulgaria in* 1933.—In 1933, the following narcotic drug factories existed in Bulgaria:

(a) First Bulgarian Factory for the Production of Alkaloids, Ltd., at Krasno-Selo, near Sofia. This factory closed down in May 1933. Towards the end of 1933, it contained raw opium having a morphine content of about 13 kg. 205 grm. The remainder of the output was regularly sold to firms in the country which had the necessary authorisation. No illicit manufacture by this factory has been discovered.

(b) Factory for Chemical Products and Alkaloids, I. Anavi and B. Anavi, Sofia. During the first half of 1933, this factory purchased and prepared 290 kg. of opium, in respect of which it declared 14 kg. 200 grm. of *codein phosphoricum* and 200 grm. of basic morphine. The Directorate-General of Public Health became suspicious of its activities and seized its output. By Order No. 1134, of August 4th, 1933, its licence was withdrawn. The factory was dismantled and no longer exists. The owners brought an action against the Directorate-General of Public Health on account of this measure. Investigations with a view to proving the guilt of the Brothers Anavi are still proceeding.

(c) Factory for Pharmaceutical and Chemical Products and Alkaloids, St. Lazoff & Sons, Radomir. According to information obtained by the Directorate-General of Public Health, 570 kg. of opium entered the factory. In February 1933, the factory was closed by the health authorities and the narcotic drugs found there were seized (12 kg. 594 grm. of impure diacetylmorphine). This factory was not working from the time it was closed until the end of 1933.

(d) "Labor" Laboratory for Pharmaco-Chemical and Other Products, Ltd., Sofia. In 1933, this factory prepared 23 kg. of opium. No illicit activities were recorded in 1933.

(e) Pharmaceutical Products Factory, St. Mladenoff, Sofia. In 1933, this factory prepared 146 kg. of opium with a content of about 13 kg. 700 grm. of basic morphine. Although it is under suspicion, the Directorate-General of Public Health has not yet been able to obtain conclusive evidence of illicit activities.

(f) Chemical Products Factory of Peter Datcheff & Co., village of *Kniajevo*, district of Sofia. Authorisation to manufacture narcotic drugs was given in November 1933, but up to the end of 1933 the factory had not produced anything.

(g) "Oustrem" Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products Laboratory, Ltd., near Sofia, Tzaribrod District. Authority to produce narcotic drugs was given in November 1933, but nothing had been produced by the end of that year.

9. No *illicit factories* for the manufacture of narcotic drugs were discovered in Bulgaria in 1933, in spite of the efforts of the Directorate-General of Public Health and of the criminal investigation authorities. Nearly all the reports received on this subject were followed up and search was made in several places, except in the Department of Petritch, but no positive information with regard to the clandestine manufacture of narcotic drugs could be obtained.

Apart from the drugs *seized* at the St. Lazoff Factory, at Radomir, 13 kg. 85 grm. of impure diacetylmorphine—also manufactured in the St. Lazoff factory—were seized on February 14th, 1933, near the Yugoslav frontier. The substances seized (hashish, codeine and diacetylmorphine) were deposited with the Directorate-General of Public Health.

The report contains full particulars of the Garabed Radayan and Stephanos Macridis cases, which have already been summarised in document O.C.294*(u)* (see pages 31 and 32).

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[1] The five factories mentioned under *(a)*, *(b)*, *(c)*, *(d)* and *(e)* were legally established in 1932 (see document C.312.M.189. 1934.XI).

Denmark.

33/12.

1. *Decree* by the Ministry of the Interior of April 10th, 1933, extending the provisions of the Law relating to the Manufacture of and Trade in Opium, etc., of March 31st, 1930.

7. *Indian hemp* is not cultivated but is imported and used for manufacturing galenical preparations. No Indian hemp has been seized.

9. In 1933, there was *no prosecution* for infringement of the regulations relating to the manufacture of and trade in narcotic drugs, nor have any such drugs been seized.

Free City of Danzig.

33/34.

1. In 1933, the following *Regulations and Laws* were promulgated :

(a) On January 4th, 1933, Regulations dated November 2nd, 1932, publishing the 1931 Convention ;

(b) On December 9th, 1933, Regulations amending the Opium Law ;

(c) On December 9th, 1933, second Regulations amending the Regulations concerning the Prescription of Medicaments containing Narcotic Drugs and their Dispensing by Pharmacies ;

(d) On December 30th, 1933, second Regulations bringing a further drug—benzylmorphine (peronine)—under the provisions of the Opium Law.

3. There are no available data concerning the methods of treatment requiring the use of narcotic drugs.

The checking and control are effected by means of *monthly statements* submitted by the pharmacists and wholesalers, whose stock-books of narcotic drugs are subject to examination.

The *consumption* of drugs has *decreased* as compared with last year.

The *annual consumption* for a population of about 408 000 amounted to : Medicinal opium : 8 kg. 774 grm. ;[1] Morphine and its salts : 4 kg. 443 grm. ; Diacetylmorphine (heroin) : 42 grm. ; Dilaudide : 34 grm. ; Dicodide : 463 grm. ; Eucodal : 320 grm. ; Acedicone : 39 grm. ; Cocaine and its salts : 264 grm.

During 1933, 104 *cases* were reported to the Prefecture of Police at Danzig, the National Central Office for the suppression of the illicit traffic in drugs. 50 per cent of these cases were general notifications. The card index now contains 711 cards as against 658 in the previous year. The number of persons *newly registered* is 53, of whom 35 are of Danzig nationality and include 5 women. 20 Danzig nationals have been implicated in offences connected with drugs. 15 Danzig nationals have been suspected of engaging in the retail trade in narcotic drugs. 18 foreigners have been recorded in the card index on the same suspicion.

The following were registered in the card-index as *drug addicts* : Morphine addicts, 6 Danzig nationals and 4 foreigners ; cocaine addicts, none.

12 cases arose in the above-mentioned Office itself. One person was discovered and sentenced for having made out *false prescriptions* ; 49 persons were interrogated. There were 12 *house searches*. In 4 cases, falsified cocaine was confiscated, including 2 bottles, each containing 500 grammes of potassium chlorate.

4. The American police authorities—in particular, the central service at Washington—again sent to the Government many photographs and fingerprints of international drug traffickers.

7. *Indian hemp* is unknown to the local population and as there is no trade in it, it is not subject to any special supervision.

8. See the information in the Summary for 1932, page 19.

9. 5 *cases* were prosecuted and resulted in the *sentencing* of 9 persons. The sentences included fines varying from 50 to 90 gulden[2] or imprisonment from ten days to two months. The total of the fines amounted to 450 gulden and the total of imprisonments to five months.

The quantity of *drugs confiscated* amounted to 1.8 grm. of opium and an unspecified quantity of cocaine.

11. The consumption of *Codeine* (base) is estimated by experts at 20 kg. per year.

Spain.

33/27.

1. The *principal measures enacted* by Spain in 1933 in regard to the products covered by the International Opium Convention were as follows :

(a) The Decree of February 14th providing that, in view of the composition of *paracodine*, the special form required by Spanish law for toxic products need not be employed in prescribing this substance.

(b) By a Decree of June 8th, the pharmaceutical product termed " *Atropaver* " has, in view of its composition and the fact that, in a number of cases, its use has led to addiction, been included among products deemed to be narcotic drugs.

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[1] Of this, the following quantities were used for the production of : *(a)* tincture of opium : 5 kg. 11 grm. ; *(b)* *Extractum opii* : 176 grm.

[2] The average value of a Danzig gulden in 1933 was 1 Swiss franc.

(c) By a Decree of June 22nd, *eye ointments* containing cocaine to a degree of concentration not exceeding 7 per cent were deemed to come under the provisions of the Decree of August 3rd, 1932. This decision was adopted, on the suggestion of the National Technical Council for the Supervision of Narcotic Drugs, in consequence of a report by the National Academy of Medicine.

(d) In accordance with the above-mentioned Decree of August 3rd, 1932, an order was promulgated on August 10th, 1933, *prohibiting* the prescription and dispensing of any medicine containing *diacetylmorphine* or *diacetylmorphine hydrochloride.*

(e) Under the Decree of September 2nd, it is provided that *methylmorphine* (codeine and its salts) and *ethylmorphine* and its salts, in particular dionine, shall, with a view to supervision of their importation and movement in national territory, be subject to the legal provisions applicable to narcotic drugs.

3. These narcotic drugs continued to be *sold and distributed* under the direct supervision of the State in the manner described in previous reports. The steps taken to maintain public safety in this matter and to enforce the provisions of international undertakings are being applied very strictly.

4. The report points out that the greatest difficulties have been experienced in connection with enquiries into the *origin of products* that have been seized after being fraudulently imported into or circulated in the national territory.

8. The drugs covered by the Conventions are imported by *specially licensed wholesalers,* and importation is strictly controlled. The authorities, pursuing the policy of restriction already begun, not only granted no new licence during 1933, but did not renew licences which for any reason ceased to be valid.

9. There was no increase in *the illicit traffic* in Spain during 1933 as compared with previous years. The report explains that this is to be attributed to the energetic action of the police and to the proceedings taken in regard to the clandestine preparation of products for illicit consumption—most of which products are adulterated—and in regard to sale.

Seizures amounted altogether to some 6 kg. 500 grm. of cocaine or substances alleged to be such, 230 grm. of morphine or substances alleged to be such, 150.23 grm. of opium and 10 grm. of various drugs. In most cases, these drugs proved to be mixtures and not pure, the total quantity of pure substance being: cocaine hydrochlorate, 1 kg. 605.17 grm.; opium, 150.23 grm.; opium extract, 0.23 grm.; morphine hydrochlorate, 98.36 grm.; pantopon, 1 ampoule.

Sentences of imprisonment for periods varying from one month to four years, and fines ranging from 200 to 2 000 pesetas, (80 to 800 Swiss francs) were imposed on traffickers and persons unlawfully in possession of these products. These measures and the supervision constantly exercised account for the continuous decrease in the illicit traffic.

Heavy penalties were also imposed on doctors and pharmacists convicted of negligence or complicity in this matter. *Proceedings* were taken against 4 doctors, 3 pharmacists and 1 dentist; fines varying from 500 to 10 000 pesetas (200 to 4000 Swiss francs) were imposed on them.

The *prices* obtained for controlled drugs in the illicit traffic cannot be given. It is stated, however, that, in the various cases, which are officially known, prices offered for cocaine have varied between 12 and 20 pesetas (4.80 to 8 Swiss francs) per gramme.

Estonia.

33/13.

1. Under *a regulation* (*Official Gazette,* No. 31, 1933), the following were authorised to import opium and other dangerous drugs during 1933 and to sell them in their stores:

(a) " Ephag " Pharmaceutical Trading Co., Ltd., Tallinn, and its branch at Tartu;
(b) Julius Lill, Ltd., pharmacist, and branch at Tallinn.

All other establishments and firms are forbidden to import, possess or sell substances specified in the list of opium and other dangerous drugs, except the Government and municipal health institutions and, in the case of possession and sales, duly authorised pharmacies.

The *new list of narcotic drugs* prepared by the Opium Advisory Committee was published in *Official Gazette,* No. 40, 1933, and thus came into force.

A *regulation* (*Official Gazette,* No. 98, 1933) amending the order on the registration of narcotic drugs supplied by pharmacies provides that pharmacies need not register day by day, in the narcotic drugs registers, quantities of narcotic drugs supplied on a medical prescription; this is not specifically required under Article 6*(c)* of the 1925 Opium Convention. This regulation does not affect the provision under which narcotic drugs supplied by pharmacies must be accounted for. The new registration order came into force on January 1st, 1933.

3. *Permits to convert opium and other dangerous drugs* into pharmaceutical products for sale were only issued to the laboratory of the " Ephag " Trading Company, Tallinn, and the laboratory of J. Lill, Ltd., pharmacist, at Tartu.

4. The 1931 *Convention* has been submitted to the President of the Republic for ratification.

Finland.

33/14.

8. The 2 *factories* and 3 laboratories for the manufacture of drugs are those mentioned in the summary of reports for 1932.[1] The following table shows *the quantities manufactured* by these factories in 1933 :

Factory	Extr. Opii	Vinum opii croc.	Tinct. opii	Pulv. ipecac. cinnh. opiat.	Allaudan	Laudotal	Trochisci liquirit. theb.	Ampoules of morphine	Diacetylmorphine	
									Tablets	Suppos.
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Number	Number	Number	Number
Medica, Ltd.	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	26 352	—	—
Orion, Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	1.49	—	—	6 000	13 500
Star, Ltd.	3.74	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viipuri Drug Store ..	—	—	20.15	4	—	—	2 800	—	—	—
Co-operative of Pharmacists, Ltd.	—	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

As regards the classes of persons to whom authorisations for the manufacture or possession of narcotic drugs have been granted, see information already summarised in document C.312.M.139.1934.XI, page 21.

9. The report contains full particulars of 2 special cases of *illicit traffic*, which have already been summarised in document O.C.294.[2]

The quantities of *narcotic drugs seized* in these cases were as follows : *(a)* P. Crépin case (1931) : cocaine, 300 grm. ; *(b)* Käppi case (1933) : *morphinum hydrochloricum*, 487.3 grm.

France.

33/15.

1. During 1933, *important regulations* were put into force :

(a) The Law of April 6th, 1933, authorised the ratification of the 1931 Convention.

(b) On April 25th, 1933, the Ministry of Agriculture published in the *Official Journal, a list of the countries* all exports to which are conditional upon an *import permit* issued by the authorities of these countries, which must be submitted to the Narcotics Bureau of the Service de la répression des fraudes.

(c) The Decree of June 30th, 1933, promulgates the Convention of July 13th, 1931. Article 1 of this Decree provides that the Convention shall be given full effect as from July 9th, 1933.

(d) The Order of September 15th, 1933, relates to the limitation of the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs. It fixes the *maximum quantities* which manufacturers may have in their possession. Deliveries are made from these stocks, which are replenished only by authorisation of the Narcotics Bureau after the position of the factory has been examined. Factories must submit to the Bureau at the beginning of each month :

(1) A statement of the deliveries effected during the previous month, containing the names and addresses of the purchasers, and the name and quantity of the substance supplied to each purchaser ;

(2) A statement showing the quantities of each substance remaining in stock ;

(3) An application for authority to manufacture in order to replenish stocks.

When, during the month, a factory supplies 10 kg. in the case of morphine or its salts and 5 kg. in the case of diacetylmorphine and cocaine or their salts to a trader authorised only to sell, the trader must furnish a statement of his sales, showing the name and address of the purchaser and the substances and quantities sold, before the factory can obtain a permit to replenish its stocks.

Finally, the Order fixes the maximum quantities which may be supplied annually. When the quantities delivered have nearly reached the figures fixed, the Narcotics Bureau advises the manufacturers than henceforth they must report each delivery to it on the day on which it is effected. When the maximum figures have been reached, the manufacturers are warned that no further delivery must be effected.

Nevertheless, in exceptional cases, an application for delivery may be submitted to the Narcotics Bureau, which, after consulting the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Control of Trade in Narcotic Drugs or a sub-committee appointed by it for the purpose, will grant a delivery permit for each quantity thus authorised.

By this means, a strict and, at the same time, very flexible system of limiting manufacture is obtained. The system was in operation for the last five months of 1933 and has given entire satisfaction.

(e) An Order dated Febreary 3rd, 1934, fixed the *quantities which might be delivered in* 1934 and the *stocks* which manufacturers might hold.

(f) Lastly, mention should be made of a Decree dated November 21st, 1933, setting up a *Central Police Service* at the Ministry of the Interior, for the collection of all information calculated to facilitate investigations and for the prevention and punishment of illicit traffic in poisonous substances.

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[1] See document C.312.M.139.1934.XI, page 21.

[2] See document O.C.294 *(o)*, page 28 ; *(p)*, page 5 (P. Crépin case) ; *(u)*, page 27 Käppi case.

2. The quantities imported and exported in 1933 were as follows :

	Imports Kg.	Exports Kg.
Raw opium	79 316	8 670
Medicinal opium	nil	319
Opium in the form of tinctures, etc.	nil	217
Eucodal	3	nil
Coca leaves	55 936	577
Raw cocaine	103	nil
Indian hemp	80	109
Galenical preparations of Indian hemp	nil	6

For morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine, see Tables VIII and IX in Part 2 of the Summary (pages 134 and 136).

4. The Directorate of the Sûreté générale, which collects all information relating to infringements of the laws concerning poisonous substances, has had *considerable correspondence* with the various similar services abroad.

6. *(a)* No *opium dens* were discovered, but a number of smokers, belonging for the most part to Asiatic circles, were prosecuted for the possession and use of narcotic drugs.

The *sentences* passed varied from eight days' to two years' imprisonment and from 16 to 100 000 francs in fines. The subsidiary penalty of banishment from a given locality was applied on a few occasions. 243 of these cases were dealt with at *Paris* and 34 at *Marseilles.*

8. The 5 *factories licensed* in 1933—3 to produce morphine and heroin and 2 to produce cocaine—are those mentioned in the 1931 report (see document C.236.M.123.1933.XI, page 26).

In addition, the *Francopia Company, 3, Bd. Henri-IV, Paris,* having purchased from the Société industrielle de Chimie organique of Sainte-Geneviève-les-Gasny (Eure) the plant for the manufacture of opium and coca leaf alkaloids, was authorised to extract the said alkaloids and to trade in narcotic substances. This company did not engage in any manufacture or commercial transactions in 1933.

For the manufacture of morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine, see Table VII, page 132.

In 1933, the following amounts of basic morphine were used for manufacture : For codeine, 4 027 kg. ; for ethylmorphine, 308 kg. ; for benzylmorphine, 1 kg. ; for apomorphine, 2 kg.

9. *Charges* were brought against 323 persons for unlawful possession, use or sale of narcotic drugs in 1933, as compared with 369 in 1932.

The quantities of *narcotic drugs seized* were as follows : cocaine, 24 kg. 841 grm. ; heroin, 2 kg. 400 grm. ; morphine, 6 kg. 963 grm. ; opium, 3 427 kg. 243 grm. ; hashish, 21 kg. 240 grm.

It was not possible in every case to ascertain the *origin* of these drugs. The 1 700 kg. of opium seized at Marseilles were discovered in ships which had put into Istanbul, where they were loaded secretly.

Opium smuggling, which is particularly active on the sea-route Istanbul - Marseilles, is being made the subject of special joint surveillance by the police and Customs services.

Particulars of *large seizures* of narcotic drugs of foreign origin were communicated to the League of Nations and are summarised in document O.C.294.

Greece.

33/17.

1. The Greek Government has already submitted to the Chamber the draft law for the ratification *of the* 1931 *Convention.* The provisions of the Convention have already been put into force pending its early ratification by the legislative body.

2. See information already summarised in document C.312.M.139.1934.XI, page 23.

3. The year 1933 was the first year in which the *narcotic drugs monopoly* was administered by the Ministry of Health. The work was assigned to the Quinine Monopoly Section and the Medical Professions Section : book-keeping and supervision of warehouses management were entrusted to the Quinine Monopoly Section, while the control of the narcotic drugs produced by the monopoly, the supplying of drugs to pharmacies and clinics, the collection of information, relations with the police authorities and the exchange of documents through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs were entrusted to the Medical Professions Section. As hitherto, the *Pharmacy Inspection Department* is responsible for supervision over the supplying of narcotic drugs to the public by pharmacies.

During the year, a *Decree regulating the Methods for the Destruction of Stocks of Indian Hemp*—the cultivation of which has been forbidden in Greece since 1920—came into force. These stocks, which were registered during the summer of 1932, have now to be destroyed, compensation being given to the owners.

The work of the *Narcotic Drugs Commission* has been extremely effective in restricting the use of narcotic drugs to actual medical requirements.

The campaign against the *illicit drug traffic,* which, in Greece, is carried on partly by the special deparment for the suppression of smuggling and partly by the police authorities, was very effective in 1933, owing to the exceptional zeal displayed by these services.

No cases of smuggling or illicit sale of narcotics derived from the quantities supplied to the pharmacies by the State Monopoly were reported during 1933.

Generally speaking, however, the *illicit traffic* has tended to *increase* this year, owing partly to the financial resources at its disposal and to its organisation, and partly to the length of the Greek coast-line.

The Greek Government, which issued fresh and even severer repressive measures, has reason to hope that it will be possible to reduce the amount of illicit traffic. These hopes are strengthened by the fact that, in virtue of the convention just signed, control over the manufacture of narcotic drugs has become compulsory.

The report states that the *working of the State monopoly* under the new management of the Ministry of Health may be regarded as satisfactory, despite the difficulties encountered at the outset.

Considerable quantities of commercial opium (raw opium) derived from seizures were discovered during 1933 in the warehouses of the Ministry of Finance, which previously administered the monopoly. The Narcotics Commission decided that this quantity—some 500 kg.—which is not liable to destruction, as it was seized before the publication of the new narcotic drugs law, should be used, after conversion in a local factory, partly into medicinal opium and partly into opium extract or morphine. 150 kg. of this opium were therefore converted into medicinal opium. This conversion was carried out in accordance with the very strict provisions of the new narcotic drugs law, under the constant supervision of an official of the Ministry of Health specially detached for the work and under the control of the Inspector-General of Pharmacies.

The name and address of the doctor, the date, the daily dose of the medicament and the name and address of the patient must be carefully entered *in prescriptions.* Pharmacies are required, not only to keep separate records of the prescriptions in which narcotics are ordered so that they can easily be checked at any time, but also to enter the narcotics consumption in a special register, in chronological order, and despatch quarterly statements to the competent department of the Ministry of Health.

When *doctors in villages* and *clinics* supply patients with narcotic drugs, they also are required to keep a chronological record of the narcotics consumed, together with the name of the patient, and to submit quarterly returns.

The results of this system have been extremely satisfactory.

There was an *increase* in 1933 in the *use of heroin* by drug addicts, mainly in Athens. As the Narcotics Commission of the Ministry of Health does not regard heroin as an indispensable medicament, it suggested that the Greek Monopoly should no longer supply it. All *imports of heroin* into Greece are now *prohibited.*

4. Greece always forwards important information on the movement of narcotic drugs to the League of Nations; the competent service of the Ministry of Health carefully follows and examines the documents and recommendations sent by the League of Nations.

5. Greece exports opium in very small quantities. Opium was formerly grown over a fairly large area in Macedonia, but *cultivation* has been reduced to a minimum during the past few years. For the quantity of raw opium produced, see Table I, page 122.

Opium may be grown only after a *special licence* has been obtained. Its cultivation is supervised up to the harvesting, drying and warehousing of the opium in the free zone of Salonika, whence it is exported on production of special licences issued by the importing countries.

In 1933, 17 kg. 400 grm. of *medicinal opium* were prepared by the local firm, the Piræus Dye Works; the State monopoly took delivery of this quantity for its own needs, together with the opium obtained from former seizures (see information under 3).

7. In 1933, the authorities began, under police supervision, to collect the *Indian hemp* existing in or produced since 1920—the date on which its cultivation was prohibited. It will shortly be destroyed. This could not be done earlier because the decree relating to the conditions as to destruction and the compensation to be paid to the owners was published only quite recently.

9. *Opium.*—During the same year, there were a few *prosecutions* for illicit opium traffic, and about 25 kg. were *seized* in all. These prosecutions took place in the regions of Serres. They were mainly for infringements of the law on opium-growing; judgment has not yet been given in these cases.

Indian Hemp.—In 1933, there was a great deal of *illicit traffic* in Indian hemp—far more than in the previous year. The total *quantity seized was about* 1 100 kg.

One seizure in *Athens* consisted of 387 kg. of Indian hemp, and another seizure, also in Athens, of 90 kg.; a further seizure of 90 kg. was made at *Salonika* and one of 105 kg. at the *Piræus.* About 30 seizures in Athens and at the Piræus consisted of quantities between 100 grm. and 2 kg. A few seizures of more or less considerable quantities of Indian hemp were effected at Salonika, Drama, Larissa and Serres.

Some 300 persons were *arrested* for engaging in the illicit traffic in Indian hemp or as consumers of hashish. In the cases dealt with, the usual *sentence* was imprisonment for a year and a half and a fine of 50 000 drachmæ (1 500 Swiss francs) for illicit traffickers, and imprisonment for from fifteen to twenty days with a fine of from 100 to 150 drachmæ (3 to 4.50 Swiss francs) for consumers of hashish.

The relatively large number of arrests in 1933 and the large quantity of Indian hemp seized are certainly due in great measure to the proposed destruction of the Indian hemp

which has been in the hands of the cultivators in Greece for years past, and to the efforts that the holders are consequently making to obtain larger profits by secretly selling quantities that have probably been hidden ; it is also due to the exceptional zeal shown by the anti-narcotics authorities.

It has been found that the seizures did not include any Indian hemp for export.

Heroin and Cocaine.—During 1933, about 2 kg. of heroin and nearly 350 grm. of cocaine were *seized* in the illicit traffic. Some 130 seizures were effected and about 200 arrests made, principally for illicit traffic in and the illicit possession of heroin. This illicit traffic was carried on chiefly in Athens, but also at the Piræus. The largest seizure was one of about 1 kg. of heroin at the Piræus, which came from the laboratory discovered at Salonika in 1931 ; another seizure, in Athens, consisted of some 800 grm. In about 10 cases, the quantities seized were over 10 grm. Some 10 other cases related to quantities of cocaine exceeding 10 grm. In the remaining cases, the quantities were small, consisting of a few doses found on drug addicts.

Most of the cases of illicit traffic in heroin and cocaine have yet to be tried. In the cases already concluded, offenders convicted for clandestine sales were sentenced to *terms* of imprisonment not exceeding two years and fines not exceeding 50 000 drachmæ (1 500 Swiss fr.).

Prices. — The prices at which narcotics are sold *illicitly* vary according to the origin and quantities of the drug : 7 000 to 7 500 drachmæ (210 and 225 Swiss francs) per kg. for *Brussa Indian hemp* (hashish), 4 000 to 4 500 drachmæ (120 and 135 Swiss francs) per kg. for *Indian hemp from Bulgaria*, and 1 500 to 2 000 drachmæ (45 and 60 Swiss francs) per kg. for *home-grown Indian hemp*. The price of *heroin* varies from 85 000 to 90 000 drachmæ (2 550 and 2 700 Swiss francs) per kg. ; that of *cocaine* from 95 000 to 110 000 drachmæ (2 850 and 3 300 Swiss francs) per kg., and that of *morphine* from 85 000 to 95 000 drachmæ (2 550 and 2 850 Swiss francs) per kg. Addicts are sometimes asked as much as 150 drachmæ (4.50 Swiss francs) per grm. for small quantities of these three drugs, according to the demand on the particular day ; the price of hashish does not exceed 15 drachmæ (45 Swiss centimes) per grm.

Hungary.

33/18.

1. During the year 1933, much labour was devoted to framing *executory decrees* for the laws putting the 1925 and 1931 Conventions into force, with the result that these decrees now regulate the manufacture and use of narcotic drugs and the trade in these drugs in the most detailed manner and in accordance with the aims of the international conventions.

The new *executory Decree No.* 2222/1934 *M.E.*, which came into force on April 1st, 1934, together with Decree No. 195200/1934 B.M. concerning the institution and working of a central office for the supervision of narcotic drugs, satisfactorily regulates the narcotic drugs trade in Hungary. Details, as well as the results obtained, will be given in the report for next year.

Hungary has introduced a number of measures to give effect to the *recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Seizures* adopted by the Advisory Committee at its fifteenth session in May 1932.[1] Thus, *Governmental Decree No.* 2222/1934 provides that a permit to trade in opium may only be issued to persons and firms who are worthy of entire confidence, are without previous conviction and are able to produce a diploma as chemical engineer, pharmacist, doctor or veterinary practitioner.

It should be pointed out with regard to *points* 2 *and* 3 *of the recommendations* that contraventions of the law on narcotic drugs rank as criminal offences after the first offence, the penalty therefor being two years' hard labour. *Point* 4 *of the recommendations* is applied in the sense that the police authorities immediately inform the States concerned should any person suspected of illicit trafficking proceed to their territory. The system of co-operation with neighbouring States has long been in force in Hungary, especially in the relations of the police authorities with Austria and Germany, which have led to numerous successful results.

In accordance with the penultimate paragraph of the Advisory Committee's recommendations, the control of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs has been vested, by Decree No. 195200/1934, in the *Central Office for the Supervision of Narcotic Drugs*, whose staff is actually trained by the Royal Hungarian Police and is throughly well fitted to supervise the execution of the international conventions and to keep in touch with the corresponding central authorities of other countries with regard to the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

4. *As regards international co-operation*, Hungary has always complied with the provisions of the international conventions and was glad to accept all the recommendations for a more effective campaign against the illicit traffic in narcotics. The visit of the League experts was very useful to the authorities and enabled them to elucidate several obscure questions. After a conversation with the Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board, Customs administration was simplified by being centralised in Budapest, and the frontier Customs offices, which were reduced in number, now only report narcotic drugs entering and leaving the country. This system greatly facilitates the prompter supply of more accurate official figures for the quarterly import and export statistics.

A member of the Opium Section of the League Secretariat also gave the authorities great assistance by explaining certain points in the International Convention of July 13th, 1931, and his explanations will be specially useful in drawing up the estimates.

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[1] See document C.420.M.229.1932.XI, page 6.

Hungary is still a *consuming* rather than a producing country, in spite of the increased production of the " Alkaloida " factory. In these circumstances, limitation of manufacture is not at present of great importance to Hungary. The Convention, on the other hand, provides for a very complete system of control over internal and foreign trade and for the framing of estimates of narcotic drugs. No other system seems so well adapted for limiting manufacture to scientific and medical requirements while gradually reducing addiction. The Hungarian authorities consider that *centralised administrative* control is a satisfactory solution, as the experience of several years shows that only when it is centralised can administrative control of narcotic drugs solve the problems with which it has to deal.

5. *(a)* During the year 1933, *opium was produced in Hungary only on the estates* at Szászberek and Mizse of Baron Adolf Kohner Sons. These estates cultivated the poppy on an area of 25 cadastral yokes (14.5 hectares) with a crop of about 78 heads of the poppy known as " Russian poppy " per square fathom, a total of 45 kg. 700 grm. of raw opium. There was only one quality of raw opium, which was dried at a temperature of 60° C. It has an *anhydrous opium content of* 74.6 *per cent, with* 13.4 *per cent of morphine.* It is only used for medical requirements within the country. The raw opium was stored in a locked warehouse, well ventilated and well lit, to which nobody but the member of the firm responsible had access; under a delivery permit issued by the Minister for the Interior, it was sent through the post in hooped wooden casks, made up in dark-brown cakes (each weighing ¾-1 kg.) covered with green leaves.

(b) In Hungary, the Alkaloida Company, Ltd., at Büdszentmihály, has only produced, by a special patented process, opium alkaloids extracted direct from the dried and crushed stalks of the poppy plant—viz., morphine and its salts and codeine and its salts. During 1933, the factory produced a total of 187 kg. of morphine and also, without conversion, 17 kg. of codeine. The factory used approximately 2 680 quintals of *poppy straw* in producing the alkaloids referred to. The green *poppy* plant being no longer used in the production of alkaloids, the factory did not take in any stock of this.

8. *(a)* In 1933, 9 chemical establishments *manufactured preparations* containing narcotic drugs, as compared with 6 in 1932.

(b) In addition, 17 firms in Hungary holding the regulation narcotics permit were engaged in 1933 in the *trade in narcotic drugs* or products containing such drugs.

Comparison of the import and export figures for 1932 and 1933 respectively shows a striking net *increase in morphine exports* (22 kg. in 1932, 63 kg. 600 grm. in 1933). This may be attributed partly to the increased production of morphine by the Alkaloida Co., Ltd., of Büdszentmihály, and partly to the development of Hungary's international trade connections.

9. In 1933, there were *no cases of illicit traffic.* There were, however, several cases in which the law on narcotics was infringed and in connection with which seizures were made; but they were of no great importance.

Irish Free State.

33/21.

1. In 1933, a *Dangerous Drugs Bill* was introduced in the Dail and became law the following year.

2. *No imports or exports* have been made from or to countries which have not yet adopted the system of import certificates.

5. Neither raw opium nor coca leaves are *produced.*

6. The import, export and manufacture of *prepared opium* is prohibited.

There is no evidence of opium-smoking and there have been no prosecutions and no confiscations of prepared opium.

7. No *Indian hemp* is cultivated. The plant is not indigenous and no case of smuggling has occurred.

8. There is no *production or manufacture* of medicinal opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine or ecgonine. Permits or authorisations for the use or possession of the drugs have been granted to wholesale druggists, medical practitioners, pharmacists, dentists, veterinary surgeons, universities and colleges, and hospitals. General licences have been granted to 11 wholesale firms.

9. There is no evidence of *illicit traffic* in dangerous drugs and there have been no prosecutions.

11. No *codeine* is manufactured.

Italy.

33/39.

1. 1933 may be regarded as the first year affording practical experience of the rules devised for ensuring the full application of the new provisions contained in the 1931 Convention.

After the approval of Law No. 130, dated January 16th, 1933, by which the Convention was ratified and put into force in Italy and the Italian colonies, the *following circulars* were issued to the competent authorities :

(a) Circular No. 20500.9.16.20199, dated January 26th, 1933. This circular drew the attention of the competent authorities to the fact that persons engaged in the transit trade in narcotic drugs are required to obtain authorisation as provided in Regulation No. 1086, dated

April 11th, 1929, and contained provisions modifying the strict observance of this rule in cases where narcotic drugs arriving at an Italian port were unloaded and reloaded for shipment from the same port, the object being to avoid creating difficulties for traders. Further, special attention was drawn to the rule laid down in Royal Decree No. 1172, dated June 23rd, 1927, by which the introduction of narcotic substances into *bonded warehouses* was prohibited.

(b) Circular No. 20500.9.9.20589, dated February 18th, 1933. Certain difficulties had been encountered in the application of the regulation by which doctors were required, when giving *prescriptions* for narcotics, to state the " specific use of the medicament ". The rules to be observed by doctors when giving prescriptions which include narcotics were therefore explained and interpreted, thus doing away with erroneous interpretations and the difficulties that resulted therefrom.

(c) Circulars No. 20500.9.24.22018, dated June 15th, 1933, and No. 20500.9.24.00448, dated February 3rd, 1934. These circulars, which were issued in accordance with suggestions made by the Permanent Central Opium Board, amended the regulations for the compilation of data relating to *statistics* of the consumption, production and surplus stocks of narcotics, the quantities of such drugs sold or transferred to retailers by wholesalers and manufacturers being regarded as actually consumed for the medical and scientific needs of the country.

(d) Circular No. 20500.9.21.30021, dated December 3rd, 1933, concerning statistics of drugs seized on the ground of illicit import or export.

(e) Circular No. 20500.9.15.30579, dated December 12th, 1933, concerning the renewal of licences to manufacture and deal in narcotic substances and preparations.

(f) Circulars No. 20500.9.15.30429, dated December 5th, 1933, No. 20500.9.9.30429, dated January 16th, 1934, and No. 20500.9.A.C.I.00780, dated February 23rd, 1934. These contain provisions making the production of a *doctor's prescription* compulsory for the sale, in doses or in the form of medicaments, of preparations containing morphine and cocaine, whatever the percentage of morphine or cocaine contained therein. There is thus a restrictive interpretation and application of the provision contained in Article 13, paragraph 1*(b)*, of the 1931 Convention, according to which only solutions or dilutions of morphine or cocaine in an inert substance, liquid or solid, have to be treated in the same way as preparations containing 0.2 per cent or less of morphine, or 0.1 per cent or less of cocaine. This action was taken in order to overcome the difficulties that were beginning to make themselves felt through the fact that morphine-addicts and cocaine-addicts were able to evade the provisions of the law by buying freely from chemists any quantity of preparations the morphine or cocaine content of which did not exceed the limit laid down in the 1925 Convention, and which were therefore not covered by the special regulations.

(g) Circular No. 20500.9.54.001867, dated May 20th, 1934, containing regulations for the introduction of a *card-index system* dealing with preparations containing one or more of the substances covered by the three international Conventions of 1912, 1925 and 1931. These card-indexes will not only enable the necessary checks to be kept during the compilation of statistics for the Permanent Central Opium Board, but will also be used in the preparation of a list—to which the widest publicity will be given—in which preparations coming under the narcotic regulations will be differentiated from those which, although containing substances regarded as narcotics, are partially exempted therefrom.

(h) Circular No. 20500.9.75.002556, dated June 20th, 1934. Manufacturers and wholesalers are required to *record* in their receipts and disposals register all drugs covered by the three international Conventions, and to observe the regulations concerning their sale and delivery.

Royal Legislative Decree No. 151, dated January 15th, 1934, has also been enacted ; it introduces new regulations concerning drugs in the place of Law No. 396, dated February 18th, 1923. The new decree *increases the penalties* for drug offences, and brings them into line with the underlying principles and penalties embodied in the new Criminal Code. It treats as an offence every abuse arising in the manufacture of and trade in drugs or in their use, whether the persons concerned are found to have no Government authorisation or whether they hold such authorisation or are professional men (chemists, doctors) authorised by law. Penalties are prescribed in the case of offences for which they were not previously laid down.

Special mention should be made of the following : The regulations which make it an offence to sell or supply morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine or their salts in doses or in the form of medicaments otherwise than in ointments or in solutions ; the regulations which prohibit the sale of any of the drugs to a person whose identity is not established as prescribed by law ; the regulations concerning the form of medical prescriptions for narcotic substances or preparations ; the regulations regarding the compulsory transfer to hospital of persons suffering from drug-intoxication ; the regulations governing administrative action ; the provisions concerning the exercise of supervision and control over the observance, in general, of all rules and regulations relating to drugs.

3. In 1933, 338 *licences* to manufacture or deal in narcotic substances and preparations or to manufacture and deal in spirituous liquors containing coca were issued. The licensing authorities based their action on the same strict principles as were applied in granting licences in the previous year, reference to which is made in the report for 1932.

The firms licensed were inspected, without warning, on various occasions, and proved to be making a legitimate use of their licences. Except for a few formal irregularities in the keeping of the registers—which were promptly put right—there was no ground for complaint.

Sales by *chemists* gave rise to no trouble worthy of note. The chemists insisted on the doctor's prescriptions being produced in the cases covered by the regulations, and also, as from March 1st, 1931, in the case of preparations (including proprietary remedies) containing 0.2 per cent or less of morphine or 0.1 per cent or less of cocaine.

4. Attention has been given to the matter of *co-operation with other countries* as regards the conduct of investigations into drug offences. Unfortunately, however, the countries to which enquiries have been addressed have not always shown the same interest.

5. The experiments in the *cultivation of the opium-poppy*, which were started in the previous year, were continued in 1933. The first samples of the opium produced were analysed, and the results obtained led to the continuation of the experiments in the present year.[1]

In 1933, 5 *firms* were engaged in the *extraction of opium alkaloids* (in 1932, there were 7). The output of these firms was as follows :

(a) The Soc. An. Carlo Erba manufactured 122 kg. 136 grm. of morphine, 17 kg. 338 grm. of diacetylmorphine, 29 kg. 706 grm. of codeine, 4 kg. 975 grm. of ethylmorphine, 1 kg. 227 grm. of thebaine, 3 kg. 179 grm. of narcotine ;

(b) The firm of F. Montanari manufactured 196 kg. 47 grm. of morphine, 198 kg. 470 grm. of codeine ;

(c) The firm of Dr. R. Serre manufactured 62 kg. 385 grm. of morphine, 10 kg. 977 grm. of diacetylmorphine, 2 kg. 552 grm. of ethylmorphine, 25 kg. 927 grm. of codeine ;

(d) The Soc. An. I.C.F.I. manufactured 90 grm. of ethylmorphine.

(e) The Soc. An. Prodotti Rody manufactured 358 grm. of codeine.

The quantities manufactured in 1933 as compared with 1932 are given in Table VII. This shows that, in 1933, the quantity of morphine manufactured increased by one-eighth and that of heroin by one-third, whilst approximately twice as much codeine was manufactured (143 kg. in 1932 and 254 kg. in 1933).

The increase in the quantity manufactured has been accompanied by an increase in the quantity of raw material (opium) *imported and a decrease in the quantity of alkaloids imported.* This is shown by the following table, which gives, for 1932 and 1933, the imports of opium and the chief alkaloids and derivatives thereof :

Imports	Raw opium	Opt. in 1 opium	Opt. in the form of extract, etc.	Morphine	Heroin	Dihydrocodeinone	Dihydrohydroxycodeinone
	Kg. grm.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg. grm.	Kg. grm.	Kg. grm.	Kg. grm.
1932	4 828 320	105	60	151 504	57 393	4 706	3 383
1933	5 384 810	112	—	94 099	46 942	4 616	3 299

9. 2 kg. of morphine were seized on the ground of *illicit importation*. Various other seizures of drugs were effected as a result of clandestine traffic within the country.

Enquiries conducted in various prefectures showed that, in 1933, the *wholesale prices* obtained for the three chief drugs that were the subject of trafficking—viz., cocaine, morphine and heroin—were as follows : Cocaine, from 10 000 lire to 20 000 lire per kg. ; morphine about 8 000 lire per kg. ; heroin, about 10 000 lire per kg.

The *prices* obtained in the *retail trade* were much higher : from 20 to 100 lire per grm. for cocaine, up to 12 lire per grm. for morphine and up to 15 lire per grm. for heroin. There were also sales of substances which were said to be drugs, but in reality were not, and of various mixtures. For instance, 1 600 lire were asked for 250 grm. of a powder which was sold as cocaine but which proved to be really sodium carbonate, 500 lire were paid for 100 grm. of a mixture of morphine and foreign organic substances and 25 lire for 1 grm. of a mixture containing about 20 per cent cocaine.

Latvia.

33/22.

1. The *list of narcotic drugs* published in the official journal, *Valdibas Vestnesis*, No. 139, 1933, has been cancelled and replaced by the Decree of May 12th, 1934 [2] (*Valdibas Vestnesis*, No. 108, of May 17th, 1934).

Under the terms of a decree published in the *Valdibas Vestnesis*, No. 282, 1933, the procedure whereby pharmacies and other concerns having the right to purchase and engage in the trade in narcotic drugs are required to carry out orders for the drugs in question has been amended by the introduction by the Pharmaceutical Administration of *special booklets* for these orders. The order has to be drawn up in three copies. The original has to be submitted to the Pharmaceutical Administration and one copy sent to the firm which received the order, while the counterfoil is kept by the person who gave the order.

3. In virtue of the law relating to the *Import, Export and Trade* in Opium and Other Narcotic Drugs (*Valdibas Vestnesis*, No. 54, 1925), the export and import of narcotic drugs for trade or preparation purposes are authorised only in the case of firms or persons engaged

[1] See Informations page 114.
[2] For the text, see document O.C./A.R.1933.22.

in the preparation of, or the wholesale trade in, medicaments. Authority to engage in the preparation of, or trade in, narcotic drugs is given by the Pharmaceutical Administration for periods of one year.

When executing *orders* for the drugs in question, establishments and persons authorised to acquire narcotic drugs are required, in conformity with the decree published in *Valdibas Vestnesis*, No. 93, 1927, to observe the following rules : The order must bear *(a)* the date on which it was given, *(b)* the seal of the establishment or person who gave the order, *(c)* the personal signature of the responsible manager of the establishment or of the person in question.

8. Latvia does not produce narcotic drugs. 9 *concerns* are authorised to prepare these drugs in tinctures, extracts and various chemical solutions in ampoules.

Only 11 concerns engage in *wholesale trade* in medicaments including narcotic drugs. In addition, 5 *foreign firms* have agencies in Latvia which have the right to deliver medicaments to wholesale firms only.

9. No cases of illicit traffic were reported in 1933.

11. *Codeine.*—No codeine is produced in Latvia. The quantity of this drug imported was 40 kg. ; there were no exports. The quantity consumed for medical purposes was 63 kg.

Lithuania.

33/23.

1. The *Ordinance (Vyr. Zin.*, No. 432) of the Minister of the Interior, dated December 30th, 1933, provides for import certificates and for the keeping of registers of the sales of codeine and ethylmorphine and their salts.

2. Lithuania has had no relations with countries which have not adopted this system.

3. Only wholesale merchants and pharmacists engage in the trade in narcotic drugs, which is controlled by the Department of Public Health.

8. Only 18 *wholesale merchants* are authorised to engage in the trade in dangerous drugs.

9. No case of *illicit traffic* was recorded.

Monaco.

33/4.

General Information.—There is *no traffic in opium* or other drugs in the Principality of Monaco.

In addition, there is no manufacture of derivatives of those substances.

Opium and other dangerous drugs are used solely for medicinal purposes and may be supplied by pharmacists only against a medical prescription.

The quantities of those substances used for medicinal purposes are very small.

These quantities are supplied by *French dealers* and should already be included in their annual reports to the competent French authorities.

The quantity of narcotic substances imported into Monaco for pharmacists is extremely small, and exports should be regarded as nil. In the Government's opinion, an *annual report therefore appears to be unnecessary.*

Norway.

33/26.

7. The *import-certificate system* is applied also to Indian hemp and preparations thereof.

8. There is, in Norway, 1 *drug factory*, at Oslo, which produces thebaicin, codeopact and allylcocain.

During 1933, there was *produced* : Thebaicin, 34 kg. 402 grm. ; allylcocain, 653 grm.

There are altogether 18 *wholesale firms* (24 in 1932), including factories which are authorised to sell narcotics and their preparations, and which are at present making use of this permission.

These, and other factories which are authorised to manufacture poisons and drugs, may also import narcotics up to the needs of their manufacture.

Besides the factories, pharmacists and wholesale drug merchants are also authorised to import narcotics.

Only pharmacists (drug-stores) and doctors and veterinary surgeons who themselves dispense medicines are entitled to retail narcotics.

9. In 1933, a case of *illicit traffic* in narcotics at Oslo was reported to the police and brought before the Court.

Netherlands.

33/19.

1. The Opium Law of 1928 (*Legal Gazette*, 1928, No. 167) was amended by the *Law of July 28th*, 1933 (*Legal Gazette*, 1933, No. 381), in order to bring it into line with the 1931 Convention. The amendments came into force on January 1st, 1934.

On December 8th, 1933, the Minister of Social Affairs issued the *following three decrees*:

(1) A decree specifying those substances mentioned in Article 1, groups I and II, of the 1931 Convention which are not yet covered by the Opium Law;

(2) A decree regulating the import, export and transit of narcotic drugs; this decree supersedes the Decree of July 24th, 1928;

(3) A decree applying Article 19 of the 1931 Convention.

By a *Royal Decree* dated December 30th, 1933 (*Legal Gazette*, 1933, No. 809), the amounts due from holders of opium licences and certificates were fixed.

2. See Summary of Reports for 1932 (document C.312.M.139.XI), page 28.

3. All *opium licences* were withdrawn on December 31st, 1933, and new amended licences were issued.

The *consumption* of opium and preparations thereof (including morphine, codeine, dionine, heroin, dicodide, dilaudide, eucodal and their salts and preparations) was computed at 3 400 kg., containing 10 per cent of anhydrous morphine. The consumption was higher than in 1932 (3 250 kg.) owing to the increased consumption of codeine and dionine during 1933. The consumption of cocaine and its salts was 32 kg. in 1933, as compared with 21 kg. in 1932. This figure would not appear to be too high; the average consumption in 1928-1932 was 32 kg.

Illicit consumption was negligible. Difficulties are encountered in connection with the *compulsory treatment of drug addicts*—of whom, however, there are very few—owing, *inter alia*, to the expense. The results of the enquiries undertaken, on the initiative of the League of Nations, into the effect of the treatment of drug addicts are not yet available.

8. The *three factories* authorised to manufacture narcotic drugs in 1933 were those mentioned in the Summary of Reports for 1930 (see document C.329.M.200.1932.XI, page 45).

The quantities of morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine manufactured are given in Table VII (see page 132); in addition, 16 kg. of crude cocaine were manufactured.

The *number of licences issued* in 1933 was as follows: *(a)* for purely scientific purposes, 29; *(b)* for wholesale trade, 49; *(c)* for wholesale trade and the preparation of medicines, 16; *(d)* for the manufacture of narcotics, 3.

The internal consumption of *codeine* in 1933 is estimated, from the quantities supplied by wholesalers, to be 266 kg., as compared with 244 kg. during 1932. The quantity of opium used in the consumption of codeine has been calculated on the basis of that estimate.

Poland.

33/38.

1. In 1933, a *circular*, No. Z.F.63/48/1, was issued on June 20th regarding the stocking of narcotic substances in pharmacies and warehouses. The circular refers both to raw materials and to preparations, simple and compound, containing narcotic substances and also covers the invoices and documents on the basis of which these substances were issued by the pharmacy—*e.g.*, prescriptions, indents, copies of prescriptions and registers of transactions in narcotic substances.

3. Only firms to which the Ministry of Social Welfare has issued the necessary licences are authorised to engage in the *wholesale trade*. There are 36 of these firms. In addition, 19 firms hold *licences for the manufacture and conversion of narcotics* but confine themselves to manufacturing ampoules, tablets and a number of galenic preparations, including narcotic substances.

Only one firm, the Polish Chemical Products Company, " Roche ", has a *licence for the manufacture of opium alkaloids* (morphine, codeine, ethylmorphine, pantopon, papaverine) as well as for the conversion of crude cocaine into pure.

The importation and consumption within the country of narcotics are allowed only for medical and scientific purposes.

The number of *persons addicted to narcotics* is not exactly known. To ascertain this a very detailed questionnaire would have to be sent to general and psychiatric hospitals, private nursing-homes, sanatoria and all private medical practitioners. To carry out such an enquiry in present circumstances would involve serious difficulties that cannot at present be overcome. Until exact particulars can be obtained in this manner, the Ministry of Social Welfare (Health Service Department) only keeps a *list of persons* who are officially known to be drug addicts. The list for 1933 includes 39 new names (22 men and 17 women), 5 of whom have died. Their professional occupation was known in 6 cases (5 doctors and 1 pharmacist). 2 of the persons mentioned in the list lay under a criminal charge.

The treatment of drug addicts made considerable progress in 1933 owing to the opening of two *special Government institutions for drug addicts.* One of these, intended specially for men, at Swiack, near Grodno, with 100 beds, was formally opened on October 20th, 1933, while a smaller one with 42 beds at Gościejew (Voivodeship of Posen) admits women only.

8. In view of the establishment of an alkaloid factory, *importation is confined to raw and semi-manufactured materials.* During the year, in addition to cocaine hydrochloride, small quantities of eucodal and tropococaine have been imported. No certificates are issued for heroin.

9. The records kept show 24 *fresh cases of breaches of the current laws and regulations* regarding traffic in narcotics. In 11 of these cases, final verdicts were pronounced, the *sentences* varying from two weeks to one and a half years' imprisonment or from 10 to 100 złoty (5.80 to 58 Swiss francs) fine. The courts passed sentence in 21 cases not settled in previous years, and 13 cases were dismissed under an amnesty.

The quantity of *narcotics confiscated* was very small, in no single case exceeding 10 to 20 grm.; there was, however, one instance in which 3 kg. 30 grm. of heroin were seized; the case is at present before the court which, when it gives its final verdict, will simultaneously declare the drug confiscated.

11. The consumption of *codeine* amounted to about 600 kg.

Portugal.[1]

33/47.

1. During the year 1933, the following legal provisions regarding narcotics were published:

Decree No. 22131, dated January 18th, 1933, bringing under the provisions of Decree No. 12210 on the Traffic in Narcotics the importation, purchase and sale of the following: *(a)* dihydromorphine, of which paramorphane is a salt, its esters, and its salts; *(b)* N-oxymorphine (trade name: genomorphine), compounds of N-oxymorphine and other morphine compounds with pentavalent nitrogen; *(c)* thebaine and its salts; *(b)* benzylmorphine and its salts; *(e)* all esters of salts of dihydrohydrooxycodeinone, dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acetylodihydrocodeinone and dihydromorphine.

Decree No. 22145, dated January 20th, 1933, providing that only unauthorised imports and exports of narcotics shall be dealt with by the Customs Revenue courts, and laying down regulations to be observed by Directorate-General of Customs in selling to the Army Pharmaceutical Service opium and other drugs deemed to be narcotics which may have been seized under the laws in force, if they are recognised as of medicinal value.

2. During the year, it was found that 6 *copies of export authorisations* which should have been forwarded in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 4, of the Geneva Convention of 1925 were *missing*; but the Portuguese narcotics authorities communicated direct with the corresponding authorities of the countries concerned.

3. See Summary of 1932 Report, page 30.

4. The *agreement with the American Government* for the direct exchange of information between the authorities responsible for supervising the traffic remains in operation. In 1933, the Governments of Portugal and the United States of America exchanged the reports of their respective Narcotics Departments for 1932, and the police records, photographs and finger-prints of the traffickers themselves and also of persons suspected of being implicated in the illicit traffic.

8. The quantities of narcotic drugs imported are not converted, and are intended exclusively for medical and scientific purposes.

In 1933, authorisation was given to the following *additional (wholesale) firms* to deal in narcotics under Decree No.12210: *(a)* João E. Carvão Gomes, Rua do Phelps, 23 (1°), Funchal; *(b)* Carlos Farinha, Rua dos Sapateiros, 30 (2°), Lisbon; *(c)* Quimica-Farmaceutica, Lda., Rua da Palma, A.C.P., Lisbon; *(d)* V. Reis, Lda., Rua da Assunção, 42 (1°), Lisbon.

9. In Lisbon, 3 persons were sentenced for *illicit traffic.*

2 of these were engaged in the illicit traffic in cocaine hydrochloride, which they obtained from chemists by forged prescriptions. Only the third was found in possession of a small quantity of cocaine (1.94 grm.).

11. Imports of *codeine* and its salts in 1933 from different countries were as follows: Germany, 55 kg.; France, 1 kg.; Netherlands, 2 kg.; United Kingdom, 6 kg.; Sweden, 17 kg.; total, 81 kg.

Roumania.

33/5.

1. In 1933, the regulations of the *State Narcotics Monopoly* were drawn up and promulgated. They were published in No. 167 of the *Official Gazette,* on July 24th, 1933, and were put into force on August 1st.

In accordance with the regulations, a monopoly service has been organised and is attached to the Chemico-Pharmaceutical Institute of the Ministry of Labour, Public Health and Social Welfare.

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[1] Mainland and adjacent islands.

The monopoly was established in virtue of Article 45 of the Health Law of 1930. In 1933, the provisions of this article were completed by the establishment of a Commission known as the *Narcotics Monopoly Commission*, which possesses certain administrative powers.

3. Since the establishment of a monopoly depot, a few wholesalers have been granted *licences to import* drugs for medical purposes only, the approval of the monopoly administration being required in each individual case.

The only persons *allowed to retail* drugs—and then solely on the strength of a doctor's prescription—are pharmacists possessing dispensaries open to the public.

Wholesalers and pharmacists are obliged to keep *special registers* in which they must enter all details regarding imports, purchases and consumption, and to submit detailed quarterly statements to the Monopoly Control Bureau for verification.

A watch is kept on *illicit traffic* by the health, judicial, Customs and police authorities. Whenever an offence is committed, the authorities take action and the accused are judged by the courts in conformity with the Law of 1928 for the Suppression of the Abuse of Narcotic Drugs.

7. The cultivation of *Indian hemp* and the use of preparations thereof, such as hashish, are forbidden. In recent years, cases of hashish smuggling by foreigners with the help of boats have been discovered in Roumanian ports.

9. *Illicit Traffic in* 1933.—The report contains full particulars—which have been summarised in document O.C.294*(t)*—with regard to five individual cases of illicit traffic.

Sweden.

33/28.

1. The ratification of the 1931 Convention by Sweden and the fact that the manufacture of narcotic drugs has been recently undertaken in that country having necessitated the promulgation of new regulations concerning the submission of quarterly statistics, etc., by manufacturers, the Government promulgated the *following new provisions* on narcotic drugs :[1]

(a) Royal Resolution, dated September 16th, 1934, concerning the promulgation of a royal decree in this connection ;

(b) Royal Decree, dated September 16th, 1934, mentioned under *(a)* ;

(c) Order, dated December 28th, 1934, issued by the Directorate-General of Medical Services, laying down special regulations arising out of the Royal Decree mentioned under *(b)* ;

(d) Order, dated December 28th, 1934, issued by the Directorate concerning the application of some of the above-mentioned regulations ;

(e) Circular, dated January 11th, 1934, issued by the Directorate to persons authorised by it to import diacetylmorphine, laying down certain regulations relating to the import of this product ;

(f) Circular, dated January 11th, 1934, issued by the Directorate to all authorised importers of narcotic drugs, and to persons authorised by the Directorate to manufacture narcotic drugs, containing instructions for recording all transactions in narcotic drugs.

Licences to manufacture, import and export narcotic drugs are drawn up in accordance with the prescribed forms.

Manufacturers are required to *mark* all receptacles or packages containing narcotic drugs manufactured by them with a *serial number*. *Quarterly reports* must be made in accordance with the instructions laid down.

8. *Licences to manufacture* narcotics were granted to the following manufacturers and pharmacists ; the quantities produced are also mentioned :

Manufacturer	Medicinal opium	Morphine		Diacetylmorphine [2]		Methylmorphine [2]	
	Kg.	Kg.	gr.	Kg.	gr.	Kg.	gr.
Astra Ltd., Södertälje	—	20	500	7	140	1	550
Pharmacia Ltd., Liljeholmen, Stockholm	—	41	600	1	180		530
Leo Ltd., Hälsingborg	—		350	—		—	
O. Bjurling, " Vasen " Pharmacy, Stockholm	72	—		—		—	
E. W. Thulin, " Nordstjärnan " Pharmacy, Göteborg	519	—		—		—	
J. F. C. Liljedahl, " Lejonet " Pharmacy, Malmö ..	67	—		—		—	

M. A. Rising, " St. Erik " Pharmacy, Stockholm, also obtained a licence to *manufacture cocaine*, but manufacture has not yet begun.

At the end of 1933, 13 persons *held import licences*—namely, 10 chemists who are wholesale dealers in pharmaceutical products, including narcotics, 2 managers of factories, and the head of the pharmacy of the Stockholm Garrison Hospital. All these persons have passed a pharmaceutical examination (12 chemists and 1 pharmaceutical assistant).

Licences to manufacture narcotic drugs were issued only to persons who have passed a pharmaceutical examination—namely, 6 chemists and 1 pharmaceutical assistant.

9. See document O.C.294*(s)*, No. 1083.

[1] The text of these provisions is kept in the archives of the Secretariat.
[2] Not including the quantities converted into diacetylmorphine or methylmorphine.

Switzerland.

33/29.

1. The 1931 Convention having been ratified on April 10th, 1933, the *revision of the Swiss legislation* on narcotics was put in hand ; it will be finished during 1934. Apart from the question of limitation, only minor points will be affected, as the provisions of the Convention are already embodied in Swiss legislation.

2. Switzerland already applies Article 13 of the Geneva Convention, even to countries which have not introduced the *import-certificate system.* In other words, an import certificate issued by the Government of the importing country is required for all exports of narcotic drugs to any country, whether it is a party to the Convention or not.

3. *Internal trade* is still governed by the Law of October 2nd, 1924, and the Executory Decree of June 23rd, 1925. The figure for internal consumption varies very little from year to year. This shows the efficacy of the system applicable to public pharmacies, the details of which will be found in the 1931 report.

7. Although *Indian hemp* is not covered by the existing legislation, it may be *imported* only on production of a permit issued by the Federal Public Health Service. As regards *exports*, there is, at present, only one firm in Switzerland which occasionally exports *Indian hemp drugs* ; this firm has undertaken to inform the Federal Service of all exports, and does so regularly.

8. The names and addresses of 5 *factories* authorised to manufacture drugs, and the products which they actually manufacture, have been mentioned on several occasions in the annual reports.[1] In 1933, the firm of *Knoll Ltd., Liestal*, which manufactures dicodide and dilaudide, was added to these 5 factories.

Table VII shows the quantities manufactured (see page 132). Attention should, however, be drawn to the manufacture of 14 kg. of dicodide and to the codeine and ethylmorphine (dionine) obtained from 463 kg. of morphine.

Other classes of persons and firms to whom permission to use or to be in possession of drugs has been granted.—Seven manufacturers of preparations containing narcotic drugs (tinctures and extracts, specialities in the form of ampoules, tablets, etc.) ; 44 commercial firms (wholesalers) ; 35 scientific institutes (34 of which are official establishments) ; and 191 hospitals, clinics and sanatoria. The pharmacies are not subject to the licensing system.

9. The report on *illicit traffic* forwarded to the Secretary-General on February 23rd, 1934, shows that the cases concerned are of little importance, and that it cannot be concluded from them that there is any real illicit traffic in Switzerland.

No narcotic drugs have been seized on the ground of illicit import or export.

10. The statistics of Swiss drugs *exported to China* in 1933 are as follows : Medicinal opium, 27 kg. ; opium extract, 11 kg. ; morphine, 0 kg. ; diacetylmorphine, 4 kg. ; and cocaine, 3 kg.

Switzerland does not issue permits for the export of narcotic drugs to the territories constituting " *Manchukuo* ".

11. As the 1931 Convention will not produce its full effect until January 1st, 1934, the figures relating to *codeine* will be given in the annual reports only as from that date.

Turkey.

33/31.

1. *Regulations.*—The year 1933 saw Turkey's final accession to the Hague (1912) and Geneva (1925 and 1931) international Conventions on opium and other dangerous drugs, and may therefore be deemed a memorable date in her annals.

The report points out that by *laws promulgated in* 1928, the Government had already regulated dealings in these products in Turkish territory, their use for medicinal purposes and the importation of manufactured drugs into the country. Moreover, the *Turkish penal code* contained provisions sufficiently severe to ensure the punishment of drug abuses.

Turkish law only lacked clauses to regulate the *export of opium and manufactured drugs.* This having been provided for, by a Cabinet Decree of February 15th, 1931, only raw opium, one of the main sources of the country's wealth, remained outside the international Conventions.

The report explains that the terrible consequences of the economic depression were the only reason for the provisional adjournment of the integral application of the international Conventions. The Government, determined to shrink from no sacrifice, eventually sanctioned these Conventions.

Two *laws* on narcotic drugs were promulgated in 1933 :

(a) Law concerning the Creation of a State Monopoly for the Manufacture, Import and Export of Drugs, promulgated on June 8th, 1933, No. 2253.—Under this law, the Government reserves to itself the whole trade in and manufacture of narcotics. Experience in the few

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[1] See document C.236.M.123.1933.XI, page 43.
[2] For the text of these laws, see document O.C.1520.

preceding years had proved that, so long as the drug trade remained in the hands of private individuals, illegal traffic could not be prevented. The Government therefore decided to place all drug transactions in the hands of a Régie under the direct control of the Ministry of National Economy. A factory was established and will commence operations in 1934.

The law also contains a very important clause regarding the restriction of raw opium cultivation. By Cabinet decision, the area devoted to opium cultivation, which averaged 25 000 hectares has, as from the present year, been reduced to 15 000 hectares.

(b) Narcotics Control Law, No. 2513, which came into force on June 12th, 1933.—Under this law, the Government has strengthened the clauses of Law No. 1369, promulgated in 1928. It empowers the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance to subject narcotic substances to rigorous supervision. Even the business transacted by the monopoly administration is controlled.

Narcotic drugs may be imported or exported only on production of special certificates issued by the Ministry on the basis of a careful calculation of medical and scientific needs. Within the country, as previously, only druggists and pharmacists may sell drugs, and that in accordance with strictly defined rules.

Finally, the same law prohibits the cultivation of *Indian hemp*—which is used solely for the preparation of hashish—the manufacture of *prepared opium* and the importation or exportation of the same.

Important Changes made in the Turkish Penal Code.—All sentences have been considerably increased : for instance, the term of imprisonment for illicit export has been raised to three years, and the fine to a sum not less than £T500[1].

Creation of Courts for Contraband Cases.—Before the establishment of these courts, illicit drug traffic cases came within the jurisdiction of the courts of first instance. The procedure is now much more rapid.

2. The *import-* and *export-certificate system* for the traffic in drugs came into full operation in 1933. No difficulty has been experienced in its application, particularly as the creation of a State monopoly for these substances and the consequent conduct of all business by one body has greatly facilitated the task of the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance as the certificate-issuing authority.

Countries which ordinarily supply narcotic drugs to Turkey are for the most part those which have already adopted the system of international control. Moreover, as soon as the narcotics factory, for which provision has been made in the Monopoly Law, begins to operate, Turkey, richly endowed as she is with raw materials, will be able to manufacture all her own drugs except cocaine.

3. *The sale and distribution* of narcotics *within the country* are entirely regulated by the Narcotics Control Law, under which the monopoly administration, druggists and pharmacists exercising their profession in duly authorised premises are the only persons who may be licensed to sell. Druggists and owners of pharmaceutical products laboratories purchase the drugs they require from the State monopoly administration on production of a permit issued by the Ministry of Health and communicated immediately to the health inspectors. Pharmacists obtain their stocks from druggists and may supply only very small quantities to the public, on production of a medical prescription. Moreover, in conformity with a decision of the Supreme Health Council, doctors may prescribe narcotics only for a maximum of five days' treatment, the quantities being calculated on the basis of one-half of the maximum dose of each drug.

Under the Control Law, druggists and pharmacists supplying narcotics are obliged to keep a special register of drugs received and dispensed, which must at all times be at the disposal of health inspectors.

These rules work satisfactorily and no difficulty has been encountered in their application. *Addiction* still exists, however, though on a much smaller scale than in previous years. The main sources of this reprehensible traffic are the *hidden stocks* of drugs with which the factories operating previous to 1932 had flooded the market, and *secret manufacture* with primitive apparatus which the police are unable entirely to suppress.

The report states that the narcotic substance most commonly used in Turkey is *hashish*, it being a cheap local narcotic, and the longest known. Opium, also a local product, was regarded rather as material for export, so that Turks were never *inordinate eaters, and still less smokers, of opium.*

True, *the cultivation of Indian hemp* is strictly forbidden by the Narcotics Control Law, but the crops of previous years, carefully hidden, constitute fairly large stocks which will not be exhausted for years. Even when the local stock is exhausted, smuggling over the southern frontier provides an unfailing supply for hashish addiction.

4. The Turkish Government has always attached great importance to *international co-operation* and has not shrunk from any sacrifice to ensure such co-operation. In proof of

[1] £T = 2.40 Swiss francs.

this, the report mentions the case of the Warrington brothers : in a few hours, the Turkish police reached an agreement with the Egyptian police and arrested the whole band of 11 individuals.

In 1933, an *Agreement* was concluded with the *Yugoslav Government* concerning the exportation of raw opium.[1]

5. For the area devoted to opium poppy cultivation, see Table I, page 122.

7. *Indian hemp* is an indigenous plant. It used to be grown secretly, in spite of an ancient prohibitive decree. At present its production and use in any form (charas, hashish, ganja, bhang, etc.) are entirely prohibited. The devastating effects of hashish were noted long ago, and addiction was always punished under the Penal Code and police regulations. Nevertheless, it used to be grown and consumed unknown to the authorities.

In view of the relatively widespread nature of hashish addiction, it would be surprising if there were not also widespread smuggling. In point of fact, of the 109 *cases of illicit traffic* and drug-taking reported by the police in 1933, 102 *were hashish cases*. The quantity seized during the same period was 534 kg. of hashish and 150 kg. of Indian hemp, apart from another large seizure of 1 700 kg. of Indian hemp made in the same year. There is little doubt that stocks concealed in previous years constitute the source of this illicit traffic, since, in 1933, there were no cases of hashish smuggling.

8. In 1933, no *regular drug factory was in operation* in Turkey, nor had the narcotics monopoly administration, the sole body entitled under the Law of June 8th, 1933, to manufacture drugs, yet established its factory. Consequently all the needs of the country were met by imports.

The misuse of manufactured narcotics such as morphine and heroin is of recent date in Turkey and is not very prevalent. The habit is confined to a few large towns and to certain defined groups of the urban population. The peasantry, forming the majority of the population, remains immune.

Permits for the use or possession of narcotic drugs have never been issued to private individuals.

9. The police and Customs authorities having redoubled their activity against *addiction and illicit traffic*, the number of cases discovered in 1933 amounted to 109, involving more than 350 individuals.

These cases may be classified by the drugs involved, as follows: Hashish, 102; raw opium, 3; morphine, 2; heroin, 2; total, 109. The quantities of *narcotic substances seized* in connection with these cases are as follows : hashish, 534 kg. ; Indian hemp, 150 kg.; raw opium, 4 kg.; morphine, 3 kg. ; heroin, 18 kg. ; total, 709 kg.

All these substances were *destroyed by burning* under the supervision of a Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance. Apart from one case discovered in connection with the illicit despatch of hashish to Egypt disguised as shoe soles,[2] all cases were internal.

Of the 109 cases brought to court, only 14 are still pending. Judgments have been given in all the other cases.

The total number of *persons accused* was 279, of which 123 were sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of £T500 ; 54 to six months' imprisonment and a fine of £T100 ; 25 to one year's imprisonment and over £T100 fine, being £T1 per grm. of narcotics seized and one to five years' imprisonment and a fine of £T28 910; 41 were acquitted ; 33 were released under the amnesty law ; 5 defaulted.

In the same year, the police discovered at Istanbul *three plants for the secret manufacture* of narcotic drugs.[3]

Yugoslavia.

33/40.

4. *Co-operation between Turkey and Yugoslavia for the Sale of Opium.*—The Agreement[4] concluded on April 14th, 1932, came into force on October 23rd, 1933. The Central Bureau for which the Agreement provides was not working, however, until January 1st, 1934. Until this latter date, therefore, all sales of Turkish and Yugoslav opium were effected through the Central Bureau at Istanbul.

5. *Raw Opium.*—The favourable weather conditions in 1933 increased *production* (see Table I, page 122).

The *stock of opium* in the country at the beginning of 1933 was estimated at 98 000 kg. If to this figure is added the 1933 *crop*, amounting to 26 000 kg., it will be seen that the quantity of raw opium at the disposal of Yugoslavia during 1933 was 124 000 kg. The following deductions should be made from this figure : *(a)* 6 667 kg. of opium used in the country by the Hrastnik Factory for the manufacture of opiates for internal consumption and export; *(b)* 330 kg. of opium used by other factories and drug stores for various medicinal

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[1] A copy in French of this Agreement will be found in the archives of the Secretariat. The text will also be found in the annex to the annual report of Yugoslavia for 1932, document O.C.A.R.1932.31.
[2] See document O.C.294*(g)*, page 22, No. 981.
[3] For full particulars, see documents O.C.294*(p)*, page 7, No. 881 ; page 8, No. 835, and O.C.294*(r)*, page 5, No. 983.
[4] See annual report for 1932, document O.C./A.R.1932.31*(a)*.

preparations of opium ; *(c)* 78 000 kg. of raw opium for export, being equivalent to 70 651 kg. of conditioned opium actually exported.

The total amount of raw opium to be deducted is accordingly 84 997 kg. The balance remaining at the disposal of the country at the close of 1933 should therefore amount to 39 003 kg. Allowance has also to be made, however, for the evaporation of the opium, in respect of which about 10 per cent should be deducted. The stock of opium in the country at the beginning of 1934 is therefore estimated at 35 000 kg.

6. *Coca Leaves.*—The stock of coca leaves at the beginning of 1933 was 35 kg. Imports during 1933 amounted to 10 kg., making a total of 45 kg. at the country's disposal.

The internal consumption in 1933 accounted for 21 kg., so that the stock of coca leaves at the beginning of 1934 was 24 kg.

7. The stock of galenical preparations of *Indian hemp* at the beginning of 1933 amounted to 19 kg. There were no imports in 1933. Internal consumption accounted for 4 kg., so that the stock in the country had fallen at the end of the year to 15 kg.

8. *Medicinal Opium.*—The stock at the beginning of 1933 was 48 kg. (in terms of officinal opium). The production of wholesale factories and drug stores in 1933 was 120 kg. and the internal consumption was 78 kg. ; so that the stock remaining at the close of the year was estimated at 90 kg.

Morphine.—In 1933, the following products were manufactured : 148 kg. 900 grm. of morphine hydrochloride, 124 kg. 400 grm. of codeine hydrochloride, 151 kg. 400 grm. of codeine phosphate, 45 kg. 700 grm. of pure codeine, 45 kg. 100 grm. of ethylmorphine hydrochloride, 7 kg. 300 grm. of diacetylmorphine and 58 kg. 500 grm. of benzylmorphine.

As regards morphine and its salts, the stock of morphine base in the country at the beginning of 1933 was estimated at 20 kg.

Imports amounted to 2 kg.[1] 119 kg. of morphine base was manufactured in 1933. Consumption was estimated at 34 kg. and exports at 88 kg.

The stock remaining in the country at the end of the year was consequently 19 kg.

Diacetylmorphine.—The stock at the beginning of the year was 2 kg. Manufacture amounted to 6 kg. of diacetylmorphine base. Consumption accounted for 1 kg. and exports for 5 kg. The stock at the end of the year was 2 kg.

Dilaudide, Dicodide and Eucodal.—The trade in dilaudide is negligible.

The stock of dicodide at the beginning of 1933 amounted to 3 kg. Imports amounted to 1 kg. and consumption to 1 kg. in 1933. The stock at the end of the year was therefore 3 kg.

1 kg. of eucodal was imported in 1933, and the stock at the end of the year was 1 kg.

Cocaine.—The stock at the beginning of the year was 7 kg. Imports in 1933 amounted to 7 kg. Consumption in 1933 was estimated at 6 kg. and the stock at the end of the year at 8 kg.

A firm has been licensed to manufacture the above narcotic drugs and three laboratories have been licensed to make preparations.

9. See document O.C.294*(v)*, pages 20 and 29.

Dependencies, Colonies, etc.

BRITISH.

Gibraltar.

1. On March 4th, 1933, the Governor declared by *Order* that Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1928 should henceforth apply to *acetyldihydrocodeinone*, to its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any preparation of this drug.

8. See " Summary of Annual Reports for the Year 1932 " (document C.312.M.139. 1934.XI), page 38.

Malta.

2. The passage in transit through Maltese waters of some *consignments of raw opium* was allowed pending the amendment of the law already mentioned in the report for 1932.

3 and 8. See " Summary of Annual Reports for the Year 1932 " (document C.312. M.139.1934.XI), page 38.

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[1] This was morphine previously exported and sent back to the country.

AMERICA.

North America.

Canada.

33/10.

1. As mentioned in Canada's report for 1932, *amendments to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act*, to conform to the requirements of the 1931 Convention, were passed by the Canadian Parliament in May 1932, and became operative by proclamation on July 9th, 1933.

As from January 1st, 1933, *opium poppy heads* were brought under control. It was found that large quantities were being sold over the counter by retail druggists to Orientals in British Columbia. It was also found that Orientals in that province were growing poppies and harvesting the poppy heads. It was found that these poppy heads, whether purchased from retail drug stores or grown locally, had a *morphine content* of 0.25 per cent, so that 100 lb. of poppy heads contained an equivalent of 4 oz. of morphine, the practice being to infuse the poppy heads and drain the resulting liquid.

As a result of the administrative action taken, poppy heads could only be imported by licensed narcotic wholesalers, and sold by retail druggists on a physician's prescription. This reduced sales to practically zero. At the same time, advertisements were placed in the Oriental papers, and advice circulated by the priests of the Sikh Temples, that, as from January 1st, 1933, prosecutions for the illegal possession of morphine would be initiated against those who harvested poppy heads which upon subsequent analysis were found to have a substantial morphine content.

During the latter part of 1932, close attention was paid to what was believed to be the anti-social use of *tincture camphor compound (paregoric)*, which is an exempt preparation under the Narcotic Act. In addition to containing one-fifth of a grain of morphine to the fluid ounce, the alcoholic content of paregoric is greater than that of Scotch whisky as retailed in this country. It became known that many people were using large quantities of this preparation, some as high as 20 oz. daily.

The Excise Department therefore instructed that no retail druggist, except under exceptional circumstances, which would be investigated before authority for an increased amount would be authorised, should receive more than 80 oz. of paregoric monthly, as from March 1st, 1933.

The effect was immediate, and whereas paregoric sales by wholesalers to retail druggists in 1932 totalled 8 727 gallons,[1] by the end of 1933 the figure for that year had decreased to 5 044 gallons, although the restriction had only been in effect for ten months. Similarly, the amounts sold by wholesalers in Canada decreased from 838 gallons in January 1933 to 318 gallons in December of that year. The following figures are also illuminative in relation to the decrease in sales to retail druggists in various Canadian cities :

	January 1933 Gallons	December 1933 Gallons
Montreal	311	125
Toronto	244	60
Winnipeg	26	7
Vancouver	49	20

Not a single complaint has been received as to there being any shortage of paregoric for legitimate use in any part of Canada, and it is safe to assume that the difference between the two totals represents paregoric which was being sold for other purposes.

3. A. *Prevalence of the Drug Habit.*—During the latter part of 1933, drug addiction was materially reduced. From all parts of Canada there is indisputable evidence that addicts are experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining their drug of addiction, and many are known to be " *carrying on* " with *codeine*, and in some instances with *paregoric*.

B. *Difficulties of the Application of Laws to Particular Cases.*—As indicated in 1931, experience still shows that, in dealing with large cases of international trafficking, great advantages would accrue if conspiracy, in relation to narcotic offences, were included in the list of extraditable offences.

C. *Difficulties in the Enforcement of Laws, Particulars available of the Illicit Traffic carried on, and the Channels by, and the Sources from, which this Traffic is fed.*—By far the most important case handled in Canada during 1933 was that of Harry Davis, of Montreal.[2] The evidence concerning this case disclosed many of the collateral illegal activities which are associated with an international conspiracy of this nature, such as *fraudulently obtained passports, bribery of Customs officers.*

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[1] 1 gallon = 4.543 litres.
[2] See documents O.C.294 *(r)*, *(t)* and *(v)*.

The arrest of Davis in April 1933, followed by his conviction in October of that year, had an immediate repercussion in Montreal, and there has since been an almost complete cessation of narcotic trafficking in that city. Many of the previously known pedlars, as well as addicts, whose activities have been closely watched, are definitely known to be " carrying on " with codeine.

Seizures of opium and morphine continue to be made upon the Pacific Coast, the belief existing that these drugs reach Canada from the Orient.

4. Canada is fortunate in being afforded every *co-operation* by the authorities of certain countries, particularly the United States of America and the United Kingdom, and a close liaison is maintained with the narcotic officers concerned.

6. Opium-smoking among the national population is comparatively negligible.

The habit is largely confined to the Oriental population, although cases are encountered in the Occidental criminal underworld. It is unquestionable, however, that *opium-smoking is on the decrease*, this being probably due to a certain extent to the depression existing, which renders the habit too expensive. *Convictions* obtained for this offence during 1933 were 83 compared with 147 for 1932.

Quantities of Prepared Opium seized or received.—143 lb. 10 oz. 333 grains (65 kg.) 190 decks ; 58 pills.

Quantities of Prepared Opium Seconds (Yen-She) seized or received.—5 lb. 5 oz. 301 grains (2 kg. 434 grm.), 8 decks.

Quantities of Medicinal Opium seized or received.—2 lb. 8 oz. (1 kg. 136 grm.).

Quantities of Opium of Various Kinds seized or received.—1 oz. (28 grm.) alleged tincture of opium, 6 oz. 110 grains (177 grm.) alleged liquid opium.

Quantities of Crude Opium seized or received.—32 lb. 8 oz. (15 kg.).

All the above drugs were *destroyed by burning* in the presence of Government officials. Information in regard to the country of origin was in most instances unobtainable.

7. The production and use of *Indian hemp* in the form of charas, marihuana, hashish, ganja, bhang, etc., are prohibited. Licensed wholesalers may import Indian hemp into Canada for purely medicinal purposes by means of the " import-certificate " system.

During 1933, *convictions* were obtained for possessing and importing Indian hemp and *Indian hemp (marihuana) cigarettes*. The sentences imposed were as follows : 4 cases of possession—6 months' imprisonment and a fine of $200 each; 3 cases of importing and possession —6 months' imprisonment and a fine of $200 each ; 1 case of importing and possession—2 years' imprisonment and a fine of $500 ; 1 case of importing and possession—3 years' imprisonment and a fine of $500.

The seizures made in connection with the cases reported for 1932 *originated* in the United States of America and the convictions were all obtained in the Province of Ontario, whereas in 1933 it was definitely established that, in addition to the United States of America, *other sources* of seizures were Jamaica, B.W.I., and Africa, and all the convictions were confined to the Province of Quebec.

8. The classes of persons to whom *permits or authorisations* for the use or possession of drugs have *been* granted in 1933 are the same as in 1932.[1]

The *number of licensed wholesalers* during the calendar year was 111, one licence which had not been utilised being cancelled during the year.

9. There were 240 persons *convicted* of offences against the opium and narcotic laws during the judicial year ending September 30th, 1933. Of these persons, 137 were Chinese, 97 were British or American, 5 other European nationals and 1 Hindu.

The penalties imposed range from a fine of $15 for obtaining drugs from more than one physician, to four years' imprisonment and a fine of $500 or a further six months' imprisonment in default of payment of same, on a charge of possession of drugs. Under the Canadian Narcotic Act, aliens convicted of narcotic offences are automatically deported upon completion of sentence. 91 were so deported during 1933.

Information concerning the *prices of drugs in the illicit traffic* during the calendar year 1933 :

	Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium
Halifax, N.S. ..	Unobtainable	Unobtainable	Unobtainable	Gum opium, $100 per lb.
Montreal, P.Q. ..	Unobtainable	Minimum $60 per oz. Maximum $100 per oz.	$45 per oz., then unobtainable	Smoking-opium, $140 per tin, then unobtainable.

[1] See " Summary of Annual Reports for 1932 ", page 40.

	Morphine	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium
Toronto, Ont. ..	$95-$125 per oz.	$70-$125 per oz.	$60-$100 per oz.	Smoking-opium, $125-$150 per tin. Gum opium, $100-$125 per lb.
Winnipeg, Man.	Unobtainable	Reported $150 per oz.	Unobtainable	Smoking-opium, $150 per tin.
Edmonton, Alta.	Unobtainable	Unobtainable	Unobtainable	Smoking-opium, $100-$125 per tin.
Vancouver, B.C.	$85-$135 per oz.	Unobtainable	Unobtainable	Smoking-opium: No. 1, $75-$95 per tin; No. 2, $60-$75 per tin.

SUMMARY OF THE AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, OTHER THAN OPIUM, SEIZED OR RECEIVED DURING 1933.

Morphine.

49 oz. 103 grains, 7 decks (1 kg. 398 grm.) (pure drug); 724 tablets.

Cocaine.

298 grains (19 grm.) (pure drug); 8 decks; [1] 36 capsules.[1]

Heroin.

11 oz. 273 grains (330 grm.) (pure drug); 18 decks; [1] 18 tablets; 272 capsules. [1]

Cannabis sativa (Indian Hemp).

137 cigarettes (marihuana).

Poppy Heads.

225 lb. (102 kg.).

Alleged Drugs.

3 lb. 13 oz. 195 grains (1 kg. 745 grm.), 23 decks; [1] 376 tablets; 1 cube; 52 capsules; [1] 372 pills.

11. *Codeine* is not manufactured in Canada.

The total yearly importations of codeine salts and alkaloid combined, since 1925, are as follows:

Year	United Kingdom	United States	France	Germany	Switzerland	Totals	
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Kg.
1926	7 658	400	—	2 910	—	10 968 =	311
1927	5 632	100	—	3 550	48	9 330 =	265
1928	7 562	—	—	2 100	4 010	13 672 =	388
1929	13 138	—	—	5 950	6 380	25 468 =	724
1930	8 899	—	5 386	4 390	5 344	24 019 =	682
1931	3 299	—	14 250	3 835	725	22 109 =	628
1932	7 325	—	4 300	5 724	6 289	23 638 =	671
1933	17 932	—	2 346	2 560	13 775	36 613 =	1 040
Totals	71 445	500	26 282	31 019	36 571	165 817 =	4 709

It will be noted that there was a *very marked increase* in the *importation of codeine* into Canada during 1933. Codeine does not come within the provisions of the Canadian Narcotic Act, except so far as control of imports and exports is concerned. It is, however, controlled to varying degrees by the Pharmacy Acts of the various provinces, in some of which sales of codeine can only be made by retail druggists in conjunction with the recording of the name of the purchaser, plus the signature of the druggist, in a poison book.

[1] The content of each deck and capsule above mentioned approximates 3 grains.

It has been constantly noted that many people, *previously addicted to morphine or heroin*, are now using *codeine*, but the opinion is unanimously expressed that addicts look upon codeine purely as a "carry-over", in the same way as a cocaine addict employs novocaine during periods of shortage, and that they would, and will, immediately return to their former drug of addiction as soon as illicit supplies become available and their finances permit them to purchase at the high prices charged therefor. In some cases encountered it has been found that the injection of codeine hypodermically has resulted in the formation under the skin of small marble-like lumps which remain, if not permanently, for a considerable time. This condition is referred to in the underworld as " cement arm ".

United States of America.[1]

33/43.

1. Apart from the *usual Federal law*, enacted annually, making an appropriation for narcotic law enforcement, no new Federal law was enacted during the period directly affecting the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

Steps were inaugurated, however, with a view to a modification of the regulations in respect of *export certificates* that will bring those regulations into conformity with Article 13, Chapter V, of the Geneva Convention of 1925 as made applicable by the Convention of 1931. The changes will provide that a copy of the export authorisation be sent to the Government of the importing country and that another one be issued to accompany the consignment in each case. The modifications will also provide that export authorisations shall specify the period within which the exportation shall be effected and shall set forth the number and date of the import certificate concerned and the authority by whom that import certificate was issued.

Progress is being made in the adoption by the several States of the proposed *uniform State narcotic law*, mention of which was made in the report for 1932. During the calendar year 1933 it was enacted by four States—namely, Florida, Nevada, New Jersey and New York.

2. Information under this heading is the same as that included under the same title in the report for the calendar year 1932,[2] with the exception of the number of *transit shipments* authorised to be made through a port of the United States, destined to a foreign country. There were four such transit shipments of narcotic drugs between foreign countries, through a port of the United States, during the period covered by this report, but in no case was it necessary to delay the shipment at the transit port longer than the usual period required for a routine transfer.

The Federal Bureau of Narcotics has continued to audit carefully *monthly returns*, reporting transactions in narcotic drugs and preparations, submitted by the manufacturers (including importers of raw material) and wholesale dealers in these substances. Based upon this audit, there were conducted during the year 27 *investigations of wholesale dealers*. Most of these investigations disclosed a failure to keep proper records and yielded no evidence of wilful violation of law. In each case, steps were taken to correct the defects in record-keeping, after which the case was closed without further proceedings.

The Bureau of Narcotics continued the assignment of the special representative appointed during 1931 to *audit the records* of manufacturers and wholesale dealers. A gratifying degree of co-operation on the part of the manufacturers and wholesale dealers visited has facilitated this work, and adjustments in the interest of uniform record-keeping were readily made. The special representative *visited the establishments and conducted inspections* of records of 77 manufacturers and of 309 wholesale dealers.

3. The practice of abstracting from the monthly returns the *purchases* of narcotic drugs and preparations by individual *retail dealers* and *medical practitioners* was continued. In any case where the total purchases made by one of these individuals appeared excessive, investigation was instituted to determine whether the apparent excess supply was attributable to improper practices, in which case prosecution might be recommended. During the year, on the basis of this abstract of information, 119 investigations of retail druggists and 266 investigations of medical practitioners were conducted. An appreciable number of these investigations disclosed evidence of improper sale or dispensing of narcotics, due either to wilful disregard of the law, carelessness, or misunderstanding of the application of the law.

No special survey was made during 1933 to determine directly the *probable number of non-medical addicts* in the United States, but the conditions mentioned under this heading in the 1931[3] and 1932 reports remained substantially the same, and the opinion is still held that the number of such addicts has not, at least, increased.

The *Division of Mental Hygiene* in the office of the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service continued, without change, its administrative and investigative functions, which embrace studies and investigations of the nature of drug addiction and the best methods of treatment and rehabilitation of persons addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs; the dissemination of information on methods of treatment and research in this particular field; co-operation with State and local authorities with a view to the provision of facilities for the

[1] Inclusive of the territories and insular possessions, with the exception of the Philippine Islands.
[2] See document C.312.M.139.1934.XI, page 41.
[3] See Summary of Annual Reports for 1931, document C.236.M.123.1933.XI, page 22.

care and treatment of narcotic-drug addicts ; studies and investigations of the abusise use of narcotic drugs and the quantities of such drugs necessary to supply the normal and emergency medicinal and scientific requirements of the United States ; the administration of the two narcotic farms authorised in the Act of January 19th, 1929 ; the supervising and furnishing of medical and psychiatric services in Federal penal and correctional institutions ; and, lastly, studies and investigations of the causes, prevalence, and means for the prevention and treatment of mental and nervous diseases.

Further studies have also been made in connection with the *substitution of new products* to determine whether or not they have the qualities necessary for relieving these withdrawal symptoms. Preliminary to the determination of the value of these substances and of their addiction properties, it was necessary to compare the properties of commonly known products such as codeine with those of morphine. These experiments indicate that codeine when given in sufficient quantities is liable to give rise to addiction. The results of administering isocodeine, pseudo-codeine and dilaudide indicate that all three are liable to give rise to addiction.

Construction work on the first American *narcotic farm*, at Lexington, Ky., begun in January 1932, continued during the year, except for some delay during the course of the year caused by labour troubles. It is expected that the institution will be in operation in March 1935. Title to the site for the second American narcotic farm at Fort Worth, Tex.. referred to in the report for 1932, has been vested in the Treasury Department.

4. No additional arrangements for the informal direct *exchange of information* in regard to the *illicit traffic* were concluded during the year. Arrangements of this kind, now in effect between the United States and 22 other Powers, are operating effectively in most cases, and special mention is made of the co-operation afforded under this agreement between the appropriate enforcement officers of the United Kingdom, Egypt, Canada, France, Germany, and Netherlands.

5. Neither *raw opium* nor the *coca leaf* is at present lawfully produced in the United States, all supplies thereof being imported.

Detailed statistical data are given in the report[1] on the *imports* of crude opium and coca leaves in the United States.

6. Opium used for smoking purposes is *smuggled* chiefly along the Pacific coast and through the ports of Seattle and San Francisco, although a portion finds its way through the port of New York. At least one important case was discovered of illicit manufacture of smoking-opium in the United States.

Practically all of the prepared opium seized came from China and appeared to be mostly a *blend of Chinese and Iranian opium.* It is becoming more and more evident that, with the quantities of opium available, both Chinese and Iranian, constantly increasing in China south and north of the Great Wall, the traffic from China to the United States in opium prepared by blending these two varieties is materially increasing, and it is feared that the opium-smoking vice, hitherto on the decline in the United States, has undergone a marked recrudescence.

7. *Indian hemp* is not indigenous. The commercial hemp production of the country (which is used for the fibre) is now practically limited to Wisconsin and Kentucky, the *total area* being 190 acres (77 hectares) in 1933. About 100 acres in Iowa were used for growing this plant, but it is believed that in Iowa not all was harvested or used for any purpose. *Cannabis sativa*, however, grows wild in almost every State in the Union. There is extensive wild growth of the plant in the States of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and Wyoming. It is also clandestinely cultivated in these States and in a number of other States. In the States growing beets for the beet-sugar industry, the Mexican labourers in the fields clandestinely plant patches of this weed among the beet plants, and harvest it and sell the drug or use it personally for the gratification of personal desire.

The production and use of Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*, hashish, marihuana) within the United States are *not prohibited by Federal law.* The laws of some 34 States and of the Territory of Hawaii control either the cultivation, sale or possession of marihuana, but these State laws are not uniform. All of the 34 States and the Territory of Hawaii govern the sale of this drug ; 31 of them and Hawaii make its possession unlawful ; while 13 of them and Hawaii control its cultivation.

No *Cannabis sativa* was imported during 1933.

A disconcerting development in quite a number of States is found in the apparently *increasing use of marihuana* by the younger element in the larger cities.

The drug is most commonly used in the form of cigarettes, selling generally from 15 to 25 cents each, or from 3 for 25 cents to 3 for 50 cents, but it is also used mixed with beer or other alcoholic beverages, for its stimulating properties.

There is *some smuggling* of this drug to and from Mexico, also some inter-State traffic in the States of the Rocky Mountain region, but not to a great extent. The Canadian authorities have reported some smuggling of this drug into Canada, especially from Detroit and its vicinity.

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[1] See pages 31-34. Document O.C./A.R. 1933. 43.

8. The basis of *internal control* remains the same as previously reported. On June 30th, 1933, there were 226 persons registered (in 1932, 253 persons) in *Class* 1 [1] (importers, manufacturers, producers and compounders). From these, about 6 firms extract alkaloids either from opium or coca leaves.

The other classes registered were subdivided as follows :

Wholesale dealers—*Class* 2 : 1 467 registrants (1 523 in 1932).

Retail dealers—*Class* 3 : 51 744 in 1933 (52 539 in 1932).

Physicians, dentists or veterinary surgeons, and other practitioners—*Class* 4 : 146 632 in 1933 (148 556 in 1932).

Manufacturers, producers, compounders and vendors of preparations and remedies not subject to commodity tax, of low narcotic content—*Class* 5 : 123 123 [2] in 1933 (128 192 in 1932).

Medicinal opium, morphine and all salts, derivatives, preparations and mixtures, etc., heroin, cocaine, salts or any preparation containing cocaine, codeine, are *not permitted to be imported* or brought into the United States. Very little medicinal opium, pure morphine or pure cocaine was *exported* from the United States.

Dilaudide was manufactured for the first time in the States during the year 1932. The quantity manufactured during 1933 showed an increase over 1932, but was still negligible compared with the manufacture of other potent drugs.

No opium or morphine was used during 1933 for manufacturing *heroin*, and the manufacturers of alkaloids have now no stocks of heroin on hand, although there are small supplies in some cases in the hands of pharmaceutical manufacturers, wholesale dealers and retail druggists from which isolated sales may be made from time to time for special medical or scientific purposes, such sales not being prohibited. From 1930 to 1933 no heroin was exported from the United States, either as such or in medicinal preparations.

9. The report contains *a survey of the illicit traffic* in the seven different areas of the United States, as the illicit traffic displays markedly different characteristics in different portions of the country.

A study based on the reports of 65 seizures (in 1932 the survey was based on 134 seizures) effected in territory under American jurisdiction between January 1st, 1933, and December 31st of the same year indicates *no marked change* in the trend of the illicit traffic in respect of sources of supply and routes followed in 1933 as compared with the year 1932, except for the practical disappearance of heroin and morphine definitely traceable to Turkish factories.

For *raw opium*, the heaviest arrivals were in the Atlantic coast area, although small quantities were seized in the Panama Canal Zone and in the Philippine Islands. The *price* of raw opium in the illicit traffic remained about the same as in 1932, indicating that supplies continued to be successfully smuggled into the country.

For *prepared opium*, the heaviest seizures were on the Pacific coast, in the Hawaiian Islands and in the Philippine Islands. Practically all of the prepared opium seized came from China and appeared to be mostly a blend of Chinese and Persian opium. The *price* in the illicit traffic remained about the same, but information at hand indicated that this may be due to increased demand taking up the additional supply believed to be available. The American Narcotics Administration views this development with alarm.

Morphine was seized in every one of the seven areas surveyed for the illicit traffic. The heaviest individual seizures were about equally divided between the Atlantic and Pacific coast areas. The morphine seized in the Pacific coast area came from Japan and China, whence it was brought directly by ship. Most of the morphine seized on the Atlantic coast came to the United States directly from French ports. *Prices* in the illicit traffic remained about the same as in 1932, except in the Pacific coast, where they had dropped 45 per cent by June, but by December showed an increase of about 30 per cent. All the circumstances pointed to a continuance of illicit traffic in morphine from Western Europe to the United States on much the same scale as for some time past, with a development of new methods of concealment and transportation.

The heaviest arrivals of *heroin* were, as usual, on the Atlantic coast, and in most of the cases the heroin bore no marks or labels, but the largest individual seizure was labelled " E. Merck of Darmstadt ". In the portions of the country which relied on Western Europe for their illicit supplies, *prices* of heroin in the illicit traffic were down from 10 per cent to 35 per cent in 1933, as compared with 1932. Throughout the United States, heroin seized in the illicit traffic continued to show heavy adulteration.

The illicit traffic in *cocaine* is believed to be still decreasing. The heaviest seizures were made in the south central part of the country. Most of the cocaine seized was Swiss cocaine, which entered the illicit traffic in Honduras. The *price* of cocaine in the illicit traffic was generally the same as or slightly lower than in 1932. While the general condition in the United States in respect of the illicit traffic is in marked contrast to that of several years ago, when seizures (mostly morphine) were aggregating as much as 3⅓ tons in a single year, it is by no means to be assumed that illicit importation is decreasing. The trend of prices in the wholesale illicit traffic is only one of the indications that the demands of the illicit trade are still being met.

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[1] The Internal Revenue Law (Act of December 17th, 1914, as amended) provides for the assessment and collection of annual taxes from persons and firms so handling narcotic drugs, and requires registration and payment of tax in one or more of five different classes.

[2] This number includes persons or firms registered in one or more of the other classes.

Circumstances all pointed to Western Europe as the source of supply of manufactured drugs in 1933 for the Atlantic coast area, the north central and south central areas ; and to Japan and China for the Pacific coast area, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.

During 1933, 38 persons were *convicted* for violations of the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act. 3 468 persons were reported for criminal violations of Federal Internal Revenue narcotic laws. 2 590 persons were convicted for violations of Federal Internal Revenue narcotic laws.

It should be mentioned that there is *no special separately organised* national force of Customs officers engaged exclusively in investigating and detecting violations of the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act. Customs enforcement officers investigate violations of this Act with the general duty of enforcing all Customs laws. Thus, the enforcement statistics with reference to the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act reflect in substance the activity of Customs enforcement officers, while those under Federal Internal Revenue narcotic laws reflect generally the activities of the narcotic officers, of whom an average number of 256 were engaged in such activities during 1933. However, the enforcement branches co-operate in the discovery and prevention of the attempted illicit introduction of narcotic drugs into the States, and it is difficult to draw a line of demarcation between the activities of the said branches when applying the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act.

The report contains a table with a summary of *prices of narcotic drugs in wholesale and retail quantities in the illicit market* in the various territorial divisions[1].

The *total amount of seizures* in 1933 at ports and borders, as well as on the continent, was as follows : Crude opium, 284.919 lb. (129 kg.) ; prepared opium, 748.879 lb. (340 kg.) ; medicinal opium, 1.541 lb. (700 grm.) ; morphine, 3 093.43 oz. (88 kg.) ; heroin, 1 205.808 oz. (32 kg.) ; cocaine, 284.804 oz. (8 kg.) ; miscellaneous drugs, 36.77 oz. (1 kg.).

During the year 1933, investigations were conducted at a number of the larger *race-tracks* of the country, disclosing evidence that some 300 horses, entered in as many races, had been administered narcotic or other drugs with the intent to affect their performance in the race. A total of 44 persons were arrested in connection with this abuse. The racing commissions of the several States promptly offered to co-operate with the Federal Bureau on Narcotics in an effort to eliminate the practice. The results achieved have been gratifying, as the racing commissions and the race-tracks' officials in practically every State have taken or contemplate taking active steps to control the evil practice.

Panama Canal Zone.

3. The only narcotics imported into the Canal Zone are by and for the use of the United States Government. Issues are made only on the approval of United States physicians. No difficulty has arisen with regard to transit.

7. *Indian hemp* is indigenous in the Canal Zone. It is cultivated in agricultural areas by coloured West Indian farmers, and as it is cultivated only in small amounts its production is not forbidden. It is used to a small extent by the native population and sold in small amounts to military personnel. Its possession and use are forbidden in the case of military personnel, and offenders are subject to court martial by army authorities or other disciplinary action. The use of Indian hemp is not a problem of this area, except to a very small extent among the military personnel.

9. *Prevention of the smuggling* of narcotics through ports of the Canal into the Republic of Panama is made difficult because there is apparently little control of the traffic in the adjacent countries of Costa Rica and Colombia. For years the traffic has been carried on in San José and Port Limon, Costa Rica, and in the Colombian Atlantic ports of Barranquilla, Cartagena, and Santa Marta.

Puerto Rico.

3. The operation of the licensing system and the control of wholesalers, pharmacists and retail dealers would seem to be running smoothly, except in certain special cases, which have been satisfactorily handled by the Department.

7. There is an insular law against marihuana *(Indian hemp)*. This law, passed in 1932 and amended in 1933, prohibits the possession of marihuana, as well as the planting, importation, purchase or sale. Since the penalties have been increased, use of the weed seems to have diminished.

Virgin Islands.

The narcotic drugs situation in the Virgin Islands continues to be very satisfactory. Under the arrangement effective after April 15th, 1927, lawfully authorised dealers in the Virgin Islands can obtain the necessary supplies of narcotic drugs for medicinal needs only from the United States.

Newfoundland.

1. The *Dangerous Drugs Act* 1922, which appeared in the *Gazette* of June 2nd, 1925, is still regulating the traffic in opium, coca leaf, Indian hemp or any dangerous drugs.

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[1] See document O.C./A.R.1933/43, page 51.

3. The prevalence of the drug habit is nil or, if not actually nil, cases are very rare. There is *no manufacture* of drugs. The laws in Newfoundland wholly cover wholesalers and pharmacists.

4. The *importation of drugs* is so small that there has been no necessity to ask the co-operation of other Governments to prevent the use of narcotic drugs for other than medical or scientific purposes.

6. The number of Chinese resident in Newfoundland is 184, but there have been *no prosecutions* or *confiscations* of prepared opium.

8. The persons to whom *permits* are issued are the various authorised practising doctors and authorised and duly qualified druggists. There are no factories producing drugs.

10. During the calendar year 1933 there has been no manufacture or exportation of *codeine*, nor has there been any importation of this drug.

Mexico and Caribbean.

Costa Rica.

33/11.

1. No new laws have been promulgated since Decree No. 3 of September 29th, 1930, relating to narcotic drugs.

3. As no narcotic drugs are manufactured in the Republic, there are no provisions or regulations governing the *manufacture* of those drugs.

As regards the *sale, distribution* and *use* of the drugs, the State, through the Narcotics Department, imports and sells to all establishments authorised by law alkaloids derived from opium and medicinal opium, in small quantities and on presentation of the prescriptions executed.

5. Neither *opium* nor *coca leaves* are produced in Costa Rica.

6. The Narcotics Department has no knowledge of any imports of *prepared opium*; the export, import, transit, purchase, sale and use of prepared opium are absolutely prohibited.

7. The cultivation of *Indian hemp* is also absolutely prohibited; neither is this product smuggled into the country.

8. With regard to medicinal opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine, etc., none of these products is manufactured in Costa Rica. With the exception of heroin, they are all imported in accordance with the Conventions by which the State is bound. The *use of heroin*, even by doctors, is forbidden.

9. There has not been a single case of *illicit trafficking* in narcotic drugs since they have been subject to State control. This is doubtless due to the severity of the law, which provides that offenders shall be imprisoned, disqualified from dealing in drugs and from practising their profession.

11. Narcotic drugs in general are governed by the Law of September 29th, 1930.

The statistics for the import and sale of *codeine*, which is neither manufactured in Costa Rica nor exported therefrom, are as follows:

Year	Pure codeine			Codeine phosphate			Codeine sulphate		
	Imported	Sold		Imported	Sold		Imported	Sold	
	Kg.	Kg.	grm.	Kg.	Kg.	grm.	Kg.	Kg.	grm.
1931..	1 000	100		2 000	108		1 000	15	
1932..	1 000	132		—	351		—	227	
1933..	—	342	30	—	469	70	—	264	70
1934..	—	31	60	—	119	51	—	93	
Total.. ..	2 000	605	90	2 000	1 048	21	1 000	599	70

Nicaragua.

33/42.

1. The existing regulations being inadequate, a *draft law* concerning narcotic drugs and intended to give effect to the stipulations of the international conventions is being studied by the Government's legal adviser.

3. See information already summarised in document C.312.M.139.1934.XI, page 48.

6. It may be affirmed that no *prepared opium* is smuggled into Nicaragua, as the opium used in the small opium-dens discovered on the Atlantic coast, where there is a large Chinese colony, is obtained by evaporating galenic preparations containing opium, such as Sydenham's laudanum, tincture of opium, etc. This was proved when the seizures were made.[1]

[1] For detailed information, see document O.C.294(*b*).

8. The licensed *importers* and *wholesalers* are 18 in number. The *retailers* in the Republic are 65 in number.

9. No case of *illicit trafficking* in narcotic drugs was discovered in 1933.

DEPENDENCIES, COLONIES, ETC.

BRITISH.

Windward Islands.

Grenada.[1]

2. 8 *import certificates* were issued during the year (in 1932 : 4), and this was for Government supplies and for various chemists and druggists in the colony.

6. *Opium-smoking* being unknown, there have been no prosecutions or convictions on this account.

7. *Indian hemp* is not indigenous, but was introduced by East Indian immigrants who were brought here for labour purposes from India many years ago. Upon the passing of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1926 (which forbids any person to have in his possession any Indian hemp or resin obtained from hemp or from the growing plant), police notice under the appropriate section of that Ordinance was issued warning all persons that it is an offence to possess Indian hemp and to grow it or permit it to be grown. There has been no cultivation of the plant. Smuggling of Indian hemp is unknown in this colony.

8. *Permits* for use and possession of dangerous drugs are granted to registered medical practitioners, to licensed chemists and druggists.

11. No *codeine* was imported during 1933. The consumption is low.

Leeward Islands.

Dominica.

1. A law was passed in the Dominica Legislative Council prohibiting the import of opium, cocaine or any of its preparations without a permit from the Governor.

Virgin Islands.

2. No dangerous drugs were either imported or exported during the year 1933. The only dangerous drug imported was a quantity of cocaine not amounting to 1 kg., for a dentist.

Jamaica.

6. It has not been found possible to suppress completely the *smoking of opium* among the alien population, but the practice has been considerably reduced. The addicts are nearly all Chinese, and Syrian in a few cases.

Difficulty is experienced in suppressing opium-smoking, because it is invariably indulged in on private premises and the Chinese will not inform against their compatriots. Their watchfulness is so great that the utmost degree of secrecy has to be maintained with regard to the planning and carrying out of raids by the police. It is known that raw opium is being illicitly introduced in quantities of between 3 and 5 lb. at a time by the crews of ships arriving here from South American ports. There were 34 *prosecutions* during 1933 resulting in 24 convictions, and fines totalling £257 were imposed.

In the majority of cases, only, small quantities of prepared opium were *seized*, but in 3 cases over a pint was seized. Any prepared opium confiscated is promptly burned or dumped into the sea.

7. The production and use of *Indian hemp* in all forms is prohibited. There is illicit cultivation in small quantities. Smuggling of the drug into the island is not prevalent.

12. The traffic in dangerous drugs in the *Cayman, Turks* and *Caicos Islands*, dependencies of Jamaica, is infinitesimal.

Bermuda.[1]

2. Bermuda imports drugs from the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America. There are no difficulties with regard to transit, etc. Certificates of Approval of Import of Dangerous Drugs are granted by the Director of Health, when necessary, to the hospital and local pharmacists and medical practitioners, to whom the Governor then issues a licence.

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[1] This report covers 1932 and 1933.

8. Permits for the use or possession of drugs have been granted as follows :

In 1932 : 4 pharmacists, 2 medical practitioners, 1 hospital ;
In 1933 : 3 pharmacists, 3 medical practitioners, 1 hospital.

9. There is no illicit traffic.

11. During 1932, 89.4 grm. of codeine were imported, and in 1933, 225 grm.

British Honduras.

7. The production and use of Indian hemp in any of its forms is prohibited by Ordinance No. 22 of 1928.

8. There are no licensed wholesalers, but permits for the use or possession of the drugs have been granted to 5 medical practitioners.

Trinidad and Tobago.[1]

2. Trinidad and Tobago only deal in drug matters with England and the United States of America, where the *import-certificate system* is in force ; therefore no difficulties have arisen.

6. In 1932 as well as in 1933, there was little evidence of *opium-smoking* among the general population of the colony. It is, however, clear that some sections of the Chinese population are addicted to smoking opium, but there is no reason to consider that it is increasing. In 1932 there were 21 *prosecutions*, involving 28 persons, for being in possession of dangerous drugs. All were *convicted* and fines amounting to £1 413 inflicted, of which a total of £288 was paid by 11 persons. In one case a prison sentence of six months, without the option of a fine, was imposed, and 16 other offenders elected to serve the alternative prison sentence. In 1933 there were 11 *prosecutions*, involving 11 persons. All were convicted and fines amounting to £770 10s. were imposed, of which £228 were paid by 5 offenders and 6 served the alternative prison sentence. The small quantities of prepared opium confiscated were *destroyed*.

7. The use of *Indian hemp* in the form of ganja is permitted, under restrictions imposed by regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.

9. *Illicit traffic* is carried on in a minor degree, but smuggling is comparatively easy and it is difficult to detect. At present, the *prices* of opium and other dangerous drugs in the wholesale illicit traffic range from £20 to £32 per lb.,[2] and frequently this figure is exceeded. It is retailed as prepared opium at a price of £80 to £100 per lb.[3] The wholesale price at which morphine and cocaine are sold varies between £80 and £90 per lb.[4] and they are retailed at £300[5] or more per lb.

DUTCH.

Curaçao.[6]

1. An Ordinance of December 30th, 1932 (*Publicatie Blad* 1933, No. 30), declared the *Geneva Convention of* 1925 applicable to all narcotic drugs contained in Group No. I of Article I of the Convention of 1931.

2. 20 *import certificates* were issued during the year. There were no exports of drugs.

6. Strict measures have been taken to prevent the use of *prepared opium* by Chinese.

9. 13 *seizures* were made, during 1933, most of them on ships. In all cases the offenders were Chinese ; the quantities seized were 8 kg. 26 grm. of raw opium, 305 grm. of prepared opium and 1 kg. 50 grm. of dross.

South America.

Uruguay.[7]

33/36.

Constitution and Work of the Drug-Addiction and Drug-Traffic Control Board.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Public Health, the President of the Republic, by Decree No. 1330/29 dated June 2nd, 1933, decided to set up a *Drug-Addiction and Drug-Traffic Control*

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[1] The report covers the years 1932 and 1933.
[2] £44 to £70 8s. per kg.
[3] £176 to £220 per kg.
[4] £176 to £198 per kg.
[5] £660 per kg.
[6] The report contains a summary of the provisions regulating the practice of pharmacy in Curaçao and of the conditions governing the supply of narcotic drugs and the control exercised in this matter. This information will be published in a separate report for the use of the Opium Advisory Committee.
[7] The report of Uruguay for the year 1933 is not in the usual form, but contains a full account of the work of the special Drug-Addiction and Drug-Traffic Control Board. In the case of Uruguay, therefore, the questions will not be numbered as in the other reports.

Board consisting of a representative of the Ministry of the Interior, a representative of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, a medical representative of the Ministry of War and Marine, a representative of the Department of Justice, a representative of the Montevideo Police Headquarters, a representative of the Harbour Board, a representative of the Public Health Council, a representative of the Posts and Telegraphs Board, a representative of the Elementary Education and Training Colleges Board, a representative of secondary education, a representative of higher education, a representative of the Municipal Intendant of Montevideo, a representative of the Directorate of Customs, a representative of the Anti-Alcohol Board, a representative of the Press Club, a representative of the White Slave Traffic Committee, the Inspector of Pharmacies of the Public Health Council, the Professor of Administrative Law in the Faculty of Law, and the Professor of Forensic Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine.

It was provided in the decree that this Board should work under and report to the Public Health Council, and should have the *following duties* :

(1) To see that the existing national and international provisions concerning the consumption of and trade in alkaloids are strictly carried out ;

(2) To centralise all the data relating to the number of drug addicts in the country, the illicit traffic in narcotics and the licit sale thereof ;

(3) To undertake an active educational campaign with a view to preventing the spread of addiction.

On July 1st, 1933, the President of the Public Health Council approved the *Regulations on the Trade in and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs*, drafted by the special Board referred to above, with the exception of Article 36, which was cancelled. That article was to be replaced by the provisions of Article 10, paragraph 3, of the Limitation Convention of 1931, signed by the Republic of Uruguay by Decree of April 2nd, which lays down that all quantities of *diacetylmorphine*, its salts, and preparations containing the same, which are to be used for medical and scientific purposes, shall be distributed by the Public Health Council on its own responsibility. The special Board was convened for the first time on July 22nd, 1933. At the first meeting, the permanent Sub-Committees were established to draw up the various reports and to advise the Board, when the latter considers this conducive to efficiency.

These *Sub-Committees* are as follows : *(a)* Co-ordination and Control, *(b)* Penal Legislation, *(c)* Education and Propaganda, *(d)* Treatment and Social Isolation of Drug Addicts, *(e)* Chemical and Pharmacological Questions (Technical Committee).

On the Board's proposal, the Executive later decided to *add to the special Board* a representative of the Inland Revenue Department, a representative of the Physical Education Board and the Director of the National Labour Office.

On December 28th, 1933, the Board submitted to the Ministry of Public Health a proposal, which was accepted, that the Inspectorate of Pharmacies should require all pharmacies in the Republic to send in particulars of the *consumption of narcotic drugs* during the half-year July 1st, 1933, to January 1st, 1934, specifying the names of the doctors who had prescribed those substances and the quantities prescribed by each.

These provisions were amplified by the Decree of February 5th, 1934, which stipulated that doctors should use *duplicate forms* when prescribing narcotics, one copy being filed by the Inspectorate of Pharmacies, so that prescriptions might be examined later by an expert official (a pharmacist) in order that the attention of doctors might be drawn to the real interpretation of the matter on the basis of reliable documentation.

In accordance with another decision, the Department of Education issued a circular to doctors, urging them to replace narcotics by *substitutes*.

In addition, the Decree of February 5th, 1934, provided that, as from February 15th, 1934, the members and secretary of the special Board might carry out inspections, take executive measures and apply to the police for assistance, with a view to punishing offenders when, in their opinion, circumstances so required. The number of inspectors has thus been increased by the addition of persons possessing high moral and technical qualifications, who are unpaid, but co-operate with the salaried inspectors in suppressing the traffic.

Penal Legislation.—Up to July 1934, Uruguay was governed by *antiquated legislation* based on the old Penal Code. Article 268 of that Code provides that :

" Any person who, for purposes of gain, offers for sale, or sells, foodstuffs or goods which are dangerous to health shall be sentenced to a fine of from 300 to 400 pesos.[1] The penalty shall be doubled if the offender is a pharmacist, druggist or manufacturer of chemical products, or a dealer in foodstuffs."

As this was the only provision applicable to all cases in which it was not possible to prove definite injury or death by poisoning, the public authorities were powerless to deal with drug traffickers.

The *new Penal Code* contains the following special provision with regard to the latter :

" *Article* 22.—Any person who, except as permitted by the regulations, deals in, has in his possession, or stocks, narcotic substances shall be sentenced to six months' imprisonment or shall be sent to a house of correction for five years."

[1] 1 peso = 2.40 Swiss francs.

In view of the latitude allowed as to the length of the sentence, which is a feature of the whole of the new Code, it will be possible, for the protection of the public, to take into account the danger constituted by the offender and whether the offence recurs.

As one and the same kind of punishment is provided for the three possible cases—traffic, ownership and the holding of stocks—offenders will be effectively prevented from evading the rigour of the law.

Estimates.—Since Uruguay does not produce narcotics or manufacture products, she is obliged to obtain these substances from the big laboratories and industrial combines in Europe. This year, the Board recommended that *imports be reduced.*

It may be said that the proposed import figure for 1934—7 kg. of diacetylmorphine and 15 kg. of cocaine—cannot be reduced further without the risk of a shortage.

In the meantime, *doctors* have been urged to restrict the use of alkaloids and to comply with the other measures of control referred to in this report; efforts are being made gradually to reduce consumption by restrictive regulations and educational propaganda.

The Question of Diacetylmorphine.—Chapter 6, Article 36, of the new draft Regulations prohibited the use of diacetylmorphine (heroin) and its salts, and of remedies containing the same, after the stocks existing in July 1933 had been disposed of.

In this connection, Dr. Alfredo de Castro, representative of Uruguay on the Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva, submitted a well-documented report which was published and circulated to the medical profession in Uruguay, describing the debates at Geneva on the abolition of heroin as a therapeutic remedy, and giving the opinions of the experts. Nevertheless, when its President approved the regulations by the Decree of July 1st, 1933, the Public Health Council deleted Article 36, replacing it by the provisions contained in Article 10, paragraph 3, of the Geneva Convention of 1931. In view of Dr. de Castro's report, recent legislation prohibiting the use of heroin in certain countries and the favourable opinion of a number of Uruguayan psychiatrists, it was endeavoured to do away with the use of this drug. But the Phthisiological Society of Uruguay, which was consulted because phthisiologists make the most use of this narcotic in the symptomatic treatment of open pulmonary tuberculosis, and the Director of the Institute of Experimental Medicine, who was also consulted, were opposed to its abolition, and it was decided to *retain the drug*, but to subject it to the *strictest possible control.*

A *monopoly for the importation and distribution of heroin* and its salts having been established under the regulations, the President of the Republic issued a decree (No. 24) giving the necessary instructions for their distribution.

The Board proposes, in agreement with the Ministry of Public Health, to study this problem again in order to see whether it is possible within the next few years to do away with heroin, or, at any rate, to limit its use to patients whose cases may be regarded as hopeless.

Regulation of Manufacture and Sale.—One laboratory (the Galien laboratory of Messrs. Bocage, Bujalanco y Capra) is authorised to trade in opium, coca, Indian hemp and their derivatives, and converts raw opium into officinal powdered opium and other galenical opium preparations. As this operation comes within the definition of conversion adopted by the Limitation Conference, all the measures applicable to manufacturers have been taken. The other laboratories authorised to trade in narcotics make galenical preparations only, and do not manufacture or convert narcotics. Authorisation to trade in these products is granted only for medical and scientific purposes, and the commercial firms which engage in this trade may be divided into two main groups: *wholesalers* and *pharmacies.* The former hold special permits to trade in narcotics for the purposes indicated, to import them, to produce galenical preparations and to supply pharmacies or trade among themselves. The permit is issued against a guarantee for an amount of over 3 000 pesos. Twenty-one firms hold permits of this kind, three of them being confined to local trade. These firms are forbidden to trade in diacetylmorphine once their stocks have been disposed of, and they have already been forbidden to import it.

Pharmacies may carry out all the operations involved in the making-up of medical prescriptions, which is also subject to limitation and control.

As these measures for control are so explicit, it may be said that it is extremely difficult for the *illicit traffic* in Uruguay to obtain supplies at the expense of the licit trade, since any such transactions would be easily discovered owing to the manner in which control is exercised. In the opinion of the experts who exercise control, the illicit traffic obtains its *supplies from contraband*, which may enter through the port of Montevideo or other seaports, or across the northern frontier.

The *co-operation* proposed by Uruguay at the Pan-American Conference held at Montevideo in December 1933 would strike a severe blow at the sources of the illicit traffic, at any rate in this part of America.

Control of Alkaloids supplied on a Medical Prescription.—The above-mentioned Decree of February 5th, 1934, provides that doctors must make out *prescriptions* for alkaloids on *duplicate forms.* In this connection, Ordinance No. 106, promulgated on March 19th, 1934, lays down the *methods of distribution* and specifies the alkaloids to which the system of duplicate medical prescriptions is applicable.

By these measures of control and propaganda, an attempt is being made gradually to modify ideas which are sometimes deeply rooted among doctors, who attach exaggerated therapeutic value to drugs, regardless of the terrible social problem created by the spread of addiction.

Import Certificates.—Mention must again be made of the *difficulties* referred to in previous annual reports in connection with the late arrival of export certificates from the exporting country to the Uruguayan official authority, though there have been fewer cases as compared with previous years.

When the importer has been able to produce the *duplicate of the export certificate* the Ministry of Health has ordered the Customs Department to allow the consignment to be cleared, provided that the quantity of the drug received is identical with that indicated in the export certificate received by the importer and also corresponds to the quantity allowed by Uruguay to the exporting firm and notified to the importer in the corresponding import certificate.

Education and Propaganda.—The Organic Law on Public Health sanctioned on January 12th, 1934, creating the Ministry under which the Board now works and which centralises the whole public health organisation of Uruguay, makes clear the necessity for education and propaganda (Chapter 5, Article 23), advocates a campaign against drug addiction, alcoholism and other social vices, and Article 9 recognises the necessity of forming a sound public opinion on health matters by means of constant propaganda.

The following *action* has been taken in this connection: Monthly lectures from the "School of the Ether" wireless broadcasting station, directed by Professor Pecantet; propaganda by Professor James A. Whitelaw at evening classes and during his visits of inspection as Chief of the Anti-Alcohol Department; compulsory health instruction in secondary schools, vocational training centres and faculties of agronomy, veterinary science, chemistry and odontology, in which drug addiction will be one of the subjects included in the curriculum.

The Problem of Drug Addiction at the Seventh Pan-American Conference.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Health, the Uruguayan Government, raised the subject of drug addiction at the seventh Pan-American Conference. This was a very satisfactory step towards the international co-operation advocated in the Convention, of which Uruguay is a signatory.

In a Sub-Committee, and later in the plenary session of the Fifth Committee (Social Questions), the *Uruguayan proposal* was finally adopted in the following form:

"The seventh International Conference of American States, met at Montevideo, resolves:

"(1) To recommend to all the countries of the continent that they forbid the importation and sale, in amounts exceeding the actual needs of each, of opium, as well as of its derivatives, and other narcotic drugs or any substance creating vicious habits;

"(2) To recommend to countries which have not yet ratified the Geneva Convention of 1931 to do so at an early date, in order to initiate international co-operative efforts based on uniform principles;

"(3) To recommend the severe restriction of illegal traffic of the said substances, according to the measure of international co-operation adopted in the corresponding treaties, and, with all the means at the disposal of the countries for the prevention of smuggling, furnishing to the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau the list of names of illegal dealers, and of those who are under suspicion or indicated for that cause, in order that that Bureau may inform all the countries of the Pan-American Union regarding them."

As *special recommendations*, it was resolved to adopt the following:

"(1) To recommend that the countries of America establish, when their domestic legislation allows, the monopoly by the State of the sale of injurious and habit-forming drugs, this being one of the most effective means of preventing traffic therein;

"(2) That, when possible, they confine the importation of these drugs to one port, in order to facilitate and render more efficient the Customs control;

"(3) That, in accordance with efficient domestic laws, they exercise a strict control on the internal consumption of these drugs for medicinal uses;

"(4) That the legislation of each country shall not consider drug addicts in the same class as common delinquents, but as pathologic cases requiring the special care of the State;

"(5) That, to the end that the restrictive provisions to be adopted with respect to the illicit traffic in drugs may bring about more efficient results, each country should enact severe penal laws, substituting for the old ineffective system of fines, the more efficient and corrective one of corporal penalties;

"(6) That, by means of their educational centres—elementary and secondary schools, teachers' training colleges, faculties of medicine and special institutes—the nations should foster a wider diffusion of scientific and educational ideas which shall impart a more accurate knowledge of the danger of narcotics in their triple menace to the physical, mental and moral faculties of man."

Special Establishments and Treatment of Drug Addicts.

In reply to the questions relating to drug addiction, the Director of the Vilardebó Hospital (General Mental Hospital of Uruguay) gave the following information:

There are no establishments for the treatment of drug addiction in Uruguay. Such cases are dealt with in the general departments of the mental hospitals, in premises isolated, as far as possible, from those occupied by other patients, in order to prevent mental contagion.

Except where the patient himself applies for admission to hospital because he cannot afford to buy any more drugs and is afraid of the sufferings entailed by sudden deprivation, drug addicts are admitted on account of psychosensory affections. Once in the ward, they are placed under strict supervision, and their visitors are also carefully watched. In fact, all the necessary measures are taken to prevent any drugs from being introduced surreptitiously.

The *methods* usually employed to cure such patients are primarily the *Zambacco method* and the *French process—i.e.*, slowly reducing the quantity of the drug and administering cardiac tonics in the case of morphine addicts; in the case of cocaine addicts, the method of sudden deprivation is used. In a certain number of cases, *Eulenmeyer's rapid process* has also been employed for morphine addicts.

There have been very few admissions to hospital for drug addiction. In 1933, for-instance, out of 928 male patients admitted, there was only one case of cocaine addiction and four cases of morphine addiction. There was one case of heroin addiction and two of morphine addiction among the 658 women admitted. In other words, only 8 out of 1 586 patients were admitted for drug addiction.

There may be other cases in the Dr. Bernardo Etchepare Asylum Colony; and perhaps the majority of the sufferers from this "luxury" complaint obtain treatment at the private sanatoria in the city.

The treatment of drug addicts is divided into *two separate stages*. The first is the stage of disintoxication and the restoration of the physical health and mental lucidity of the patient. It is comparatively brief and easy to accomplish. The second stage is that of modifying the character and developing the moral sentiments to strengthen the patient's will-power and prevent relapses; this stage takes much longer, is sometimes impossible to achieve and, in carrying it through, no reliance can be placed on the co-operation of the patient, whose desire for liberty and genuine belief that he is cured are powerful obstacles.

If treatment is to be effective and to cover all cases, it is essential to have the sanction of a law, applicable also to alcoholic cases, such as that now being drafted by the Sub-Committee on Public Welfare. It is hoped that this law may be promulgated during the current year.

For the moment, only the *main principles* on which the law will be based can be stated:

1. Compulsory notification of all cases of drug addiction or alcoholism to the Ministry of Public Health.
2. Removal of the patient from his social environment and his internment in special establishments or special departments. If financial resources do not permit of the creation of such establishments, treatment will be allowed in authorised private institutes affording the necessary safeguards and subject to inspection.
3. Fixing of a minimum, but long, period of residence in such establishments, the date of discharge to be determined by the doctor. During this period, the patient may be prevented from changing his hospital, or his doctor, if he is receiving treatment in a private institution.
4. Fixing of a longer period for cases of relapse.
5. Creation of an office for the inspection of discharged drug addicts and alcoholics with a register of the same and a Committee to co-operate with the Inspectorate and sustain the patients' morale.
6. Temporary suspension of the patient's civil rights for the duration of his stay in hospital, and recovery of full rights on leaving it; exceptionally, and in urgent cases, his acts may acquire validity if the doctor in attendance and a doctor appointed by the Inspectorate certify that he has completely recovered his mental lucidity.

DEPENDENCIES, COLONIES, ETC.

DUTCH.

Surinam.[1]

6. The attempts made to smuggle opium show that *smokers* are still to be found—probably old, sickly Chinamen, who acquired the habit long since. During 1933, 7 persons found to be in possession of opium were *convicted* of infringing the opium ordinance (*Government Bulletin*, No. 51, 1928). One was sentenced to a fine of 1 000 florins with a subsidiary penalty

[1] The report contains a summary of the provisions governing the practice of pharmacy in Surinam, but, as these particulars will be communicated to the Advisory Committee in a separate document, they have not been incorporated in this summary.

of two months' imprisonment. The others were sentenced to imprisonment for terms of from two to three months.

The *opium confiscated*, amounting to 4 321 grammes, was destroyed, with the exception of 83 grammes of raw opium, which were handed over to the Medical Service, as also were two lots of opium seized, one of 980 grammes and the other of 2 480 grammes. In these cases, the owner of the opium could not be found, and no proceedings were taken. The seizure of 980 grammes was effected on board the s.s. *Koningin Wilhelmine*, coming from Albina, on the River Maroni. The 2 480 grammes of opium were seized in an enclosure in the town of Paramaribo. 4 infringements of the opium ordinance have also been detected by Customs officials, but proceedings have not yet been instituted.

ASIA.

Afghanistan [1] (1932).

32/63.

1. *Laws in connection with opium and other dangerous drugs* were enacted by the National Assembly and the Council of State in the following years :

(a) Law prohibiting the smoking of opium, and providing punishment for offence thereof, passed by the Council of State in the year 1300 (1921) ;

(b) Laws regarding penal offences by traffickers in opium passed by the Council of State in the year 1301 (1922) ;

(c) Laws prohibiting the importation of opium passed by the National Assembly in the year 1309 (1930) ;

(d) Law prohibiting both the import and export of *charas* and *bhang*, passed by the National Assembly in the year 1309 (1930).

In the laws prohibiting opium-smoking, it was enacted that endeavours should be made to persuade habitual smokers to give up the habit ; those who are not habitual smokers and yet take to the habit should be punished.

In cases of the seizure of smuggled opium imported from abroad, it was laid down that the drug was to be confiscated : should, however, such be intended for consumption in the country itself, then, in addition to its confiscation, 50 per cent of the value of the smuggled opium was to be further imposed as a fine.

This law was *amended* in 1313 (1934), when it was added that, over and above the confiscation of the drug, the trafficker was liable to imprisonment for from one month to one year. This amendment has led to fruitful results, and, as a consequence, comparatively few cases of smuggling have occurred.

Likewise, the Act of the year 1309 (1930), regarding the total prohibition of the import and export of charas and bhang entailing the confiscation of the drug and the imposition of fines was amended in the year 1312 (1933), when the *cultivation* of the plants from which these two drugs are manufactured was *strictly prohibited* in Afghanistan. A further amendment was promulgated in 1313 (1934) providing for the punishment of smugglers by imprisonment for from one month to one year.

5. *Raw opium.*[2]—In the year 1932 (1311), about 20 000 jareebs of land was under poppy cultivation in Afghanistan—that is, in all, about 38 720 000 square metres. The total amount of opium produced in the year 1311 was 175 000 kg., and from this quantity (845 sairs),[3] or 5 915 kg., was sent to Iran, and the rest to Chinese Turkestan and the tribal area of the Indian frontier.

In the year 1312 (1933), 24 tons of opium were exported to U.S.S.R.

The *price* of one sair of opium in Afghanistan is 350 afghanis,[3] although the price fluctuates.

Coca-leaves.—Coca, from which cocaine is produced, is not cultivated in Afghanistan.

7. The use of charas and bhang constitutes a penal offence.

8. In future, the permanent Medical Department of the State will import dangerous drugs for medical requirements, and will distribute them to various hospitals and dispensaries.

The Government is considering *the granting of permits* to habitual users of these drugs—where justified on medical grounds—so that a more strict control may be established over the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs.

At the moment, there are no drug factories in Afghanistan, but if, in future, factories are installed, Afghanistan may export drugs.[4]

9. In 1312 (1933), *seizures* of opium amounted to 158 sairs, or 1 106 kg. ; in these cases, the opium was confiscated and the offenders were punished.

11. As no definite information about the use of *codeine* is available, nothing can be added in that respect.

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[1] Received by the Secretariat on October 4th, 1934.

[2] The figures concerning the area cultivated and the production of raw opium do not seem to correspond and are therefore at present the subject of a correspondence between the Secretariat and the Afghan Government.

[3] 1 sair = 16 lb. = 7 kg. 272 grm. In this report, the sair has been taken at the round figure of 7 kg. 1 afghani = about 60 Swiss centimes.

[4] Information of any development of this kind will be given when the occasion arises.

China.

33/56.

1. In 1933, *Article 11 of the Opium Suppression Act of* 1929, and the Regulations of 1930, were revised, and new regulations were issued. According to the original text of Article 11 of the Opium Suppression Act of 1929, any person found smoking opium or taking morphine injections, or using its derivatives, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, and/or a fine of not more than 1 000 dollars. As a direct result of the enforcement of this stipulation, the number of criminals sentenced to imprisonment increased almost tenfold, and the prisons were so full that accommodation became inadequate and measures of control were rendered practically impossible. It was proposed by the judicial authorities early in 1931 that this stipulation be modified in order to cope with the situation. The proposal was discussed at several joint meetings held between the Ministry of Judicial Administration and the National Opium Suppression Commission, and was finally submitted to the Legislative Yuan for consideration. Under the new provisions, any person found smoking opium or taking morphine injections, or using its derivatives, would be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months or alternatively to a fine of not more than 300 dollars. This measure was promulgated on March 26th, 1933, by order of the Executive Yuan.

The Revised Regulations concerning officials liable to be rewarded or reprimanded provide for (1) promotion to higher office, (2) promotion in official rank, (3) official acknowledgment and (4) giving of prizes as methods of encouraging the work of opium suppression. The Revised Regulations became effective as from December 23rd, 1933.

Apart from the existing laws and regulations, *new measures, authorising the punishment of the guilty by military laws,* were introduced as a means to cope with the grave situation. The Regulations relating to the prohibition of poppy cultivation in the interior provinces and the restriction of the purchase of opium produced in frontier provinces were promulgated in April 1933 with a view to narrowing the area of opium-producing regions and decreasing the consumption of opium by *sectional and annual reduction,* with the ultimate aim of total eradication.

The prohibition of poppy cultivation, under the above-stated Regulations, shall begin to be enforced in the interior provinces. To the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien, Anhwei, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Honan, Hopei, Shantung and Shansi, orders have already been issued for the immediate prohibition of poppy cultivation. As regards the frontier provinces, poppy cultivation shall be unconditionally prohibited in the regions where such cultivation has hitherto been unknown. In those regions where poppy has been cultivated, the amount produced in the future shall be reduced year by year, and no increase whatever shall be permissible. Officers shall be appointed, during sowing and harvesting seasons, by the President of the Military Council, or through the central organisations concerned, to inspect, in collaboration with the local military and administrative organs, the various provinces to which orders have been issued for the prohibition of poppy cultivation and for the uprooting of poppy and destruction of opium-gum. Farmers cultivating opium and officers or village chiefs guilty of laxity or giving protection to such cultivation shall be severely punished in conformity with the provisions of the Opium Suppression Act and its by-laws, with due reference to the nature of the offence. Military officers giving protection to cultivation or guilty of laxity shall be dealt with according to military laws.

Before the sowing season begins, *proclamations in the vernacular* shall be published by the Special Commissioner in conjunction with the Provincial Government concerned and distributed to each " hsien "[1] to be given the widest publicity. *Pamphlets* in the vernacular shall be published and issued to the administrative office of each " hsien " for distribution to the subdivisions, the sectional offices and the educational organs as a guide for public lectures. Deputies shall be conjointly appointed by the Special Commissioner and the Provincial Government concerned to proceed to different " hsiens " to publish, in collaboration with the district magistrate, *handbills* stating that " orders have been received strictly prohibiting the cultivation of poppy under penalty of death ", and post them throughout each village and hamlet. The deputies shall, in collaboration with the district magistrates, give instructions to sectional offices to hold *meetings* on the prohibition of poppy cultivation, inviting party, civil, military and educational representatives to give *open-air lectures,* or else shall organise propaganda corps to travel and lecture and give the widest publicity to the proclamations. The deputies and district magistrates shall personally participate in the meetings held in places where poppy cultivation has hitherto been comparatively common. *Householders* shall be required to give pledges to the " hsien " government that they will not cultivate poppy, under penalty of death. Subject, however, to the approval of the Special Commissioner and the provincial government, this procedure may be dispensed with in places where such pledges are deemed *unnecessary.* When the deputies, who must submit reports on their work every ten days, find in their inspections inefficient enforcement by the chiefs of sectional offices,

[1] " Hsien " in Chinese means " district ".

such chiefs shall be punished by the magistrate concurrently, whereas inefficiency on the part of the district magistrates shall be confidentially reported to the Special Commissioner for consideration and action.

In the sowing season, *circular orders* shall be issued jointly by the Special Commissioner and the provincial government concerned to the various " hsien " governments directing the sectional offices to divide their respective cultivated areas into plots. The village chiefs or elders shall conduct inspections at close intervals by turns in their respective plots or adjoining areas. Any poppy cultivation discovered shall be stamped out, the seeds confiscated and the cultivating farmers arrested and dealt with according to law. In desolate regions where no village chiefs or elders could be designated, other appointees by sectional offices shall conduct inspections. Supervisory Commissioners shall direct the " hsien " governments in the enforcement of poppy suppression and report the results for reference. Any district magistrates and military or police found to be guilty of negligence or of giving protection to poppy cultivation shall be confidentially reported to the Special Commissioner and the Provincial Government for action, and the Special Commissioner shall, on receipt of the report in question, request the high civil and military authorities of the province concerned to take action and at the same time confidentially report to the highest military authorities for information.

Any poppy field discovered shall be confidentially reported to the sectional offices for uprooting, and the cultivating farmers shall be arrested and punished according to law. Any poppy discovered shall be uprooted, the cultivating farmers shall be executed and the district magistrate, sectional chief and officers in charge shall also be punished after being reported to the Special Commissioner. The local military authorities shall answer the call without delay, if the deputies in enforcing poppy suppression should find it necessary to have the assistance of troops.

2. Importations in 1933 continued to be restricted by the Regulations governing Narcotic Drugs of 1931. *Certificates were still issued by the Customs*, pending the coming into operation of the proposed National Agency for the Control of Narcotic Drugs. The Central Hospital in Nanking, as pointed out in the report for 1931, was in the first place designated by the vhinese Government as the national agency, but it did not enter into its functions owing to Carious reasons, political and practical.

3. The Chinese Government, realising the gravity of the narcotics situation in the country, has, in 1933, *changed its policy in opium suppression.* It is convinced that it must first stamp out the clandestine manufacture, transportation, sale and use of the drugs before it can possibly concentrate upon the strict enforcement of opium suppression. In addition to the existing laws and regulations which still continue to be in force, sets of Regulations relating to (1) drastic suppression of narcotic drugs and restriction of opium hongs and retailers and (2) the compulsory treatment of opium addicts and restriction of addiction were promulgated in April of this year, with a view to the effective prohibition of the manufacture of and traffic in narcotic drugs and to the total eradication of the evil within a limited period.[1]

The Regulations governing Drastic Suppression of Narcotic Drugs and Restriction of Opium Hongs and Retailers provide for the prohibition by local governments and garrisons of establishments and equipment used for producing opium and drugs similar in effect to opium, such as morphine, cocaine, heroin and their allied drugs, or their preparations; for the conduct of searches by special preventive forces or local governments at important points, thoroughfares, railway stations, wharves, parcel departments of post offices and aerodromes to prevent illicit transportation of opium and drugs similar in effect; for the prohibition of the traffic in opium and its derivatives, except where their use for medicinal and scientific purposes is specially authorised under the provisions of the Regulations governing Narcotic Drugs ; for the designation by each local government of special pharmacies for the purchase and distribution of the drugs for legitimate purposes ; for the establishment of opium hongs, authorised by the Supervisory Bureau of Opium Suppression, to purchase opium solely from the Government warehouses and to sell to the retailers specially authorised to make retail transactions by local government offices within a period of six years ; and for the issue of permits and certificates to the hongs and retailers for the carrying-on of their business. Offenders against these regulations are to be dealt with according to military law, in addition to the confiscation or destruction of contraband drugs, utensils, their personal property and belongings, etc.

In accordance with the *Regulations for the Compulsory Treatment of Opium Addicts and Restriction of Addiction,* corrective institutions shall be established in various provinces for compulsory treatment of opium addicts. These institutions shall study methods of treatment and prepare medicines to meet the requirement of local addicts. The aged and the sick, having acquired the habit and being unable to get cured within a short time, but having been certified by physicians and the corrective institutions, shall be registered and granted smokers' permits on application, and shall be specially permitted to use opium, in decreasing quantities, within a period of six years. Smoking shall be completely terminated at the end of this period,

[1] For the text of these Regulations, see document O.C.1576.

and no extension shall be granted after the expiration of this time-limit. Holders of smokers' permits shall, by producing their permits, buy opium from the hongs or retailers locally registered and licensed, and the quantity purchased for each at any one time shall not exceed the ration of ten days and the purchase of any one month shall not exceed the total quantity fixed for that month. The smoker's permit shall be renewable every six months, on payment of 5 dollars each time, of which 2 dollars shall be sent to the district government or municipal public safety bureau; 1 dollar shall be appropriated for the local government or local defence organisations through the district or municipal government at its discretion; 1 dollar shall go to the province or municipality, and the other dollar to the Supervisory Bureau of Opium Suppression. The amount thus distributed shall all be used for corrective purposes, and the balance shall be used to subsidise the administrative expenses of the local government. The Regulations also provide for the issue of certificates to smokers travelling. Persons smoking without smokers' permits shall be liable to a fine of not less than twice and not more than ten times the permit fee, and shall be detained and examined at a corrective institution to determine whether or not they have the habit; those who have shall be forced to receive treatment. Any person smoking or eating " red and white pills ", taking morphine injections, or using other narcotic drugs, regardless of whether or not he holds a smoker's permit, shall be dealt with according to military law, in addition to being deprived of his permit.

Difficulties experienced in the enforcement of legislative and administrative provisions continued to impede the prevention of the smuggling of narcotic drugs from Europe and Japan and of their clandestine manufacture and illicit use within the country.

4. The Chinese Government continued to *co-operate with the responsible authorities of other countries* through the League of Nations whenever such co-operation was desired. On November 29th, 1933, its delegation to the League of Nations was instructed to notify the League Secretariat of the Chinese Government's accession to the Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of 1931.

5. According to the provisions of the Regulations relating to the prohibition of *poppy cultivation* in interior provinces and the restriction of the purchase of opium produced in frontier provinces as promulgated in 1933, poppy suppression will be started in the interior provinces and extended to the frontier provinces, while previous orders issued to the central provinces for the immediate prohibition of poppy cultivation are still in force.

6. The Chinese Government, realising the impracticability of the traditional policy of immediate suppression of opium, adopted in 1933 *a system of gradual suppression of the use of prepared opium, on the par t of addicts, with a view to the total eradication of the practice within a period of six years.*

The Chinese Government was faced with greater difficulties than ever before in view of the immense supplies of smoking-opium coming from " Manchukuo " as well as from other sources, thus creating numerous new addicts, particularly in northern China. While statistical data as to the practice of opium-smoking are not available, the following results concerning *the enforcement of the penal provisions of the law* in connection with the suppression of opium and its substitutes during the period covered by this report were sufficient to indicate the nature and extent of the prohibition enforced by the Chinese Government: Persons tried in courts, 17 434; persons convicted, 17 206; persons acquitted, 228; percentage of convictions, 98.69; penalties: aggregate sentences imposed, 3 485 years 8 months 16 days; total fines imposed, 637 188 dollars.

All *opium and narcotic substances seized* were confiscated. The quantities of narcotic substances and smoking-utensils *confiscated* in 1933 by various courts (not included in the table given under 9) were as follows: Raw opium, 2 155 kg.; prepared opium, 70 kg.; opium dross, 44 kg.; morphine, 2½ kg.; heroin, 24 kg.; red pills, 184 kg.; white pills, 23 kg.; yellow pills, 162 kg.; other narcotics, 91 kg.; utensils, 25 427 pieces.

7. The result of analysis by the National Health Administration indicated that the *wild species of hemp* indigenous in the province of Sinkiang were of the same kind as *cannabis indica.* After the publication of this result, *Indian hemp was listed under narcotic drugs* and hence controlled in strict accordance with the Regulations governing Narcotic Drugs.

8. During the year 1933, permits were issued for the following imports of narcotic drugs: Medicinal opium, 43 kg.; opium preparations, 159 kg.; morphine, 61 kg.; diacetylmorphine, 12 kg.; codeine, 10 kg.; eucodal, 3 kg.; cocaine, 17 kg.; galenical preparations, 39 kg.

The *apparent decrease observed in imports of narcotic drugs* from other countries during the year, as compared with previous years, may be interpreted as due to the existence of large quantities of narcotic substances either illegally introduced from other countries or illicitly manufactured within the country against the provisions of law.

9. Among the many *factors which have rendered the work of opium suppression extremely difficult* in China are: (1) disturbed conditions in northern China, (2) ignorance of the addicted masses and (3) corruption and laxity on the part of the enforcement officers. But efforts to

enforce the existing laws and regulations for the prevention of illicit traffic in opium and other narcotic drugs continue.

The following are *the most important seizures* made in 1933 : Raw opium 3 777 kg., prepared opium 195 kg., morphine 135 kg., heroin 10 kg., cocaine 1 kg. 900 grm., morphine hydrochloride 2 kg. 200 grm., 2 604 tubes, 6 boxes, heroin hydrochloride 70 kg., cocaine hydrochloride 35 kg., 72 tubes, heroin pills 132 kg. and 635 boxes, morphine pills 23 kg. and 12 boxes, opium dross 11 kg., hypodermic syringes 1 037 pieces, hypodermic needles 2 025 pieces, smoking utensils 4 122 pieces.

The *foreign nationals* engaged in smuggling narcotics may be classified as follows : Americans, 2 ; Australian, 1 ; Japanese, 40 ; Koreans, 4 ; Russians, 2 ; unknown, 84.

The *vessels engaged* in smuggling narcotics may be classified as follows :

Nationality	Number	Percentage
British	76	45.78
Chinese	50	30.12
Dutch	1	0.61
French	2	1.20
Italian	1	0.61
Japanese	31	18.66
Norwegian	4	2.41
Portuguese	1	0.61
Total	166	100.00

10. The Chinese Government is willing to co-operate with the Treaty Powers for the purpose of suppressing the illicit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs and the clandestine manufacture according to the provisions of *Chapter IV of the Hague Convention* of 1912.

Foreign Concessions and Settlements in China.

Shanghai International Settlement.

33/3.

1. The report mentions the amendment to Article 11 of the Opium Suppression Acts which was promulgated by the National Government on March 16th, 1933, and which wa, enforced by the municipal police as from April 4th, 1933.[1]

2. *The Municipal Council has no control over legitimate imports, exports or transits* of narcotic drugs. The lawful importation of narcotic drugs into Shanghai is controlled by the Chinese Maritime Customs. The movement of all narcotic drugs is prohibited except under bond by qualified medical practitioners, druggists and chemists. All narcotics purchased in Europe for exportation to China must be covered by an *import certificate.*

3. The *manufacture of narcotic drugs* continued to be strictly prohibited. The sale of dangerous drugs by wholesale firms and pharmacists is not controlled in the International Settlement. *Wholesalers and pharmacists* are not licensed by the Municipal Council.

There are few apparent signs in Shanghai of any lessening in the habit of smoking opium or its substitutes. The seizure of raw and prepared opium showed no marked increases as compared with figures of 1932, but there was an enormous increase in the seizures of opium substitutes commonly known as *red pills.* The municipal police consider that this fact demonstrates that there is an unprecedented demand for this type of combination of drugs, the smoking of which is considered by some to be more harmful than the smoking of opium itself.

The composition of a *typical red pill* specimen in respect of the active ingredients is, in one pill: heroin or morphine, 0.002 gramme ($\frac{1}{32}$ grain); cinchona alkaloid, 0.004 gramme ($\frac{1}{16}$ grain); caffeine, 0.015 gramme ($\frac{1}{4}$ grain) ; strychnine, trace. Each pill weighs about 0.25 gramme (about 4 grains). The pill mass is generally made with milk sugar and some gum (usually tragacanth). Occasionally ordinary cane sugar is also present. Generally, the only difference between the pink and the white pills is the colour of the former, obtained by the use of an aniline dye on the rounded white pills.

It is difficult to estimate the exact *number of narcotic drug addicts* in the International Settlement. 7 811 persons were apprehended in connection with some form of narcotic offence and were mostly addicts.

The illicit traffic in opium and in manufactured opium drugs in the International Settlement cannot be entirely suppressed. The chief difficulty of the municipal police is the prevention of the smuggling of opium and other narcotic drugs into the Settlement from Nantao, where a certain powerful Chinese syndicate operated a semi-official " Monopoly " for the public sale of opium for the greater part of the year. The maintenance of such a monopoly in the immediate proximity of the boundaries of the International Settlement must

[1] See page 48, first paragraph under 1 in the summary of the Chinese Government's report.

necessarily have a very adverse effect on the narcotic situation in the Settlement. *The bulk of the opium consumed in Shanghai* was derived, as in former years, from Yunnan and Szechuan provinces and was smuggled on river steamers from various inland cities on the Yangtsze River. *Another source* was Iran, whence several large consignments are reported to have arrived periodically on board a certain " mystery " ship and to have been landed in Chinese controlled territory.

The following are the approximate *prices of illicit drugs,* which remained fairly steady throughout the year :

Iranian raw opium	2.30 to 2.50 dollars per oz.
Szechuan raw opium	1.70 dollars per oz.
Yunnan raw opium	1.80 to 2.20 dollars per oz.
Prepared opium	2 dollars per oz.
Morphine (foreign)	25 dollars per oz.
Heroin (foreign)	20 to 25 dollars per oz.
Chinese crude morphine	10 to 13 dollars per oz.
Chinese heroin	13 to 16 dollars per oz.
Cocaine (foreign)	28 dollars per oz.
Opium substitutes (red, white and grey pills)	2 to 8 dollars per 1 000.

4. The Municipal Council has no power to enter into treaties or to form international arrangements.

6. The suppression campaign, which was carried out with greater intensity than in previous years, resulted in considerable increases in the figures of arrests, both of opium and pill addicts, as compared with those of 1932. In spite of the frequency of raids, numerous clandestine opium and pill dens continue to exist, especially in certain slum localities of the Settlement.

The municipal police dealt with 2 867 narcotic *offences* during 1933, as against 1 688 in 1932. The foregoing cases resulted in the arrest of 7 811 persons, as compared with 5 234 in 1932.

3 453 Chinese were apprehended for smoking prepared opium and for conducting opium dens, as against 2 303 in 1932. Of these, 2 926 persons were convicted, 525 were discharged and two were on remand at the end of the year. Conductors of public opium-smoking dens were sentenced to various *terms of imprisonment* ranging between six months and two years. In addition, they were *fined* from 20 to 500 dollars. Opium addicts were fined from 20 to 300 dollars, and, in a few isolated cases, they were in addition sentenced to imprisonment for from one month to a maximum of two months.

The municipal police *seized* a total of 3 428½ oz. (97 kg.) of prepared opium during 1933 as against 2 467$\frac{13}{16}$ oz. (70 kg.) in 1932. In addition, several thousand ounces of dross and 4 179 opium and pill pipes were seized. The seized opium and pipes were handed over to the Special Area District Court No. 1 for confiscation and destruction.

8. There are no factories producing narcotic drugs in the International Settlement. Wholesale dealers are not licensed by the Municipal Council.

3 170 Chinese were arrested for *smoking pills and for conducting pill-smoking dens.* Of these, 2 691 persons were convicted and 479 discharged. The sentences imposed in these cases provided imprisonment but more often a fine. *The imprisonment* ranged from between one month and two years. *The fines* varied from 20 to 300 dollars. One Korean was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for smoking pills.

The Municipal Police carried out several raids on morphine-injecting places, effecting the arrest of 211 Chinese for taking morphine injections and for conducting dens for this purpose. Of these, 200 persons were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from thirty days to one year and six months, and 11 were discharged. One Russian was sentenced to fifty days' imprisonment for taking morphine injections. 90 hypodermic syringes were seized and handed over to the Chinese Court for destruction.

9. *The illicit traffic in narcotic drugs showed no decrease* in 1933 as compared with the figures for 1932. The municipal police apprehended during the year 975 persons, of whom 956 were Chinese and 19 of foreign nationality, for selling, transporting or being in possession for sale of heroin, morphine, raw opium and opium substitutes and for manufacturing heroin and opium substitutes. Of the Chinese, 862 were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from one month to five years, in addition to fines of from 40 to 5 000 dollars, and 94 were discharged. Of 9 Japanese arrested, 1 was sentenced to five months', 1 to two months', 1 to one month's imprisonment, 2 were fined 50 yen each, 1 was deported to Japan and 3 were acquitted. Of 7 Koreans arrested, 1 was sentenced to twenty days', 1 to ten days', 2 to four days' and 1 to two days' imprisonment and 2 were deported to Japan. 1 Greek was sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment and fined 200 dollars, 1 Italian was given a suspended sentence of four months' imprisonment and fined 100 lire, and 1 unrecognised foreigner was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and fined 60 dollars.

The total amounts of fines inflicted in connection with narcotic offences in 1933 were 276 613 dollars, 100 yen and 100 lire.

The following statistics [1] show the *total of narcotic substances seized* in connection with illicit traffic and dens by the municipal police during 1933, as compared with the figures for 1932.

	1933	1932
Raw opium	10 354¼ oz. (294 kg.)	9 306¼ oz. (264 kg.)
Opium substitutes (red, grey and white pills)	48 121⅛ oz. (1 367 kg.)	7 107 oz. (202 kg.)
Morphine	419 oz. (12 kg.)	1 779⅛ oz. (51 kg.)
Heroin	278¼ oz. (8 kg.)	216 oz. (6 kg.)
Cocaine	1½ oz. (43 grammes)	1 oz. (28 grammes)

French Concession at Shanghai.

33/6.

1. The traffic in and consumption of opium and narcotic drugs are prohibited and punished in the French Concession, as in Chinese territory as a whole, in virtue of the Chinese Penal Code (Articles 271 to 277) and the special law on the suppression of opium dated July 25th, 1929.

An important amendment has been introduced this year by the Chinese Government into Article 11 of the Law of July 25th, 1929.[2]

3. *Opium is the chief of the narcotics employed.* Nearly all of it comes from Szechuan and Yunnan, after storage at Hankow.

Mention must be made, in the second place, of *red pills,* the use of which has been spreading in a disquieting manner in the last few years among the very poor. They are much cheaper than opium, can be smoked like opium and have a much stronger effect. They have a morphine base contained in a talc and lime paste ; sometimes there is also an admixture of heroin.

Morphine and heroin are much less extensively used.

The use of narcotics is prevalent among the Chinese population ; among the foreigners, there are only a few quite exceptional and isolated cases.

9. The traffic in and consumption of narcotics are prohibited and prosecuted with extreme severity in the French Concession.

The following statistical table of arrests, prosecutions and seizures effected by the French police during the years 1932 and 1933 shows *the severity of their action :*

	1932	1933
Number of arrests made by the French police :		
Opium traffickers	236	239
Traffickers in narcotics	212	567
Keepers of divans	2 052	2 814
Smokers	4 793	11 941
Total	7 293	15 561
Sentences pronounced by the Chinese Court on persons prosecuted by the French police :		
Number of days' imprisonment	442 770	232 493
Fines	249 816 dollars	129 841 dollars
Seizures made by the French police :		
Material :		
Pipes	5 208	8 425
Lamps	5 561	8 798
Narcotics :	Kg. grm.	Kg. grm.
Opium	759 500	176 000
Morphine	500	1 000
Heroin	—	750
Red pills	324 000	759 500
Total	1 084 000	937 250

The average sentences imposed by the Chinese Court of the Concession for offences regarding narcotics are as follows : Traffickers in narcotics : two to three years' imprisonment; keepers of divans : four months' imprisonment and 200 dollars fine ; smokers : 5 to 20 dollars fine.

There is *considerable difficulty* in putting down the traffic in and consumption of opium and narcotics in the French Concession, mainly owing to the fact that the Concession is separated from the Chinese city only by the width of a street. However, control is now very effective. The offences discovered were clandestine offences which were immediately punished. They were minor affairs relating to divans or sales for which degenerates specialising in this type of traffic were usually responsible. There is no opium depot or organised traffic in the Concession.

[1] Excluding prepared opium shown under paragraph 6.
[2] See page 48, first paragraph under 1 of the summary of the annual report of the Chinese Government.

French Concession of Hankow.

33/6.

9. The police are taking energetic action against the smokers living in the Concession. The *fines imposed* during the last three years have been as follows : 1931, 9 748.82 dollars ; 1932, 17 148.88 dollars ; 1933, 20 035.60 dollars.

Japanese Concession of Hankow.[1]

33/52.

1. Ordinance No. 8, issued in 1928 by the Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs, governs the manufacture of and trade in narcotic drugs. Details relating to this ordinance are to be found in the document mentioned in the note at the bottom of the page. See also Consular Order No. 13 and the Law No. 10, which is in force in Japan.

2. *Traffic in opium* is absolutely prohibited. Narcotic drugs may be imported with the authorisation of the Consul-General of Japan, who issues the import certificate. The drug imported must be accompanied by the *export authorisation* issued by the exporting country. This system has given entire satisfaction as regards the control of the traffic in narcotic drugs by Japanese subjects in Hankow.

3. The regulations in force are strictly applied by the authorities for the control of the sale, distribution and use of the drugs in the Concession. No *manufacture* exists in the Concession.

5. No production of opium or coca leaves.

6. Any Japanese subject who imports, manufactures, smokes, sells or possesses prepared opium is punished in accordance with the provisions of the criminal code of Japan, which is applicable to Japanese subjects in China. The ordinance issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs is also applied in case of the traffic in prepared opium. Chinese nationals are subject to the provisions of *Article* 12 *of the Police Regulations of the Japanese Concession* in Hankow. The application of these latter Regulations has, however, been temporarily suspended in case of Chinese opium-smoking addicts who are over 40 years of age, the Chinese authorities in Hankow having given this category of Chinese permission to smoke opium.

7. No production of Indian hemp.

8. No manufacture of drugs.

The number of *persons authorised* to use and have in their possession narcotic drugs is as follows : Physicians : 11 Japanese. 3 Chinese ; dentists : 1 Japanese ; veterinary surgeons : 1 Japanese ; chemists : 3 Japanese.

9. There have been 3 minor cases of illicit traffic in which 3 Chinese were involved. They were punished by fines.

British Municipal Area of Tientsin.

33/33.

2. There has been no change in regard to *the internal regulation* of the manufacture, sale, distribution, etc., of drugs.[2]

9. Only 4 cases of trading in drugs came to the notice of the British municipal police during 1933. These cases are given with details in the report.

A case which came to notice at the end of January of the present year may also be mentioned.

Information was received on January 22nd that a house recently built on the outskirts of the Concession was being used for the *manufacture of heroin*. The place was therefore raided at 11.35 p.m. on January 23rd. 5 persons were arrested, 1 of whom was a Japanese. The house was found to contain apparatus recently set up for the manufacture of heroin from morphine, and 6½ lb. of heroin of recent manufacture were recovered. The Japanese authorities demanded that their national should be handed over to them to be dealt with, and the Chinese were sent to the local court. It is not known what sentence was imposed upon the Chinese. The Japanese authorities fined their national the sum of 100 yen, and awarded him ten days' imprisonment. As the value of the heroin recovered by the police amounted to something between 2 000 and 3 000 dollars, the inadequacy of the sentence imposed by the Japanese authorities upon their national, who was the principal in this case, is amply apparent. All property found in the house which was being used for the purpose of manufacturing drugs was confiscated.[3]

Most of the trade in opium, heroin and other drugs is being conducted in the Japanese Concession. According to reliable information, dealers in opium are to be found in almost every hotel in the Japanese Concession. The tolerance of this trade by the Japanese authorities is one of the causes which keeps this area free of dealers.

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[1] This report should be read in conjunction with the *replies of the consular authorities at Hankow to the questionnaire relative* to the application of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention (document O.C.1569 *(c)*).

[2] See Summary of Annual Reports for 1932, page 60.

[3] For this case, see the letter of the representative of Japan reproduced in document O.C./A.R.1933.33*(a)*, of November 14th, 1934.

French Concession at Tientsin.

33/6.

9. There is no longer any organised opium traffic in this French Concession ; only isolated and unimportant transactions occur.

The attached table of seizures demonstrates *the activity of the police.* In 1931 and 1932, seizures—one amounting to 240 kg.—totalled 587 kg. On May 10th, 1932, 480 kg. of opium were publicly burnt in the presence of the Chinese authorities, who had been duly notified. The seizures effected since that date, including those in 1933, total 147 kg. ; this opium also will be destroyed by fire.

Since the *Eliopoulos case,* there has been no important seizure of opium alkaloids. The persons involved in that case are still at large, but are kept under close observation. There is no reason to suppose that they have resumed their activities as yet.

Seizures of Opium and Morphine in 1931, 1932 *and the First Four Months of* 1933.

1931		1932		First four months of 1933	
Opium	Morphine	Opium	Morphine	Opium	Morphine
Kg. grm.	Grm.	Kg. grm.	Grm.	Kg. grm.	Kg. grm.
118 250	500	322 870	150	146 175	1 800

Fines in 1931 ranged from 5 to 4 000 dollars, and, in 1932 and the first four months of 1933, from 5 to 3 000 dollars.

	Opium		Morphine	
	Kg.	grm.	Kg.	grm.
Stocks on January 1st, 1931	23	510	—	—
Seized from January 1st, 1931, to April 19th, 1933	587	295	2	450
Total	610	805	2	450
Destroyed by burning in April and May 1932	463	230	—	—
Distributed to the hospitals of Shanghai, Tientsin and Peiping	—	—	1	500
Amount remaining	147	575	—	950

Italian Concession at Tientsin.

33/2.

1. The urban police *regulations* in the Italian Concession expressly prohibit the manufacture of, trade in and stocking of drugs (opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine, etc.) and do not permit of the opening of *establishments (opium-smoking dens, etc.) likely to encourage the use of such drugs.* Police action to prevent smuggling includes surveillance, supervision, search and confiscation. Offenders are punished with fines.

9. In 1933, the Italian police effected eight arrests and seizures ; 33 kg. 430 grm. of prepared opium in all *were confiscated* and the offenders were fined a total of 2 825 Chinese dollars (2 994 Swiss francs).

The opium seized came from the Province of Jehol and, in accordance with the municipal regulations in force, was burnt in the presence of the Italian Consul, the Chief of Police, the Police Inspector and the Chancellor of the Italian Consulate. A special report was drawn up on each occasion on which opium was thus destroyed and was signed by those present.

The severe measures taken by the police against the traffic in drugs in the Italian Concession have produced a marked decrease in the consumption of opium.

Japanese Concession at Tientsin.[1]

33/52.

1. *Ordinance No.* 8, issued in 1928 by the Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs, governs the manufacture of and trade in narcotic drugs. Details relating to this ordinance are to be found in the document mentioned in the note at the bottom of the page. See also Consular Order No. 13 and the Law No. 10, which is in force in Japan.

2. *Traffic in opium* is absolutely prohibited. As regards the *import of narcotic drugs,* the Consul-General issues permits to qualified persons only when such persons need the drugs in order to carry on their medical profession or scientific occupation. At the same time as the permit, the Consul-General issues an *import certificate.* The drug imported must be accompanied by the export authorisation issued by the exporting country.

3. The provisions of the ordinance issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs apply to Japanese subjects, who are severely controlled, while Chinese traffickers are usually arrested and handed over to the Chinese authorities.

5. No production of opium or coca leaves.

[1] This report should be read in conjunction with the replies of the Consular authorities of Tientsin to the questionnaire relative to the application of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention (see document O.C.1509*(c)*).

6. There are no opium-smokers among the Japanese subjects and therefore *there is no need for the control of prepared opium.* Cases of infringement are punished by the provisions of the Criminal Code of Japan, which is applicable to Japanese subjects in China. The provisions of the ordinance cited above are also applied. As to the Chinese in the Concession, any Chinese found smoking opium is arrested and handed over to the Chinese authorities; such other measures as are necessary are taken for the control of the illicit traffic and its use.

7. There is no production of *Indian hemp,* and no manufacture of its preparations.

8. No manufacture of drugs.

The following persons are authorised to use and possess drugs.

	Japanese	Formosan	Korean	Chinese
Physicians	19	4	—	28
Dentists	6	—	1	—
Veterinary surgeons	2	—	—	—
Chemists	6	—	—	—

In addition to the above persons, there are 39 Japanese and 22 Chinese authorised to deal in *proprietory medicines* and at the same time to handle narcotic drugs in case of demand.

9. In 1933, the following number of cases has been dealt with in accordance with the regulations, etc.: *(a)* illicit manufacture, 7 cases; *(b)* illicit traffic, 67 cases; *(c)* illicit import, 5 cases.

10. As to the control of illicit manufacture and traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, there is no special agreement between the Japanese and Chinese authorities at present, but close co-operation exists between the authorities of both countries in arresting traffickers and handing them over to the proper authorities under whose jurisdiction they come, and *exchanging all evidence and information* necessary for the effective control of the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

India.[1]

33/44.

1. The following *changes* in the law were made in 1933:

(i) The Dangerous Drugs (Import, Export and Transhipment) Rules, 1933, which came into force on March 1st, 1933, were finally notified.

(ii) The bringing into British India through the medium of the *Post Office,* or the taking out of British India through that medium to any place outside India, of narcotic drugs was prohibited with effect from March 1st, 1933.

(iii) Certain *draft rules* proposed to be made under *Section* 5, (2) *and* (3), *of the Dangerous Drugs Act,* 1930 (II of 1930), were published with a view to eliciting public opinion.

These rules, called the *Central Opium Rules,* 1934, have come into force since the close of the year under report.

(iv) Certain draft rules proposed to be made *under Section* 6 (2) *of the Dangerous Drugs Act,* 1930 (II of 1930), were published with a view to eliciting public opinion.

These rules, called the *Central Manufactured Drugs Rules,* 1934, have also come into force since the close of the year under report.

(v) In the notification of the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 2, dated January 10th, 1931, as amended by their notification No. 4, dated August 27th, 1932, the following amendments were made:

(a) For entry 5 in the said notification, the following entry was substituted—namely:

"5. Thebaine and its salts."

(b) After entry 6 in the said notification, the following entries were inserted—namely:

"7. Methylmorphine, commonly known as codein, and ethylmorphine, commonly known as dionin, and their respective salts.

"8. Other ethers of morphine (including benzylmorphine) and their respective salts."

(vi) Draft rules under Section 7 (2) of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930) (relating to *import of charas* by land), are still under consideration.

(vii) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, was amended with a view to amplifying the definition of "manufactured drugs", as a result of the ratification of the Convention of 1931, and empowering local governments to frame rules restricting and regulating the manufacture and possession of prepared opium from opium lawfully possessed under section 4*(b)* of the Act. (The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1933.)

[1] As in previous years, the report of the Government of India for 1933 contains a statement of the position as regards control of opium and other narcotic drugs. This summary takes into account matters relating only to 1933, leaving aside the general position, for which reference may be made to the full report or to previous summaries.

(viii) For the purpose of legalising the imports of opium, ganja and bhang from Indian States by people living in portions of the Central Provinces forming enclaves within State territory, the Government of India have declared such *imports as inter-provincial* under sub-clause *(i)* of clause *(j)* of Section (2) of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930).

Important Measures taken by Local Governments during 1933.

Madras.—The Bill intended to amend the Indian Opium Act with a view to suppressing opium-smoking altogether in the Presidency has been dropped by the local government.

United Provinces.—The law relating to opium-smoking in the United Provinces was amended and passed by the Council in March 1934. Under this Act, *all persons who are addicted to opium-smoking* in the province will be registered and smoking by any person other than registered persons will be illegal.

Bengal.—Government in their notification No. 1753-Ex., dated March 28th, 1933, declared that the *Bengal Opium-smoking Act*, 1932, *should come into force throughout the whole of Bengal*, except the district of Darjeeling and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, on June 1st, 1933.

The Opium (Bengal Amendment) Act, 1933, was passed by the Bengal Legislative Council on March 13th, 1933, and received the assent of the Governor-General on May 3rd, 1933.

Government in their Notification No. 1756-Ex., dated March 28th, 1933, fixed the *maximum limit of possession at a time of prepared opium* for one's own use by a registered opium-smoker at $\frac{2}{3}$ tola.[1] The limit of retail sale and private possession of opium was also fixed at 1 tola in respect of registered opium-smokers in certain areas.

Rules were framed under Section 9 of the Bengal Opium-smoking Act, 1932.

Central Provinces.—Section 7 of the Opium-smoking Act was *further amended* in 1933, *making it unlawful* for any person (1) to possess or smoke opium and (2) to possess any pipe or apparatus for purposes of smoking or of preparing opium for smoking purposes. The Act amending Section 7 of the Opium-smoking Act has been brought into force with effect from March 23rd, 1934.

The local government are considering the proposal to legalise the sale of *charas*.

Assam.—Excise and Opium Acts were amended with a view to *enhancing punishments* that can be imposed, especially for repeated offences.

The report of the Assam Opium Enquiry Committee appointed for the purpose of reviewing the present policy of reducing the *rations of opium-eaters* under 50 years of age by 10 per cent annually was published during the year and the recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of the local government.

With a view to stopping the practice of short-weight sales of opium, arrangements were made with a private chemist of Calcutta for the experimental manufacture of excise opium in the form of pills. A number of opium pills has been prepared and sent to the Opium Factory, Ghazipur, for examination.

The Assam Opium-smoking Act has been amended since the close of the year under report, making the possession of and dealing in prepared opium an offence.

The retail price of ganja has been reduced to 12 annas[2] a tola with effect from April 1st, 1933. As a result, the consumption of licit ganja in 1933 was about 64 per cent higher than in 1932.

Bombay.—The closing-hour of hemp drugs and opium shops in the Presidency, excluding Sind, was fixed at 8.30 p.m. with effect from April 1st, 1933. The *opening-hour* has been fixed at 6.30 a.m.

Narcotic opium preparations containing not more than 0.2 per cent of morphine were declared to be intoxicating drugs.

Burma.—A reduction by about 16 per cent was effected in the *retail sale* price of raw opium at Government shops in those districts where the consumption of smuggled opium was believed to be high.

Baluchistan.—The *British Baluchistan Opium Rules*, 1933, were issued during the year.

Coorg.—The *Coorg Opium Rules*, 1933, and the *Coorg Manufactured Drugs Rules*, 1933, were published during the year.

4. *Smuggling of charas* from Chinese Turkestan constitutes a serious problem, and the only effective means of suppressing the traffic appears to be the assumption of complete control over the production of *charas* by the Chinese authorities.

Negotiations are being carried on for the conclusion of an agreement for co-operation between the Japanese Government and the British Empire regarding illicit traffic.

No treaties or international arrangements were made during the year.

5. *The area under poppy cultivation* in British India in 1933 was 27 227 acres (= 11 019 hectares). In 1932, the figures were 37 012 acres (= 14 979 hectares).

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[1] 1 tola = 11.7 grm.
[2] 1 anna = 8 Swiss centimes.

The total production in 1933 was 656 045 lb. (= 298 172 kg.) at a consistence of 70° (in 1932, the figures were 856 608 lb. (= 389 328 kg.).

In the Shan States, the following quantities of raw opium were produced : *Kokang*, 28 742 lb. (= 13 063 kg.) (in 1932, 50 400 lb. = 22 907 kg.) ; *East Manglun*, 13 824 lb. (6 283 kg.) (in 1932, 13 298 lb. = 6 046 kg.) ; *Kenglung*, 6 480 lb. (= 2 945 kg.) (in 1932, 5 400 lb. = 2 454 kg.).

The coca plant is not cultivated in India.

6. *Total prohibition of smoking* has as yet been enforced only in Assam and the Central Provinces and Berar. In India, speaking generally, opium-smoking does not constitute a live problem. The habit is discountenanced by Indian public opinion. It is a vice of towns, not of the countryside. But there are certain areas where opium-smoking has been, and in some cases still is, a problem—*e.g.*, Burma, Assam, Orissa and Calcutta.

In *Burma*, the considerable Chinese element in the province is more accustomed to smoking opium than to eating it. The total number of registered smokers of opium on December 31st, 1933, was 20 678 (in 1932, 19 955). About 67 per cent of the registered smokers were Chinese, there being only a small percentage of Indian consumers and about 30 per cent of Burmese smokers and others.

Since the reopening of the registers of Burman consumers and of smokers, opium addicts are coming forward to get themselves registered in good number.

Of 43 623 lb. of opium consumed during the year 1933, approximately 26 587 lb. were issued to registered smokers and 17 036 lb. to eaters.

The Government of Burma have still under consideration a proposal *to license smoking-saloons* with a view to providing reasonable facilities for smoking where such are necessary and at the same time enabling the excise staff to take effective action against unlicensed saloons.

Before ratifying the Agreement drawn up at the *Opium-Smoking Conference, Bangkok*, certain modifications of the existing laws in Burma are necessary to enable the provisions of the Agreement to be enforced. The local government has therefore prepared a Bill with a view to amending the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, in order to achieve this object. The Bill is still under consideration of the local government.

The question of extending the Assam Opium-smoking Act to the backward areas is being considered by the local government in pursuance of a *recommendation of the Assam Opium Enquiry Committee*. The Assam Opium-smoking Act has been amended since the close of the year, making it illegal to possess and deal in prepared opium.

Section 7 of the Opium-smoking Act, Central Provinces and Berar, which prohibits individual smoking, has been in force since the middle of the year 1932. Under the law as it stands, the actual smoking of *mudak* (prepared opium) is an offence. It has, however, not, in practice, been possible to suppress the offence entirely. The staff have, to some extent, checked smoking in assemblies, but individual smoking in secret continues and is difficult to detect.

Section 7 of the Opium-smoking Act was further amended in 1933, making it unlawful for any person (1) to possess or smoke opium and (2) to possess any pipe or apparatus for purposes of smoking or of preparing opium for smoking purposes.

The Bill received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on March 9th, 1934, and the Act (II of 1934) has been brought into effect from March 23rd, 1934.

Quantity of prepared opium consumed in the province was about 8 839 lb. and the number of opium-smokers is estimated at 10 345.

The number of registered persons in Bihar and Orissa up to December 31st, 1931, when the register was finally closed, was 5 979.

In *Bengal* 1 462 licences were issued to opium-smokers and about 45 lb. of opium were issued to registered opium-smokers.

It has already been stated that, excepting the *Northern and Southern Shan States*, the sale of prepared opium is prohibited throughout British India, and there is thus no revenue derived directly from it. The revenue derived from raw opium which is subsequently prepared by consumers themselves cannot be estimated.

The position in regard to opium-smoking in other provinces is as follows :

Smoking in company has been prohibited by legislation in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Delhi, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province.

The Governments of Bombay, the Punjab and the United Provinces have also decided to prohibit opium-smoking altogether. *A Bill for amending the Indian Opium Act* containing provisions for the suppression of opium-smoking altogether in the Madras Presidency *was dropped* by the local government.

A Bill to amend the law relating to opium-smoking in the United Provinces has been passed by the Council in March 1934. Under the Act, all persons who are addicted to opium-smoking will be registered and any person other than such registered smokers indulging in the practice will be liable to prosecution. The number of smokers in the United Provinces in 1933 was about 708.

In Bombay, there were about 1 200 smokers, of whom about 600 were Chinese. The approximate number of Chinese in Bengal was 4 354. Of these, a majority were addicted to opium-smoking. As registration of opium-smokers has not been enforced in a majority of provinces, it is not possible to give the total number of opium-smokers and the amount of prepared opium consumed.

7. The plant is both indigenous and cultivated.

Ganja is produced in the provinces of Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces and Bombay Presidency proper. The total area under cultivation in these areas was 919 acres (= 372 hectares). As the plant from which *bhang* is obtained grows wild in most parts of India, no reliable figure as to area under cultivation can be given.

The total consumption of hemp drugs in 1933 was as follows :

	1933			1932		
	Maunds	Seers	Kg.	Maunds	Seers	Kg.
Bhang	7 148	35	267 354	6 951	26	259 978
Charas..	1 383	19	51 739	1 436	31	53 733
Ganja	3 861	11	154 678	3 975	37	148 692

The situation as regards illicit traffic in Indian hemp remains the same as last year.

8. Heroin is not manufactured in India. Medicinal opium can be manufactured at the Government Factory at Ghazipur or by persons licensed for the purpose from materials which they are lawfully entitled to possess. The manufacture of opium alkaloids, morphine and its salts is only permitted at the Government Opium Factory, Ghazipur. Arrangements have been made at the Custom House Laboratory, Calcutta, to manufacture cocaine hydrochloride of B.P. standard from adulterated contraband stuff for medical use in India. About 20 lb. of *cocaine hydrochloride* was manufactured during the year.

The following quantities of drugs were manufactured by the Government Factory at Ghazipur in 1933 :

Morphia hydrochloride : [1] 57 lb. 11 oz. (26 kg.).
Morphia sulphate : 3 oz. (85 grammes).
Codeine, pure : 93 lb. 4 oz. (42 kg.).
Morphia, crude (73 per cent pure) :[1] 975 lb. 6 oz. (443 kg.).

Possession of these drugs is prohibited *except by officers in charge* of hospitals, registered medical practitioners, licensed chemists and druggists, private individuals to the extent of such quantity as has been purchased on the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner, educational or research institutions and persons specially authorised to possess the drugs.

9. There is a considerable amount of smuggling from Yunnan into the Shan States, and, at times, opium manufactured in Afghanistan and Nepal also finds its way into British India. During the year, 17 cases of smuggling of hemp drugs from the Nizam's territory were detected in the Bombay Presidency. Charas smuggling in the Central Provinces continued unabated, Nagpur and Jubbalpore being the *chief centres of consumption* and distribution to other districts. The Punjab Government is still maintaining a special staff of excise officials in order to intercept the passage of charas from Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier Provinces. Large quantities of illicit ganja are brought into the Province of Assam from the unadministered areas surrounding it as well as from Manipur and Bhutan. There is a considerable amount of smuggling of charas across the Peshawar border and through the Kohat Pass. The following table gives the number of prosecutions and convictions and the amounts seized in 1932 and 1933 :

	Prosecutions	Convictions	Total seized (kg.)
Opium (raw and prepared) :			
1932	5 858	4 707	7 614
1933	4 401	3 834	8 897
Hemp drugs :			
1932	5 553	5 004	7 585
1933	4 764	4 135	5 984
Morphine :			
1932	10	10	0.4
1933	15	12	0.3
Cocaine :			
1932	265	212	49.387
1933	305	242	7.366

The method of disposal of the seized drugs in the various provinces is given in the report.

The wholesale and retail sale prices of illicit opium, charas and cocaine during the year were as follows :

	Wholesale price	Retail sale price
Opium..	24 to 185 rupees per seer	50 to 300 per seer
Charas..	10 to 120 rupees per seer	26 to 300 per seer
Cocaine	55 to 120 rupees per oz.	80 to 400 per oz.

[1] Manufactured from approximately 7 400 lb. waste products, washings of bags, etc.

10. According to the agreement reached at the Bangkok Conference in 1931, interchange of information as regards the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs is carried on by the Government of Burma with the heads of preventive services of certain Far Eastern countries.

Iraq.

33/20.

1. The *draft Opium Law* which was prepared in 1931 has not been enacted. It is still before Parliament, not having been passed in the session ending on April 30th, 1934.

2. See Summary of Annual Reports for 1932 (document C.312.M.139.1934.XI), page 67.

3. The rules on opium other than medicinal opium continued as for 1932, but the *sale price* was reduced from 20 to 10 fils [1] per gramme from October 1st, 1933.

At the beginning of 1933, there were 5 licensed opium-dens—at Baghdad, Kadhimain, Khaniqin, Kerbela and Ashar (Basrah). The first 2 were closed on July 1st, 1933, and October 1st, 1933, respectively, following upon contraventions of the Rules. The third was closed in February 1933, owing to inability on the part of the licensees to continue profitably, leaving 2 dens operating at the close of the year 1933. Endeavours to obtain new licences for the closed dens have not succeeded.

5. Raw opium, the importation of which was authorised in 1933, came exclusively from Turkey. Active endeavours were made to obtain a good quality of Turkish opium at a lower cost than Iranian opium. Samples, amounting to 6 kg.[2] of different qualities named Haji, Koi, Islam Koi and Muhajir Koi, were imported from Turkey at a cost of 13.038 Iraqi dinars,[3] including Iraqi Customs import duty and other taxes. Although this price compares favourably with that of Iranian opium, the opium was found to be inferior in quality and of a dark chestnut colour, which has not been favoured by consumers in Iraq.

No export of raw opium from Iraq took place during the year under report. The transhipment of opium in Iraq (at Basrah) is prohibited.

The quantity of licit raw opium consumed in Iraq by smoking and eating in 1933 was 62 kg. 173 grm., as compared with 136 kg. 827 grm. in 1932.

Consumption in 1933 has therefore fallen by 74 kg. 654 grm., as compared with the previous year. This *is attributed to the following causes : (a)* decreased use, owing, in part, to the continued economic depression ; *(b)* the price was too high for the poor working-class : it was not reduced until late in the year ; *(c)* the smaller number of pilgrims visiting Iraq from Iran and India and the repatriation of a number of Iranians and Indians who could not make a livelihood in this country ; *(d)* the prosecution of offenders for the mere possession of illicit opium under existing legislation has failed in several cases at Basrah, and, for the time being, no provision is made for such offences unless intent to sell is proved.

The *gross revenue* (all sources) from opium other than medicinal opium during 1933 was 921.895 Iraqi dinars, and the cost of special administration 711.463 dinars, as compared with 2 147.061 and 674.613 dinars' respectively during 1932. The net revenue was therefore 210.432 Iraqi dinars, being 0.0051 per cent of the total revenue of the country. In the years 1932 and 1931, this percentage was 0.0367 and 0.0667 respectively.

The fall in revenue is due to decreased sales, as compared with last year.

6. The introduction of the monopoly of opium by the Government of Iran and increased excise taxation in that country has not in itself diminished illicit traffic in opium into Iraq, as was thought possible. In the year under review, a quantity of 19 kg. 754 grm. of "*sukhta*" *(opium dross)* was obtained and destroyed under the supervision of excise and police officials. The quantity obtained and destroyed during the previous year was 38 kg. 786 grm. Further, *illicit quantities* of 1 kg. 449 grm. of "sukhta" and 395½ grammes of "shira" (prepared opium) were seized and destroyed, compared with 6 kg. 902 grm. and 739½ grammes respectively, similarly confiscated in the previous year.[4]

7. During 1933, there were 2 cases of illicit possession of "*charas*" involving 116 grammes. Prosecutions resulted in *penalties* amounting in all to 1.500 Iraqi dinars as fines and eight and a half months' imprisonment. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 6 cases, involving 16 kg. 994 grm., for the possession of which the aggregate penalties amounted to 64.750 Iraqi dinars and four months' and ten days' imprisonment. The use of charas and hashish is confined to Indians and a few Arabs of the lower classes.

Charas, hashish and prepared opium, when confiscated, are destroyed, in accordance with the rules, by a Committee of excise and police officials. Charas is smuggled from India and hashish from Syria.

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[1] 1 fils = 1.7 Swiss centimes.
[2] In 1932, the amount of raw opium imported into Iran was 72 kg. 109 grm.
[3] 1 Iraqi dinar = £1 (17.20 Swiss francs).
[4] The particulars shown under this item are already given in the Summary of Annual Reports for 1932 (see document C.312. M.139.1934.XI, page 68).

28 cases concerned with hashish smuggling were detected and the quantity seized was 33 kg. 760 grm. Prosecutions resulted in the *infliction* of aggregate *fines* of 126.900 Iraqi dinars and terms of *imprisonment* totalling twenty-four months and fifteen days were imposed. During the previous year, the number of such cases was 32, involving 97 kg. 283½ grm., in regard to which the total penalties amounted to 333.855 Iraqi dinars in fines and twenty-one months and twenty days' imprisonment.

8. In 1933, the *persons authorised* in Iraq to use or keep drugs were as follows: *(a)* medical practitioners, 265, of whom 161 are in the Government Civil Service, 25 in the Iraqi army and 79 private practitioners; *(b)* dental practitioners, 28 surgeon dentists; *(c)* veterinary practitioners, 19 civil and 7 military; *(d)* licensed pharmacists, 71 in charge of pharmacies; *(e)* licensed wholesale druggists, 14.

9. In 1933, 128 cases connected with raw opium, other than medicinal opium, were dealt with by the local courts, covering 56 kg. 256¼ grm., as compared with 116 cases and 50 kg. 345¼ grm. in 1932 and 146 cases and 117 kg. 416 grm. in 1931. Of these 128 cases, 107 were in respect of the illegal possession of raw opium and 21 cases concerned prepared opium and "sukhta". *Fines imposed* by magistrates amounted to 387.665 Iraqi dinars and the terms of imprisonment inflicted aggregated eight years four months and twelve days; the corresponding figures for the previous two years having been 517.199 dinars with eleven years four months and twenty-one days' imprisonment in 1932 and 704.100 dinars with ten years three months and twenty-eight days' imprisonment in 1931.

Seizures of raw opium are added to Government stocks for licit disposal by the Department of Customs and Excise.

The methods employed by traffickers are many and varied. Opium and hashish have been found concealed under the saddles of animals and in the clothing of smugglers. A small quantity of hashish was imported through the post in hollowed (cut out) books; the addressees in the two cases detected [1] were arrested and convicted.

5 cases involving 29 kg. 420 grm. of hashish were detected in the outskirts of Mosul. The origin of the consignments was Syria, and they were all discovered hidden in the saddles of camels and donkeys entering Mosul town.

These and similar appreciable captures in previous years indicate that there is considerable trafficking in this dangerous drug from Syria. All possible preventive measures are being adopted to suppress this illicit trade across the extensive land frontiers, and correspondence on the subject with the authorities in Syria has been initiated by the Iraqi Government.

No reliable information is available on the *price at which illicit opium is sold*, but it is believed that it can be obtained at *about half the price at which licit opium is now retailed* by the Government.

11. *Codeine.*—The total imports and consumption in Iraq do not exceed 1 kg. per annum.

12. There is reason for supposing that the *policy for the restriction and gradual suppression of opium consumption*, followed consistently in Iraq for the last ten years, is yielding the required results. The quantities consumed have decreased very appreciably, and it is noteworthy that a reduction of sale price by half has apparently not given rise to any marked increase of licit sales. It is believed that the older generation of addicts is dying out and that the succeeding generation shows no inclination towards the habit. It is satisfactory to be able to record that, because it is not too drastic, the control of opium consumption has not led to the substitution of other and more harmful drugs. The very material falling-off in pilgrimages to Iraq in recent years has had an important influence upon the consumption of opium.

Iran.

33/57.

1. In the last month of the year, all the *laws in force with regard to contraband in opium and the other sources of Government revenue* were codified with certain amendments and received parliamentary approval under the title of "Law for the Punishment of Persons engaging in Contraband".[2]

Proceedings against smugglers were formerly taken through the Department concerned with the contraband article. The State Opium Monopoly Service, for example, had a special organisation for the prosecution of opium smugglers. Similarly, tobacco and tombac smugglers were prosecuted by officials of the State Tobacco Monopoly Service. Experience showed that, as long as action for the punishment of smugglers remained uncentralised, prosecutions could not be conducted in a satisfactory manner. At the end of the year, those sections of the various services which dealt with the control of smuggling were dissolved and a single independent service armed with the necessary powers and resources was organised under the title of "*State Department for the Detection and Punishment of Smugglers*". This Department has its headquarters at Teheran, with branch offices in other centres throughout the country.

2. *The system of import permits* is not at present used in Iran, the importation of opium being prohibited. To secure better control of the exportation of opium and to obtain a more

[1] See information given under 7.
[2] See document O.C./A.R.1933.57, Annex I.

profitable market for Iranian opium, the Government has organised a company known as "*The Monopoly Company for the Export of Iranian Opium*", with head offices at Teheran. 80 per cent of the shares belong to the State and 20 per cent to merchants already engaged in the opium trade.

This company buys all the home-produced opium for which a market may be found abroad, together with the whole of the juice of the last crop (in so far as it is capable of being used for export).

The total quantity of raw opium exported in 1312 [1] to the countries or territories mentioned below was as follows: *Macao*, 36 373 kg.; *Oman*, 37 kg.; *Dairen*, 24 080 kg.; *China*, 119 406 kg.; *Japan*, 44 682 kg.—a total of 224 578 kg.[2]

5. Iran is one of the countries which produce opium. The *area under poppy cultivation* amounted in 1312 to 34 174 hectares.

The *coca* is not cultivated in Iran.

6. There has been no change in regard to the sale of opium within the country. In certain places, however, there has been a slight change in the *price of the banderole* in accordance with local requirements.

In 1312, 155 486 kg. of banderole opium were sold to habitual smokers within the country, the total value being 28 638 904.75 rials[3] (= 5 555 947 Swiss francs). As stated in previous reports, the increase in the sale of banderole opium must not be regarded as due to an increase in the number of habitual smokers; it merely shows that the consumption of contraband opium is being more efficiently prevented.

In the year under consideration, 14 569 cases of *smuggling* of various kinds of opium and its derivatives were discovered and the offenders prosecuted in accordance with the law.

The quantities of smuggled opium discovered are as follows: Prepared opium, 578 kg. 718 grm.; half-prepared opium, 102 kg. 438 grm.; opium juice, 1 605 kg. 384 grm.; opium dross, 137 kg. 571 grm.; opium-dross juice, 54 kg. 541 grm.; total, 2 478 kg. 652 grm.

This smuggled opium was confiscated on behalf of the State, 1 082 326.50 rials[3] being collected in fines, while terms of imprisonment were imposed in lieu of unpaid fines to a total of 652 779.90 rials.

7. The cultivation of *Indian hemp* is not prohibited in Iran, but it is rarely used to obtain a narcotic preparation. In a very few cases it is used for the clandestine preparation of hashish and is sometimes smuggled into the country from abroad. The public use of hashish is, however, prohibited, and persons using it in that way are prosecuted under Article 275 of the Penal Code.

8. The importation of such drugs as morphine, heroin, cocaine, etc., is limited to medical requirements, the drugs being obtained from Europe and distributed under the supervision of the Public Health Department.

There is, in Iran, no factory for the preparation of opium for medicinal use or for the manufacture of other narcotics.

9. *Narcotic drugs smuggled into the country and confiscated* on behalf of the State in 1312: Hydrochlorate of cocaine, 15.75 grammes; heroin, 7 grammes; hydrochlorate of morphine (172 ampoules), 0.84 gramme.

11. *Importation and consumption of codeine during the year 1312*: importation, 3 kg. 500 grm.; consumption, 3 kg. 859 grm. The quantity available at the beginning of the year was 1 kg. 690 grm. and was drawn upon to meet excess consumption. The quantity available at the end of the year was therefore 1 kg. 331 grm.

Japan.

33/51.

5. Concerning (*a*) *the area of land under opium poppy* and (*b*) *under coca plants*, see respectively Tables I and V, pages 122 and 129.

6. As regards *prepared opium*, the following figures give a picture of the situation in 1933. There were 241 offenders, of whom 228 were prosecuted. Out of 221 *persons convicted*, 71 were sentenced to penal servitude for varying periods up to a maximum of three years, 150 persons had to pay fines up to a maximum of 500 yen. 2 kg. 883.1 grm. of prepared opium were confiscated.

8. The following tables show the *names of the manufacturers* of dangerous drugs and the *quantities of the drug manufactured* by them:

Morphine Hydrochloride.

Name and address of manufacturer	Quantity manufactured		Quantity in terms of morphine content
	Kg. grm.		Kg. grm.
Hoshi Drug Manufacturing Co., Nishi-Ozakicho, Shinagawa-ku, Tokio	29 182	=	22 149
Sankyo Co., Muromachi, Nihonnashi-ku, Tokio ..	827 374	=	627 977
Dai Nihon Drug Manufacturing Co., Doshomachi, Higashiku, Osaka	364 797	=	276 881
Total	1 221 353	=	927 007

[1] March 21st, 1933, to March 20th, 1934.
[2] These figures differ from those published in the Central Board's report to the Council for the year 1933 (see pages 119 to 121 of document C.390.M.176.1934.XI).
[3] 1 rial = 19.4 Swiss centimes.

Narcopon.

Name and address of manufacturer	Quantity manufactured		Quantity in terms of morphine content
	Kg. grm.		Kg. grm.
Radium Drug Manufacturing Co., Kyobashiku, Tokio	115 249	=	37 624

Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride.

Name of manufacturer	Quantity manufactured		Quantity in terms of diacetylmorphine content
	Kg. grm.		Kg. grm.
Hoshi Drug Manufacturing Co.	305 700	=	278 187
Dai Nihon Drug Manufacturing Co.	436 131	=	396 879
Total	741 831	=	675 066

Cocaine Hydrochloride.

Name and address of manufacturer	Quantity manufactured		Quantity in terms of cocaine content
	Kg. grm.		Kg. grm.
Hoshi Drug Manufacturing Co.	286 531	=	255 872
Sankyo Co.	147 698	=	131 894
Koto Drug Manufacturing Co., Denpo-mura, Fuji-gun, Shizuoka-ken	343 615	=	306 848
Takeda Chobei Shoten, Doshomachi, Hiashiku, Osaka	199 553	=	178 201
Shionogi Shoten	53 486	=	47 763
Total	1 030 883	=	920 578

In conformity with the various regulations in force, the physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons and qualified chemists are the persons permitted to use and possess narcotic drugs for carrying on their profession. The following figures show the number of the above-mentioned qualified persons in 1933 : Physicians, 50 063 ; dentists, 17 164 ; veterinary surgeons, 13 415 ; qualified chemists, 20 470.

As indicated above, there are *7 private firms* licensed to manufacture the basic narcotic drugs. Medicinal opium and codeine are manufactured exclusively by the *2 Government laboratories.*

The number of the licensed dealers in medicine who deal with narcotic drugs for wholesale distribution is 1 700.

9. 68 *offenders* were prosecuted for offences relating to narcotic drugs ; 28 were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for periods varying from three months to one year and 40 to fines varying from 50 to 100 yen.

The various quantities of opium *seized* (other than prepared opium) amounted to 166 kg. 748 grm. Morphine seizures amounted to 40 kg. 714 grm.

11. *Codeine.*—Manufactured, 2 200 kg. ; imported, none ; exported abroad, 21 kg. 700 grm. ; exported to overseas dependencies, 154 kg. 680 grm.

Siam.

33/49.

5. No *raw opium* is produced, except for small quantities clandestinely cultivated by the semi-wild hill tribes of the mountainous regions of northern Siam.

6.[1] In view of the enormous illicit traffic in prepared opium, it has not been possible to take further steps towards suppression. The possibility of instituting a *system of experimental registration of opium-smokers* in an area where the illicit traffic is not extensive is being considered by the Government.

Retail prices remained unchanged.

The number of special licences issued authorising the smoking of opium outside the opium-shops was : Class I licences, 100 ; Class II licences, 72 ; free licences, 7 ; total, 179.

The number of Chinese residents, according to the latest census (July 1929), was 445 274 : there were also 113 050 Chinese born in Siam.

Smoking is not prevalent amongst other foreign nationals.

Figures as to the *prosecutions and convictions* in respect of prepared opium and dross are not available (but during the year there were 5 174 cases where prepared opium was *seized* and 3 444 cases where dross was seized). 70 041.31 tamlungs (2 627 kg.) of prepared opium and 5 100.65 tamlungs (191 kg.) of dross were confiscated.

It is not possible to indicate, with certainty, the origin of the seized prepared opium. Most of it, however, entered Siam via the northern frontiers.

All confiscated prepared opium is reserved for re-cooking with Monopoly opium.

All confiscated dross is added to that in stock.

7. See summary for 1929 (document C.329.M.200.1932.XI, page 50).

[1] See also summary of report on prepared opium, page 105.

8. *Classes of persons* to whom permits or authorisation for the use and possession of the drugs have been granted during the year are as follows : *(i)* 34 qualified pharmacists, *(ii)* 1 unqualified pharmacist, *(iii)* 146 qualified medical practitioners, *(iv)* 9 unqualified medical practitioners, *(v)* 2 qualified veterinarians, *(vi)* 3 unqualified dentists, *(vii)* 1 analyst in charge of the Government Laboratory for Research Work, *(viii)* 3 hospitals.

There are no licensed wholesalers.

9. During 1933, there were 8 404 *prosecutions* for contravention of the Opium Law and Regulations, resulting in 6 806 *convictions*. The sentences of imprisonment varied from one year to one day and fines from 100 000 to 2 baht.

666 *seizures* of raw opium, weighing 6 728.55 tamlungs (252 kg.), were made during the year. All confiscated raw opium is reserved for cooking with Monopoly opium.

Some raw opium was confiscated on account of illicit import, but a considerable proportion originated from the clandestine cultivation by the semi-wild hill tribes in northern Siam.

The statistics of prosecutions entered and sentences imposed and of the quantities of narcotic drugs seized are as follows :

Number of seizures : Illicit importation—4, illicit use—179 ; quantity seized : 799 grammes of morphine, 380 grammes of cocaine and 119 grammes of hemp extract.

Total value of fines : 1 346.47 baht.

Disposal of drugs seized : 150 grammes of morphine were purified and the rest was destroyed.

11. Amount of *codeine imported*, 1 kg. 341 grm.; balance of 1932, 2 kg. 083 grm.; consumed, 1 kg. 683 grm.

Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.

BRITISH.

North Borneo.

1. In March, Notification 107 was published, *amending* Section 36(1) of the Opium and Chandu Ordinance with reference to the *term of imprisonment* which may be imposed.

In September, Notification 275 was published, *amending* Section 15(V) of the Opium and Chandu Ordinance so as to read as follows :

> "No person other than an adult male Chinese over 21 years of age shall purchase, obtain or be in possession of chandu, or be admitted to any smoking-shop."

In December, Notification 373 was published, indicating new rules to control the *transit* and *transhipment* of opium.

2. The North Borneo Government has had no dealings with countries which have not accepted the import-certificate system.

5. The opium poppy is not grown, but 2 324 *coca plants* are grown for *ornamental purposes* on the Japanese estate at Tawau by the Nippon Industrial Company.

6.[1] There has been no change in the Government monopoly system during the year. The *quantity of chandu sold to any one person per diem* at Government establishments was limited in 1932 as follows : Coolie or gardener class, 3.78 grm. (10 huns) ; overseer, foreman or carpenter class, 7.56 grm. (20 huns) ; shopkeeper class, 18.9 grm. (50 huns).

These quantities have been fixed to cover the maximum required by a very small percentage of smokers in each class. The *retail price* of opium was 10 dollars per tahil (37.8 grm.) = 120 dollars per lb. = £14 per lb. = £30 16*s*. per kg. The number of *Chinese residents* in the country was 49 072 at the end of 1932 and 50 572 in 1933. The number of *prosecutions* for offences against the opium-smoking law was 91, the number of *convictions* 85. Out of this, 31 persons paid fines totalling 1 323.46 dollars ; 54 persons were imprisoned for periods totalling in all seventeen years.

9. *Illicit traffic* is only in chandu, which chiefly comes from China via Hong-Kong and is said to be manufactured somewhere near Amoy. The following are the quantities seized or confiscated in 1933 :

	Tahils	Chi	Huns		Kg.	grm.
Chandu presumed made in China	666	0	0	=	25	174
Chandu origin unknown	7	5	8	=		287
Chandu dross origin unknown	7	9	4	=		300
Total	681	5	2	=	25	761

[1] See also the summary of the report concerning prepared opium, page 87.

666 tahils (25 kg. 174 grm.) of the above were used by the Excise Department, as the chandu was found to be of similar quality to that manufactured by the Department. The remainder was sunk into the sea.

11. No *codeine* was manufactured, imported, exported or consumed in the territory.

Ceylon.

33/24.

1. The policy of *reducing* by 5 per cent annually the quantities of opium allowed to registered opium consumers was continued. As a result, during the year 1933, the consumers drew only 70 per cent of the allowance originally fixed. The total amount of raw opium allowed by the Government of India to Ceylon for the year 1933 was 12 chests, as compared with 16 chests in 1932.

The Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs *Ordinance*, which was passed by the Legislature and assented to by the Governor, has *not yet been proclaimed*, as there was unavoidable delay in getting the draft of the amending ordinance finally agreed upon. The draft has since been agreed upon and it is hoped that both ordinances will come into operation before the close of the current year.

3. All raw opium legally imported into Ceylon went to the Civil Medical Stores, where it was converted under strict supervision into eating- and smoking-opium. The sale, distribution, use, etc., of raw and prepared opium and of dangerous drugs were carried out in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. *Three opium depots were closed in* 1933, thereby reducing the total number of depots to 48. 14 of these depots sold both eating- and smoking-opium, while the remainder sold only eating-opium. On account of deaths, there has been a decrease in the total number of registered consumers during the year under review of 542, as against 638 in 1932.

1 053 lb. (479 kg.) of *eating-opium* (raw opium) were sold to registered consumers and 255 lb. (116 kg.) to vedaralas during the year, as against 1 280 lb. (582 kg.) and 237 lb. (108 kg.) in 1932 respectively, showing a decrease of 209 lb. (95 kg.) in the quantity of opium issued to consumers.

All *raw opium imported* into Ceylon came from India. Registered consumers and vedaralas received their supply of opium from the opium depots, which are all maintained and controlled by the State. 12 chests of raw opium were imported during the year 1933, as against 16 chests in 1932. In addition to this, a quantity of 270 lb. 337 grains (123 kg.) of eating-opium was obtained from the confiscated opium received at the Civil Medical Stores from the Customs and courts, as against 128 lb. 9 oz. 193 grains (58 kg.) in 1932.

Each year, as the number of registered consumers decreases and as less opium is imported by the Government, there is a tendency for illicit traffic to increase.

The Police and Excise Departments work in close co-operation. During the year, a combined *Police-Excise and Customs Station* was opened at *Valvettiturai* (Jaffna), which has long been the port where the bulk of the drugs smuggled from southern India, including the French ports on the southern Indian coast, has been landed. The want of a central bureau to co-ordinate the work of the Customs, Excise and Police Departments in suppressing the illicit traffic in drugs is severely felt. Additional strength will be required, but, at present, funds are not available.

Opium is smuggled into Ceylon through the north coast of the island and also in ships calling at Colombo harbour from southern Indian ports. On the north coast, opium is brought by schooners and landed in katamarans. From the coast, it is taken in cars to other parts of Ceylon. The maintenance at Kankesanturai by the Customs Department of a motor-launch which now patrols the coast has had good effect in checking smuggling by this route. A special watch has been kept on steamers entering the Colombo harbour from southern Indian ports.

4. The Ceylon police *keep in close touch* with the police in southern India and exchange information with them regarding the import and export of opium and dangerous drugs. There is reason to believe that, possibly as a result of this co-operation, smugglers are making use of the French ports in India for the export of opium to Ceylon. Steps have been taken to *obtain the co-operation of the French authorities in Pondicherry and Karikal.*

6. The *use of prepared opium* (smoking) is not entirely prohibited in Ceylon, but it is controlled by the Government, which imports the necessary raw opium from India for the manufacture of prepared opium (smoking).

The number of consumers who use prepared opium is limited and is not likely to increase, as *no new consumers* are, save in exceptional circumstances, registered and no consumers who are allowed eating-opium are permitted to change it for prepared (smoking) opium.[1]

The *price* at which the prepared (smoking) opium is retailed is 2 cents a grain or 140 rupees a lb. (308 rupees per kg.).

[1] See first paragraph of 1.

The last census in 1921 showed a population of 104 *Chinese* resident in the island, but none of these is registered as a consumer. The *Malays and Moors*, numbering 13 402 and 284 964 respectively, are the communities mostly addicted to the smoking habit.

There are no seizures of prepared (smoking) opium during the year under review.

7. The production, use, possession, importation and exportation of *Indian hemp* and the resin obtained from it and of the usual preparation of which the resin is the basis—such as charas, hashish, ganja, bhang, etc.—are *totally prohibited.*

Indian hemp is *illicitly cultivated* in Ceylon, but the area under cultivation is not known. The *illicit crop* is grown chiefly in the dry zone of the North Central Province and in some parts of the Southern, Uva and Sabaragamuwa Province where, owing to the sparseness of the population and the large areas of jungle, detection is difficult. Ganja is mostly smuggled into Ceylon from southern India through the north coast of Ceylon and in ships calling at Colombo harbour from southern Indian ports.

8. The consumption of narcotic drugs is permitted only to persons for whom these drugs have been prescribed in the usual manner by a medical practitioner.

The *possession of narcotic drugs* (with the exception of raw and prepared opium) is permitted to : (1) approved chemists and pharmacists in charge of a pharmacy and medical practitioners who have a dispensary ; (2) veterinary surgeons who have a dispensary and wholesale druggists ; (3) medical practitioners other than those mentioned in (1), dentists and also persons holding a prescription from a veterinary surgeon ordering these drugs to be used for veterinary purposes, where it is necessary that the persons mentioned should be enabled to administer these drugs or to use them personally ; (4) Government apothecaries actually serving in the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services and estate dispensers approved by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services who are permitted to possess and use only tincture of opium and solution of morphine hydrochloride ; (5) persons authorised to use them solely for scientific purposes ; (6) persons to whom these drugs have been prescribed in the ordinary manner by a medical practitioner for their personal use.

All narcotic drugs, with the exception of cocaine which is imported by the wholesale druggists on an " import certificate " issued by the Excise Department, are imported by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and are retailed to the above-named persons.

A total quantity of 185 lb. 7 oz. 166 grains (84 kg.) of opium as against 32 lb. 8 oz. 114 grains (15 kg.) in 1932 was *seized* while being smuggled into Ceylon in ships calling at Colombo harbour and in schooners calling at the ports on the north coast of Ceylon. There were 18 *prosecutions* entered against the offenders and *fines* amounting to 4 103 rupees were imposed. Sentences of *imprisonment* for periods ranging from fourteen days to six months were passed in some cases, and in others where the fines were not paid the offenders were committed to jail.

The total quantity of opium *seized* during the year for illicit possession was 115 lb. 8 oz. 270 grains (53 kg.) as against 155 lb. 10 oz. 402 grains (71 kg.) in 1932. There were 371 *prosecutions* for this offence, as against 260 cases in 1932. In the majority of cases, *fines* were imposed which amounted to nearly 31 254 rupees, as against 16 350 rupees in 1932. The heaviest fine imposed in any one case was 1 000 rupees.

All opium seized in these cases was *confiscated* by order of court and sent by the courts to the Civil Medical Stores, where it was converted into eating-opium.

About 2 oz. (57 grammes) of morphine hydrochloride were found in the possession of a passenger (Jew) from Singapore. He was fined 500 rupees. The morphia was confiscated and sent to the Government analyst.

There were 1 204 *prosecutions* for the illicit importation, sale and possession of *ganja* and 28 prosecutions for the illicit cultivation of *Indian hemp.* Quantities seized : *Ganja :* 134 kg. 821 grm. (296 lb. 10 oz. 82 grains) ; *Indian hemp :* 2 kg. 676 grm. (5 lb. 14 oz. 96 grains (319 plants)).

Aggregate *fines* amounted to 36 883 rupees (47 209 Swiss francs). Where fines were not paid, the accused were sent to jail for periods varying from seven days to one year. *The drugs seized were destroyed.* There were 8 cases pending at the time of making the report.

11. *Cannabis indica.*—Tincture and extract of *Cannabis indica* are imported only by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and issued to chemists of repute and registered medical practitioners who are licensed under the Excise Ordinance to use and possess the drug.

12 lb. 12 oz. (6 kg.) of *codeine* were imported during the year 1933. The amount consumed was 2 lb. 9⅜ oz. (1 kg. 175 grm.).

Cyprus.

2. There are no regulations with regard to countries which have not yet adopted the import-certificate system.

3 and 7. See Summary of Annual Reports for the year 1932 (document C.312.M.139. 1934.XI, page 76).

9. During the year 1933, 3 persons were *prosecuted* for illegal possession of 20 kg. 435 grm. of hashish; 2 of them were fined £50 and £10 and 1 was sentenced to six months' imprisonment without fine. The hashish was destroyed by fire.

11. 10 grammes of *codeine* phosphate were imported in 1933.

Hong-Kong.[1]

33/53.

1. The new Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, No. 31, of 1932,[2] has not been brought into operation as predicted, as certain alterations have been found necessary. A new ordinance, embodying these alterations, is in process of being drafted.

3. As regards prevalence of the *drug habit*, the year under review saw a *distinct increase* in the consumption of *heroin* in the form of pills for smoking. This was mentioned under (12)[2] of last year's report. The best (and commonest) pills found were of the "Fierce Tiger" brand, which appeared to have their origin in a factory in China about 17 miles from Shanghai. They were of a deep pink colour. Some of those found of a paler shade appeared to have been made in Kongmoon, in South China, or Canton. The pills were chiefly found in opium-divans, where smokers seemed to consider them "better value" than opium. Their *price* was: 6 pills of superior quality or 8 pills of inferior quality for 0.10 Hong-Kong dollar.

In several cases, smokers in opium-divans were found smoking *pills* which, on analysis, proved to contain no substance usually classed as a narcotic. These pills, which were generally a very pale pink in colour, and more roughly made than the genuine kind, were found always to contain caffeine as their chief constituent, together with quinine, cinchonine, aspirin or strychnine. The number of cases in which they were found being smoked in opium-divans suggested the question whether caffeine was not the chief ingredient demanded by the smoker, and heroin a refinement unnecessary for the unsophisticated.

One small seizure was made of *black pills* which in appearance were similar to the anti-opium pills freely sold twenty years ago in China, in the days of strict opium suppression, and composed mostly of opium dross. Analysis however proved them to be ordinary heroin pills of excellent quality, the only difference being that some very persistent blue-black dye was used in the mixture instead of the usual red or pink dye. Presumably the alteration in colour was with the idea of passing them off as ordinary Chinese medicinal pills, many of which are black.

Four seizures were made of materials and apparatus for the *manufacture of heroin pills*. In one case, though the "factory" was not actually working when raided, work had been suspended not long before. In the other three cases, the materials were not set out and were apparently in course of removal or arrangement in new premises. The materials seized included the following: refined, icing, and milk sugar, gum acacia, gum tragacanth, various pink or red dyes, especially fuchsin, aspirin, quinine, salicylic acid, strychnine, caffeine in considerable quantity, atoxicocaine and strong nitric acid. Heroin was actually discovered in one case only. It was reported that the small quantity of heroin required was habitually brought in by the actual owner of the factory just as it was required when all the other constituents had been added. No decipherable formula was found.

In one case, a mass of material was found for making pills of various colours ranging from a very pale to a deep pink and from pale yellow to almost brown. *No heroin was found in these pills, but only codeine and caffeine*, and two bottles containing a mixture of codeine and caffeine. Though this mixture was not illegal, the person concerned did not claim the material. Though pills of much the same variety of colours were afterwards seized, they were found to contain heroin. No pills containing codeine and caffeine were found elsewhere.

A seizure was made of 4 lb. of morphia in transit to Manila together with "Red Lion" prepared opium. The morphia had been weighed in China and the different weights written in Chinese on the packages. One small package contained crude, discoloured morphia, and most of the consignment had been mixed with caffeine. A loose label was found enclosed giving a long description in Chinese of the efficacy of the contents as a cough medicine. Careful analysis showed that the morphia itself was not very pure originally before its admixture with caffeine, and was of the type to be expected of any factory working in rather a crude way. This is probably the first case in which Chinese morphia has been encountered in the territory, though, in some previous cases of seizure of heroin pills, the impure heroin probably contained unconverted morphine which had been crudely made, possibly in China.

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[1] See also the summary of the report concerning prepared opium, page 95.
[2] See summary of the report for 1932, page 81.

4. Quarterly reports regarding opium are *exchanged* with other territories in the Far East *in accordance* with the scheme prepared at the Bangkok Opium Conference, 1931, but it did not appear that any such action could usefully be taken in regard to the traffic in other dangerous drugs coming under the notice of the Hong-Kong Government during 1933.

8. See Summary of Annual Report for 1932, page 82.

11. A visit in October to a cubicle in an ordinary Chinese tenement house in the heart of the city of Victoria revealed what was apparently a *rough laboratory* for the *manufacture of heroin pills.* 7 500 pills and raw materials were discovered. On analysis, the pills were found to contain no heroin. But, codeine having been noticed in one of the bottles, a *special analysis* of the pills was made, which showed them to contain sugar, caffeine and codeine hydrochloride.

There is no doubt that the pills were intended to be smoked in the same way as heroin pills. Labels found showed that the pills purported to be made by the Tung Hing Co., Shanghai, under the mark " Flying Eagle ".

A consignment to the Fourth Army in Canton of 100 oz. of codeine salts came to the notice of the Hong-Kong Government in the course of the year.

9. (a) *Prosecutions during* 1933.

Offences against the	Number of cases	Number of defendants	Number convicted	Number discharged	Range of fines (Hong-Kong dollars)	Imprisonment [1]	Number of orders for confiscation
Dangerous Drugs Ordinance ..	81	109	78	31	From 50 to 2 500	From six weeks to one year	67
Pharmacy Ordinance	2	2	2	—	10 (in each case)	—	—

(b) *Seizures made during* 1933.

Substance	Quantity seized on account of illicit import or export	Quantity seized under other circumstances (chiefly found in opium-divans)	Total quantity seized	Total quantity confiscated	Manner of disposal
Heroin pills ..	485 650	153 913	639 563	639 563	Destroyed [2]
Cocaine hydrochloride ..	75½ oz. (2 kg. 144 grm.)	—	75½ oz. (2 kg. 144 grm.)	75½ oz. (2 kg. 144 grm.)	*In the custody* of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hong-Kong
Cocaine hydrochloride ..	—	75 grains (5 grm.)	75 grains (5 grm.)	75 grains (5 grm.)	Destroyed
Heroin hydrochloride ..	—	167 grains (11 grm.)	167 grains (11 grm.)	167 grains (11 grm.)	Destroyed

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Philippine Islands.

33/48.

2.[3] No opium or coca leaves or any salt or derivative of these substances was exported from the islands during the year 1933.

3. Examination of the circumstances connected with *seizures* [4] effected in the Philippine Islands in 1933 leads to the conclusion that the illicit traffic in both prepared opium and manufactured drugs is being regularly supplied by contraband despatched from Amoy, and that prepared opium is also smuggled in by steamers from Hong-Kong, and possibly Shanghai. These *two routes* are apparently the ones *which the illicit traffic generally follows.*

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[1] Imposed as alternative to payment of fine.
[2] Apart from a *small quantity forwarded* to the Secretariat of the League of Nations for investigation.
[3] See also information given in the summary for 1932 (page 82).
[4] The information concerning the seizures in question was given in the Quarterly Summary of Illicit Transactions and Seizures (see documents of the O.C.294 series).

6. *Prepared Opium.*—The majority of opium-smokers in the Philippine Islands are Chinese. Every possible effort is being made to eliminate this vice. Of the 273 persons arrested during 1933, 221 were Chinese, 51 were Filipinos and 1 was a Japanese. Almost all of the Filipinos arrested were found illegally possessing opium—*i.e.*, not in the act of smoking—and were charged accordingly.

7. *Indian Hemp (Marihuana).*—Philippine hemp or abacá (a plant commercially produced in the islands) is *Musa textilis*, a plant not related to *Cannabis sativa.*

8. Ten firms, a list of which will be found in the roneographed report, were legally authorised to import narcotic drugs during the year 1933. The report also contains a table of local purchases of narcotic drugs, including those made by the Government offices, during 1933.[1]

9. *Illicit Traffic.*—The results of the enforcement of the narcotic drug laws throughout the Philippine Islands in 1933 are as follows :

Cases pending on January 1st, 1933, 160 ; cases reported during the year (Filipinos 51, Chinese 221, Japanese 1), 273 ; *convictions* (Filipinos 45, Chinese 114), 159 ; *acquittals* (Filipinos 32, Chinese 50), 82 ; *dismissals* (Filipinos 14, Chinese 22), 36 ; *released* by " Fiscal "[2] (Filipinos 1, Chinese 12), 13 ; *cases* pending on December 31st, 1933, 141.

Seizures of narcotic drugs in 1933 : Gum opium, 6 kg. 178 grm. ; prepared opium, 376 kg. ; prepared opium : bottles 3, pills 95, tins 90 ; opium ashes, 409 grammes ; opium ashes : packets 21 ; morphine, 663 grammes ; morphine solution, 10 grammes ; morphine : packets 119 grammes ; cocaine, 1 kg. 050 grm.

A comparison of the total seizures throughout the islands for the years 1932 and 1933 discloses that the quantity of gum opium seized decreased by approximately 46 per cent ; that of prepared opium increased by 46 per cent ; that of morphine decreased by 82 per cent, and that of cocaine increased from 7.6 grammes in 1932 to 1 kg. 050 grm. in 1933.

Under local laws, opium and other prohibited drugs confiscated by the Government may be sold only for medicinal purposes to persons duly authorised by law to deal therein. This is not done, however, inasmuch as the drugs confiscated have little or no medicinal value.

JAPANESE.

Chosen (Korea).

33/51.

1. With a view to making the control of illicit manufacture of and traffic in narcotics thoroughly effective, and in consideration of the Convention of 1931, the Government has decided to introduce *amendments* into the relevant laws and regulations now in force and has been engaged in deliberation upon the revision to be made.

The *personnel for the control of narcotics* has been augmented by 4 new expert officials exclusively charged with the duty of seeing to it that control is effectively carried out. They have been detailed to such places as are recognised to be centres of illicit traffic in and abuse of the drugs for the purpose of suppressing these practices as well as of extending relief to drug addicts.

2. There have been practically no transactions with countries which have not adopted the system of import certificates, but there were some cases in which the *exportation of small quantities of narcotic drugs* was permitted to Japanese physicians, pharmacists or dealers in medicines and drugs resident in *Chientao.* Such exports were permitted only when import certificates issued by the Imperial Consular authorities by virtue of extra-territoriality were presented.

3. *Drug addicts* in Chosen, officially registered at the end of 1933, numbered 4 628 in all, showing an *increase* of 184 as compared with the returns for the preceding year. This increase is accounted for by the fact that strict measures have been taken by the authorities to enforce the registration of addicts. There is another element in this increase. Korean emigrants to Japan proper who have been found to be addicts were sent back to their native places after being given medical treatment for cure of their addiction. After their return, however, not a few of them have relapsed into their old vice, and, in addition, a fairly large number of cured addicts in Chosen have again become drug victims. The total quantities of morphine and heroin used for the treatment of these registered addicts in 1933 were 200 kg. (in terms of morphine content) and 119 kg. (in terms of heroin content) respectively. A limited number of addicts is admitted for treatment, to the clinics specially established for that purpose and is given special treatment, as mentioned in the report for the preceding year. During the year under review, 1 291 persons were admitted to such institutions, of whom as many as 1 162 were cured and discharged. Among those who were cured in this way, however, as already mentioned, owing to various circumstances, not a few relapse into their old vice. In order to prevent this, the Government has established *institutions for after-cure*, where the cured addicts may be usefully employed and may be mentally and physically rehabilitated.

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[1] For particulars see document O.C./A.R.48.1933, page 4.

[2] " *Fiscal* " is a Government prosecutor whose duties include determining whether there is sufficient evidence in a given case to warrant the institution of criminal proceedings, and, if not, he then has authority to drop the case and release the accused.

This plan has already been put into effect with fairly good results in a few provinces where drug addicts are found in relatively large numbers.

At the same time, with a view to preventing people from being enslaved by drugs, the Government authorities concerned, whenever opportunities offer themselves, carry on *anti-drug campaigns* by giving lectures or moving-picture shows for school pupils and associations of young men or distributing pamphlets and leaflets among the general public, so that knowledge of the danger of narcotic drugs may be spread.

5. *(b) No coca leaf is imported from Japan proper and foreign countries nor is it exported* to Japan proper and foreign countries. Except by the Government, raw opium may not be imported from Japan proper and foreign countries or exported to Japan proper and foreign countries.

6. No Japanese subjects smoke *prepared opium*, but persons indulging in this vice are found from time to time among resident Chinese. Over such persons, strict supervision is being exercised. No difficulties have been experienced in the suppression of opium-smoking.

149 persons were convicted of *contraventions* of the laws relating to prepared opium; 50 of these were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour.

Most of the 144 grammes of prepared opium seized by the Government authorities during 1933 was smuggled from Chientao. Its origin is unknown. The seized goods are now in the custody of the Government, but it is the intention of the authorities to burn it in the near future.

8. Medicinal opium, morphine and heroin are manufactured by the *Government*. As for other drugs, there is no manufacture. In view of the fact that permission is required for the importation of narcotic drugs in all cases, there is no danger that their supply will exceed the limits of the estimates.

In no case has the *exportation of diacetylmorphine* or preparations thereof been permitted.

The Monopoly Bureau of the Government-General of Chosen manufactures the following drugs : *(a)* medicinal opium, *(b)* morphine hydrochloride, *(c)* heroin hydrochloride.

The number of persons permitted to use or possess the narcotic drugs remained about the same as in the preceding year.

With regard to the *supervision* exercised over persons engaged in the sale and dispensing of drugs, inspectors pay visits to them frequently to inspect books or registers concerning the drugs as well as the quantities kept by them in stock, the inspection being carried out with utmost strictness.

9. *Illicit Traffic.*—During 1933, 1 985 persons were *convicted* of offences against the ordinance for the control of opium, of whom 233 were sentenced to penal servitude and 935 to fines. The number of persons *contravening* the ordinance relating to the control of morphine, cocaine, etc., was 310, of whom 130 were sentenced to penal servitude, 14 to imprisonment and 51 to fines.

During 1933, the following quantities of opium and narcotic substances were *confiscated* : Opium, 342 kg. 192.83 grm. ; morphine hydrochloride, 3 kg. 373.724 grm. ; heroin hydrochloride, 244.36 grm. ; cocaine hydrochloride, 795.3 grm.

Prices of Drugs in the Illicit Traffic.—In cases in which morphine or heroin is sold in large quantities *(wholesale)* in the illicit traffic, the price ranges between 700 or 800 yen and 1 500 or 1 600 yen per kg., and in those in which either of the drugs is sold in small quantities *(retail)* it ranges between 1.20 or 1.30 yen and 2.20 or 2.30 yen per gramme.

In recent years, no case of adulteration of drugs has been discovered. No important fluctuations in demand were observed in the course of the year.

11. For *codeine* the quantities imported and consumed were as follows : Quantity imported from Japan proper, 37 kg. 620 grm. ; quantity consumed in Chosen, 21 kg. 167 grm.

Taiwan (Formosa).

33/51.

3. No marked change has taken place in the extent of the *drug habit*, but, in consideration of the worldwide tendency towards the spread of the vice and possible reactionary effects of the severe restriction placed on opium-smoking with a view to preventing its spread, the authorities concerned have taken counter-measures to the best of their abilities by making the control of the traffic in drugs stricter and also by meting out punishment of imprisonment to those who illegally use drugs, besides subjecting addicts to corrective treatment.

As to *illicit traffic*, morphine hydrochloride is the drug which is chiefly handled by traffickers, it being supplied to morphine addicts. It is extremely difficult to discover the channels by which this traffic is fed and the methods used by the traffickers, but it appears that they have certain very ingenious methods of smuggling.

8. The names of the factories where drugs are manufactured and the quantities manufactured are shown in the following table :

Drug	Quantity manufactured Kg.	Factory and its address
Crude cocaine	827	Shin-ei Factory of the Taiwan Drug Manufacturing Co.
Cocaine hydrochloride	58	Shinei-cho, Shinei-gun, Taiwan-shu.

There has been no marked change in the number of persons who are licensed or permitted to use and possess the drugs under the relevant laws and regulations in force.

9. In 1933, 1 544 *offenders* were punished, of whom 174 were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour and 1 370 were fined.

The following kinds and quantities of drugs were *confiscated :* Prepared opium 60 kg., raw opium 56 kg., morphine 174 grammes, heroin 2 grammes, cocaine 2 grammes, other drugs 25 grammes.

Prices of opium and narcotic drugs are varying, due to geographical causes, special circumstances existing between traffickers and other reasons relating to demand and supply.

Enquiries actually made of traffickers reveal that the *retail prices* are generally as undermentioned :[1]

Prepared opium (smuggled goods), about 10 sen ; [2] prepared opium (goods manufactured by Government), from 13 to 15 sen ; raw opium, 8 sen ; morphine, 2 to 3 yen ; heroin, 2 to 5 yen, and cocaine, 2 to 3 yen per gramme.

11. No *codeine* was manufactured in this island, nor was it imported from foreign countries. The amount of the drug imported from Japan proper was 61 kg., that exported to foreign countries 1 kg. and that consumed at home 58 kg.

Kwantung Leased Territory.

33/51.

3. On July 19th, 1933, *final judgment* was given by the Appeal Department of the Supreme Court of Justice of this Government on the case, mentioned in the report for 1931, of Shigeru Komatsu and four others, Tomoichi Shirakawa and two others, and Kametaro Matsuuchi and two others, who were charged with smuggling benzoylin and heroin.

During 1933, there was a tendency towards a *slight increase* of cases of smuggling of raw opium in small quantities, most of the smugglers being Chinese travellers coming from the direction of North China. The method of smuggling resorted to by them was concealing the goods by tying them around such parts of the body as the abdomen or the leg or by sewing them up in the clothes. It was so ingeniously managed that even experienced inspectors found it very difficult to discover the opium.

8. The manufacturer of *paparoih* and the quantity manufactured were as follows : *Manufacturer :* Dairen Drug Manufacturing Co., Ebisucho, Dairen ; *quantity manufactured ;* 67 kg. (33 kg. in terms of morphine content).

Persons permitted or licensed to use or possess narcotic drugs were the same as mentioned in previous reports.

There has been no marked change in the numbers of qualified persons as reported in the annual report for 1932.

9. Though regulations concerning opium and narcotic drugs are strictly enforced with a view to suppressing illicit traffic, it is a regrettable fact that the stricter the control, the cleverer are the *methods resorted to by traffickers.* As for the origin, marks and so forth of smuggled goods, nothing is definitely known.

Goods come from the direction of China, being brought in by travellers, who carry them concealed on certain parts of the body or sewn up in the clothes.

Offences concerning opium : Number of persons sentenced to penal servitude with hard labour, 39 ; number of persons sentenced to fines, 69 ; number of persons punished with flogging, 49 ; number of persons sentenced to minor fines, 5 ; number of cases *sub judice,* 5 ; number of persons acquitted, 27.

Flogging.—In consideration of circumstances, this form of punishment is administered in accordance with the Ordinance concerning Fines and Flogging in Kwantung to such Chinese as are liable to penal servitude with hard labour up to three months, or to fines up to 100 yen or to detention or minor fines for offences concerning narcotics.

Offences concerning drugs : Number of offenders prosecuted, 108 ; sentenced to fines, 57 ; sentenced to flogging, 9 ; sentenced to minor fines, 41 ; number of cases *sub judice,* 1.

Quantities of Drugs confiscated.—Raw opium, 883 kg. 178 grm. ; morphine, 13 kg. 105 grm. ; heroin, 4 kg. 140 grm. ; benzoylin, 1 110 kg.[3]

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[1] As for the wholesale prices, nothing is definitely known, as no wholesale traffickers have so far been arrested.
[2] 1 sen = 1.04 Swiss centime.
[3] The above-mentioned benzoylin is that which was confiscated as a result of the final judgment given on the case of Tomoichi Shirakawa, Shigeru Komatsu, Kametaro Matsuuchi and their accomplices, who were arrested in 1930.

DUTCH.

Netherlands Indies.

33/46.

1. The 1931 Convention *came into force* in the Netherlands Indies on August 20th, 1933. Consequently, the estimates of drugs required for medical purposes during 1934 were supplied for the Netherlands Indies during 1933.

An Ordinance of October 14th, 1933 (*Netherlands Indies Legal Gazette*, No. 368, 1933), amends the Narcotic Drugs Ordinance of May 12th, 1927 (*Netherlands Indies Legal Gazette*, No. 278, 1933). A new paragraph has been inserted prescribing *penalties for persons sailing vessels* on board of which poppy, Indian hemp or coca leaves are found, contrary to the provisions of this narcotic drugs ordinance. An amendment has also been made in the wording of the penal paragraph against masters of vessels on board of which the above substances are found contrary to the provisions of the said ordinance. Similarly, Article 25, paragraph 7, of this ordinance, dealing with the preliminary examination of juridical persons who have committed acts coming under this article, has been revised.

Particulars of the operations of the Opium Monopoly in the Netherlands Indies are to be found in the reports issued annually by the Opium Régie Service.

3. So far there has been little *abuse of morphine* in the Netherlands Indies. Nevertheless, several morphine seizures of some importance, and the discovery of a number of clandestine establishments for morphine addicts, particularly at Batavia, Bandoeng, Buitenzorg and Soekaboemi, suggest that the evil has spread of recent years. It is rather difficult to form an exact idea of the extent of morphine abuse. Investigations on the point are made particularly difficult by the fact that morphine addicts usually refuse to disclose the source from which they obtain the necessary drugs. Doctors refuse to give the names of the morphine addicts known to them, on the ground of professional secrecy. In many cases, morphine addiction offers a difficult problem to the police.

As in previous years, *patent medicines and proprietary remedies* containing narcotics have been registered. During the year, three new kinds of these medicines, mostly of Chinese origin, were notified.

4. *Exchange of information* regarding the illicit traffic in drugs has taken place with the Netherlands consular agents for the Far East, particularly with those at Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Singapore.

As in previous years, finger-print slips and photographs of sailors found guilty during the year of an opium offence in the Netherlands Indies were sent to the chiefs of police at Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

In accordance with the agreement reached at the Bangkok Conference, in the interests of *international co-operation for the suppression of the illicit traffic*, information has been sent every three months by the Opium Régie Service of the Netherlands Indies to the competent heads of departments at Singapore, Rangoon, Bangkok, Macao, Hong-Kong, Formosa, Manila and Hanoi. Information has also been regularly received from the heads of departments at Singapore, Rangoon, Bangkok, Hong-Kong and Hanoi.

5. *Coca Leaves.*—60 *plantations* cultivated the coca leaf, 48 of these being roadside plantations. The total area planted with coca was 909 hectares, not including roadside plantations, hedges, etc., for which there are no data. The coca leaves grown are intended exclusively for export. For the amounts harvested and exported, see Table V, page 129.

6.[1] It is impossible to distinguish between sentences for illicit traffic in which prepared opium was seized and those in which raw opium and other drugs were confiscated, because various seizures included both prepared opium and other drugs (including raw opium). For the number of sentences and penalties imposed, see under 9.

In 1933, 1 021 *seizures* of Régie opium (or Régie residue) and 637 seizures of prepared opium (or residue of non-Régie opium) were made. The quantities of Régie opium seized were 8 kg. and of other prepared opium, 255 kg. (in 1932, 660 and 490 seizures of 7 and 802 kg. respectively).

The Customs made 16 seizures totalling 752 grm., and 122 totalling 71 kg. (in 1932, 5 seizures of 57 grm. and 81 seizures of 58 kg.).

Of this total, the non-Régie prepared opium seized amounted to 255 kg. 116 kg. (45 per cent) were brought by steamers of the Java-China-Japan Lijn ; 28 kg. (11 per cent) by vessels of the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij ; 58 grammes (0.02 per cent) by vessels of the Rotterdamsche Lloyd, and 18 kg. (7 per cent) by vessels belonging to other shipping companies.

In these cases, the seizures were made mainly by inspecting the vessels in question or searching sailors, passengers or other persons, or examining the cargo and the luggage of passengers on board or disembarked from these vessels.

On several occasions considerable quantities of illicit chandu were seized. According to the marks on the packing, these goods were probably smuggled for the most part from China ;

[1] See also report on prepared opium on page 99.

73 per cent of the chandu was packed in copper tins, marked with a lion, globe and serpent and Chinese characters.

Large seizures were made in the provinces of Western, Central and Eastern Java, in the Government of the Eastern Coast of Sumatra and in south and east Borneo. Altogether, 3 834 of these tins were confiscated during these seizures.

In various places, seizures were made of small amounts of chandu in tubes, belonging to the Straits Settlements Monopoly (191 seizures, amounting to 11 kg. in all).

In 1933, 459 kg. of prepared and residue opium were thus transferred to this factory to be used in manufacturing Régie opium ; 597 grammes of these substances were destroyed.

7. The cultivation of *Indian hemp* is forbidden in the Netherlands Indies. During 1933, 1 infringement was recorded. On this occasion, a small quantity of Indian hemp was confiscated.

8. At the end of 1933, 6 licences were in force, which were issued by the Director of the Public Health Service to wholesale merchants for the importation and possession of narcotics exclusively for medical and scientific purposes (with the exception of raw and prepared opium, crude cocaine, ecgonine and the resin obtained from Indian hemp).

9. At the end of 1933, 2 671 persons guilty of opium offences (apart from those committed with Régie opium) were on the registers of the Central Department for Opium Research ; 1 014 persons known to be or suspected of being directly or indirectly engaged in the illicit traffic had been reported by that department.

In 1933, the following cases were *tried :* 1 343 infringements of the provisions of the Drugs Ordinance (*Netherlands Indies Legal Gazette*, No. 278, 1927) and the Régie Opium Ordinance (*Netherlands Indies Legal Gazette*, No. 279, 1927) in which opium or other narcotics were confiscated. Some of these infringements were committed in previous years. In 86 cases, the accused were *acquitted* ; in 1 166 cases, they were *sentenced* to a fine ; in 134 cases, to imprisonment or detention. In 75 cases, the accused were sentenced to imprisonment or detention and a fine.

The fines imposed varied from 25 cents to 5 000 florins, and the terms of imprisonment or detention from one day to two years. 78 persons suspected of having committed an opium offence were detained pending trial.

There were also 160 cases of infringement without seizure of narcotics, opium, poppy, Indian hemp or coca leaves ; these cases referred to infringements of the opium-den licences and the possession of utensils generally used for preparing chandu, etc.

In 171 seizures, 219 kg. of raw opium were *confiscated*, including 30 kg. by the Customs, which made 36 seizures. In 1932, these figures were 119 seizures (412 kg.) and 38 seizures (36 kg.).

The total quantity of Régie opium, illicit chandu and raw opium seized was 482 kg., or nearly 2.5 per cent of the quantity of Régie opium sold in 1933, as against 1 221 kg., or almost 5 per cent, in 1932.

It will therefore be seen that there has been an increase in the number of seizures, but a decrease in the amount of opium seized.

Of the total quantity of 219 kg. of raw opium seized, 183 kg., or 84 per cent, were brought by vessels of the Java-China-Japan Lijn, 3 kg., or more than 1 per cent, by vessels of the Rotterdamsche Lloyd, 5 kg., or more than 2 per cent, by vessels of the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij, none by the vessels of the Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland, and 19 kg., or 9 per cent, by vessels of other shippers.

The raw opium confiscated was almost entirely of Iranian origin (about 73 per cent). Only in a few cases were small quantities of Chinese (about 4 per cent) or Levantine (about 4 per cent) opium seized. About 19 per cent of the raw opium seized was of unknown origin. No raw opium of Bengal origin was seized.

There were 87 seizures of narcotic drugs other than raw or prepared opium, including one of 10 grammes of medicinal opium (in 1932, 4 seizures of 142 grammes), 79 seizures of 1 kg. 137 grm. of substances containing morphine (1932, 80 seizures of 230 grammes), 1 seizure of 9 grammes of codeine (in 1932, 1 seizure of 10 milligrammes) and 6 seizures of 8 grammes of drugs containing cocaine (in 1932, 28 seizures of 42 grammes).

The Customs made 3 seizures of 282 grammes of morphine and 1 seizure of 0.5 gramme of cocaine.

At Belinjoe (Bangka), 1 seizure was made of narcotics packed in a postal parcel, when 30 phials containing opium pills from Canton were confiscated. The opium was equivalent to 34 grammes of good-quality chandu.

All the raw opium and other drugs [1] confiscated under existing legal regulations were transferred to the opium factory if capable of being used by the Government ; otherwise they were destroyed.

534 kg. of raw opium seized were transferred to the opium factory for use as required in the manufacture of Régie chandu. During 1933, less than 1 kg. of raw opium, Indian hemp and other drugs was destroyed.

All the confiscated illicit opium (both raw and prepared) was imported. Most of it was seized at the time of importation or immediately afterwards.

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[1] For prepared opium, see particulars under 6.

So far as can be ascertained, *the average price of morphine illicitly imported* into the Netherlands Indies is about 600 florins per kg. wholesale. Morphine injections cost 5 to 15 cents per injection of 10 to 30 milligrammes, according to the amount injected.

The *wholesale prices of illicit raw opium* varied in the principal centres between 104 and 233 florins per kg.

The *wholesale prices of prepared opium* [1] varied between 207 and 363 florins.

The retail prices paid by the individual consumer are higher. Over most of the Netherlands Indies the average price can be taken at 15 to 20 cents per mata (386 milligrammes), which is equivalent to 390 to 520 florins per kg.

11. The legislative provisions mentioned in paragraph **8** apply to drugs not dealt with in the previous paragraphs. *Codeine* is not manufactured in the Netherlands Indies. Imports of codeine (*hydrochloras codeini, phosphas codeini*, codeine syrup, etc., have been reduced to codeine) amounted to more than 31 kg., and exports to 100 grammes.

PORTUGUESE.

Timor.

6. The native population does not smoke opium and there are *very few smokers* among the 2 000 Chinese living in the colony. The number of smokers is decreasing considerably owing to Customs supervision and to the economic depression, which is particularly severe among the Chinese population. The remainder of the non-native population does not smoke.

9. There were 2 *seizures* in 1933, one of 18 cakes of raw opium weighing 4 kg. 652 grm. in all, the other of the residue of cooked opium weighing 142 grammes. In both cases, the offenders were Chinese. Sentences of imprisonment and fines were imposed.

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

BRITISH.

Palestine.

33/35.

1. An amending Ordinance was drafted to bring the *local legislation into conformity with the recommendations of the* 1931 *Convention.*

2. There is no export of dangerous drugs from Palestine except to Trans-Jordan, where small quantities have been sent to pharmacies and medical institutes by arrangement between the Governments of both countries.

No special difficulties have arisen with regard to transit, transhipment and diversion of dangerous drugs, or with regard to free ports, free zones and bonded warehouses.

3. No dangerous drug is cultivated or manufactured in Palestine. The *Dangerous Drug Ordinance* 1925-32 prohibits the preparation, manufacture or possession of the following drugs: *(a)* prepared opium, *(b)* raw opium, *(c)* coca leaves, *(d)* Indian hemp, *(e)* hashish or the resin prepared from Indian hemp or from the plant *Cannabis sativa*, and any preparations containing the resin with the exception of the galenical preparations, *(f)* benzoylmorphine and all other esters of morphine, their salts and preparations with the exception of those mentioned in Part II of the Schedule to the Ordinance.

The *drug habit* is not prevalent in Palestine. Hashish and sometimes cocaine may possibly be taken in very small quantities by a very few people and by occasional Egyptians of the labouring classes.

The sale, distribution and use of dangerous drugs are controlled by the Regulations made under Section 8 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1925, a copy of which was forwarded with the report for the year 1927.

A number of *seizures of small quantities* of dangerous drugs, mainly opium and hashish, were made in 1933. In most cases, the drugs were seized close to the Palestine-Syria frontier and are believed to have been smuggled from Syria. Apart from the occasional smuggling of hashish from Syria to Egypt through Palestine, it has not been possible to trace any extensive dealing in illicit drugs in Palestine and it appears that, if there is any such traffic, it is negligible in extent and is confined to persons desiring the drugs for their own use. There is always a certain quantity of hashish smuggled into Egypt through Palestine, but the efforts of the Police and the Customs Departments appear to have succeeded in reducing this traffic considerably in recent years.

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[1] It should be noted that the prices of contraband opium are usually calculated per lb. in the case of raw opium and per tahil in the case of prepared opium (chandu).

4. A recent development in *hashish smuggling* is that hashish is known to have been taken from Palestine to Egypt on two occasions by *aeroplane*. Steps have been taken to record the movements of all aircraft in Palestine, in order to co-operate with the authorities in neighbouring territories, if necessary.

5. *Raw opium and coca leaves* are not grown in Palestine and their import is prohibited.

6. The importation of *prepared opium* is prohibited, save under a certificate granted by the Director of Medical Services. Precautions are taken at all ports to prevent illicit importations, but there is no evidence of any attempt to import prepared opium. *No prosecutions or confiscations* have taken place in respect of prepared opium. The small quantity of opium seized was raw opium.

The *land frontiers* present great difficulty in the prevention of the organised smuggling of illicit drugs, but all possible preventive measures are taken and the local demand for such drugs is small.

7. *Indian hemp* is not cultivated in Palestine and its import is prohibited.

8. No dangerous drugs are manufactured in Palestine. Persons authorised to use or be in possession of dangerous drugs are: *(a)* licensed pharmacists in possession of a licensed pharmacy; *(b)* a small number of licensed medical practitioners in charge of charitable hospitals and dispensaries; *(c)* licensed medical practitioners and veterinary surgeons and dentists on their own premises for their own patients.

No wholesale dealers in dangerous drugs exist.

9. 148 *prosecutions* were carried out resulting in the *conviction* of 253 persons. The sentences comprised fines ranging from 250 mills to £P5 and imprisonment for periods varying from two days to twelve months. The fines imposed totalled £P913, and the imprisonment, nineteen years two months.

The total of the narcotic substances *confiscated* was : Hashish 284 kg. 448 grm., opium 15 kg. 650 grm., cocaine 0.01 gramme.

The seizures of *hashish* included one consignment of 67½ kg. and one of 58 kg. The largest seizure of opium was a quantity of 6½ kg. All the substances confiscated were destroyed by fire, with the exception of the hashish seized in five cases, in which action had not been completed at the end of the year.

Of the quantities seized, 136 kg. 704 grm. of hashish and 12 kg. 90 grm. of opium were confiscated on account of illegal import. The remaining quantities were seized on account of illegal possession, in some cases being found on the person, and in a few cases hidden in a cave or dwelling-place, or concealed among goods carried on transport animals.

11. *Codeine* is not manufactured. Records of the amount of codeine imported and consumed are not available.

AFRICA.

Egypt.

33/7*a*.

1. In April 1933, *Law No.* 18 was issued in conformity with the 1931 Convention. On May 27th of the same year, a decree was issued putting the *Convention into force* from July 9th, 1933.

A circular relating to the *execution of paragraph* 2 *of Article* 13 of the Convention was also published. This circular laid down that the import and export of *codeine* and *dionine* and their salts were prohibited, except by an authorisation as for other drugs, and that the statements periodically sent by the various pharmacies and drug stores to the Public Health Department authorities should include the quantities of codeine and dionine received and issued.

As will be seen from the annual reports for the last three years, no surprise visits can be carried out in pharmacies and drug stores owned by foreign subjects. The respective consulates have to be notified prior to inspection. This procedure enables the proprietor to obtain information concerning the inspection beforehand, and gives him sufficient time to put his registers in order, with the result that the inspection is rendered useless.

In addition to this, the information soon reaches the pharmacies of local subjects and the foreign subjects wilfully make it public before the arrival of the inspector, who consequently postpones his inspection to another time.

Further, the *foreign contravenant* is only liable to a penalty of P.T. 100 fine and/or seven days' imprisonment, whereas local subjects are liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a period varying from one to five years and a fine of £E200 to £E1 000.[1] The report states that it is certainly most desirable that the same standard of penalty should apply to foreign and local subjects; otherwise the fight against narcotics is seriously paralysed.

The report also points out that the *capitulatory Powers* in Egypt are signatories to the Convention which lays down that severe and deterrent penalties should be provided for infliction against smugglers.

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[1] £E1 = 17.6 Swiss francs.

2. *No difficulties* have arisen during 1933 with other countries as to the import and export of Indian hemp and its preparations for the purposes specified in the certificates.

3. *(a)* The prohibitions and restrictions and the various procedures shown in Chapter IV of the 1931 Convention, concerning *diacetylmorphine, are carefully carried out.*

(b) The control as provided for by *Articles* 13 *and* 14, *Chapter V, of the* 1931 *Convention is thoroughly executed.* But the Egyptian Government found some difficulty in importing codeine and dionine and their salts, as the various countries do not insist upon receiving a licence for the import or export of same, contrary to the provision of Article 13 of the 1931 Convention. They are, therefore, exporting to Egypt the above two kinds of drugs without licence and do not send to the Egyptian Government a copy of the authorisation of export for endorsement in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 13 of the 1925 Opium Convention.

(c) There is a project for a law *regulating laboratories and chemical factories* and allowing licences for drug manufacture. The system of licences for the trade in dangerous drugs is mentioned in the Law on Narcotics.

(d) The law provides the following restrictions for *controlling the sale and manufacture of drugs:*

Pharmacies.

(i) No medicine containing drugs should be issued except under a medical prescription in ink or indelible pencil and on condition that the quantity of drugs be shown both in words and figures together with the name of patient, his surname, his age and address.

(ii) A new prescription should be made for re-issue of drugs.

(iii) Ampoules containing drugs should not be issued after the lapse of two days from the date of prescription.

(iv) No drugs of any kind to be issued to physicians for professional purposes except under a medical prescription or a permit from the public health authorities giving the name of doctor, his address and the kind and quantity of drugs which he is allowed to purchase.

During the period of validity of permit, the pharmacy should not exceed the quantity which can be sold at one time to the doctor in question.

(v) The medical prescriptions should be kept in pharmacies for a period of five years for inspection at any time by the public health authorities.

(vi) Pharmacies should keep an immediate record of the receipts and issues of drugs in a special book the sheets of which are stamped by the health authorities.

(vii) A quarterly return should be forwarded to the public health authorities by pharmacies, showing quantities of drugs in the pharmacy at the beginning of the three months and quantities received and issued during that period.

(viii) Distinctive labels to be put on the receptacles containing the drugs, which should be kept in a special cupboard or separate chest, the key of which is to be kept by the pharmacist himself.

Drug Stores.

(i) Paragraphs *(d), (e), (f)* and *(h)* of pharmacies apply to stores.

(ii) These stores should employ a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist to be responsible for drugs.

(iii) They are only allowed to sell drugs to pharmacies and other drug stores against applications duly stamped with the seal of such establishments, and to physicians, Government departments and hospitals under authorisation.

(iv) They should forward to the public health authorities a monthly return of drugs, showing their receipts, issues and the quantity in hand.

The Commissioners have to comply with these restrictions; they also send to the Public Health Department a yearly return, showing the names of preparations containing drugs in which they deal.

Physicians and Hospitals.

(i) They can only buy drugs for their clinics and hospitals under a medical prescription or a licence from the Public Health Department, as stated in *(iv)* relative to pharmacies.

(ii) They should enter the receipts and issues of drugs in the specified register which bears the public health stamp, whether such drugs were used in their clinics or in surgical operations, etc.

Periodical inspections are made by the public health authorities to ensure proper carrying-out of the regulations.

(e) An *arrêté* will shortly be issued for the reinsertion of *morphine and atropine ampoules* in the list of prohibited drugs.[1]

4. With regard to *international co-operation*, the full report of the Egyptian Government for 1933 contains the following information :

(a) The Egyptian Ministry for Foreign Affairs obtained through the French Legation copies of the *Syrian legislation on hashish.* Particulars are given on pages 57, 58 and 59 of the report.

(b) The Egyptian Government appeals to the *Greek Government* to continue the work of freeing Egypt from Greek narcotic-drug traffickers. Thanks to the co-operation of the Greek authorities in Egypt, a very satisfactory beginning has been made, but Egypt hopes that, in the interests of both Greeks and Egyptians, the work will be continued with determination.

8. The classes of persons allowed to use or possess drugs are : *(i)* pharmacists—*i.e.*, owners and managers of pharmacies and proprietors of laboratories ; *(ii)* authorised proprietors of drug stores (25 stores) and commissioners (34 persons) ; *(iii)* Physicians, veterinarians and dentists who are allowed to practise their profession in Egypt.

9. Full information concerning *illicit traffic* will be found in the annual report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau for the year 1933.[2]

Quantities seized.—The total quantities of each narcotic drug seized during the period December 1st, 1932, to November 30th, 1933, were as follows : cocaine, 768 grammes ; heroin, 3 kg. 853 grm. ; opium, 325 kg. 286 grm. ; hashish, 1 840 kg. 58 grm. ; manzul, [3] 36 kg. 843 grm. ; other narcotic drugs, 6 kg. 110 grm.

The comparative table on page 79 of the above-mentioned report shows a *considerable fall* in the quantities *seized* as compared with 1932, except for cocaine, which shows an increase.

Judgments by Summary Native and Frontier Courts.

Year	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	Juveniles convicted	Total
1933	2 361	916	Nil	3 277
1932	4 433	1 596	20	6 049
1931	5 571	1 093	29	6 693
1930	10 294	930	11	11 235

Total Number of Persons dealt with by the Courts of Appeal or whose Summary Sentences were not appealed against.

Year	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	Total
1933	2 835	642	3 477
1932	5 163	968	6 131
1931	7 539	1 226	8 765
1930	7 796	1 457	9 253

Fines imposed.

Authority	1933 £E	1932 £E	1931 £E	1930 £E
Native tribunals	599 095	858 110	1 204 280	1 319 307
Customs commissions	654	15 358	10 445	27 200
Frontiers administration	3 030	21 480	5 550	6 850
Total	602 779	894 948	1 220 275	2 353 357

Judgments passed by the Consular Courts.

Year	British	French	German	Greek	Italian	Roumanian
1933	3	8	—	30	23	—
1932	19	8	1	73	29	3
1931	20	14	—	72	35	—
1930	19	43	—	95	41	—

Sentences.—The sentences imposed varied from six months' to five years' imprisonment and fines of from £E10 to £E1 000 (see pages 114 to 126 of the report).

Expulsion.—The expulsion of 33 out of the 42 persons for whom it was applied for was approved. In 1932, these figures were 97 and 111 respectively.

With regard to the *social effects of addiction*, 39 judgments of *divorce* against husbands were given by the Mohammedan law-courts in 1933, as compared with 97 in 1932.

There were 11 *deaths*, as compared with 24 in 1932.

[1] See document O.C./A.R.1933.7.
[2] See document O.C./A.R.1933.7, Chapters I and II
[3] Mixture of hashish, dry spices and herbs.

The *price* of each drug found in the illicit traffic is given in the report as in previous years (see table on page 150).

12. It has been observed that *the consumption of preparations of Indian hemp* is spreading throughout the country to an extent that cannot be justified by medical treatment. This is due, in the opinion of the Egyptian Government, to the unconditional export by various countries of these preparations, which are not covered by the 1925 Convention.

It is therefore *suggested* that such preparations be subject to the Convention in question in conformity with Article 10, since they are liable to misuse equally with the other substances mentioned in the above article and produce similar dangerous results.

Other suggestions and additional information will be found in the annual report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau for 1933.[1]

Sudan.

33/1.

7. The campaign against the traffic in dangerous drugs in the Sudan is being carried out in two fields :

(i) In the *Southern Provinces*, where a local product is consumed, *Cannabis indica* is grown in some of the remoter areas in the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Mongalla Provinces, while among certain tribes (particularly the Azande) the use of this drug is prevalent. The local authorities are continuing their efforts to suppress its use, and the chiefs' courts which have recently been instituted with powers to punish certain offences have been encouraged to deal severely with persons found guilty of participating in this traffic.

(ii) In the *Northern Provinces*, where drug addicts obtain their supplies from drugs illicitly imported from other countries, the number of *drug addicts* is extremely small. Their supplies appear generally to be smuggled into the ports of the Red Sea littoral.

Careful investigations conducted by the authorities at Port Sudan have resulted in the identification of certain persons connected with the traffic, and the clues obtained as to the sources from which they derive their supplies are being actively pursued.

8. All imports of morphine, heroin and medicinal opium were for medicinal use ; none for scientific purposes. Permits were granted only to licensed medical practitioners, veterinary surgeons, pharmacists and dentists.

Only licensed practitioners hold permits to use or possess cocaine.

9. The number of persons *sentenced* for trading in or possessing narcotic drugs was as follows : Southern Provinces, 236 in 1933, as compared with 245 in 1932 ; Northern Provinces, 54 in 1933, as compared with 76 in 1932.

Union of South Africa.

33/30.

6 and 7. See information summarised in document C.312.M.139.1934.XI, page 92.

9. The report contains two statistical tables showing *prosecutions* and *seizures* in 1933, of which the following is a summary :

Opium.—Persons charged : 8, 3 of whom were acquitted—5 Chinese, 2 natives, 1 Malay. Sentences imposed: Maximum, £30 or three months' imprisonment with hard labour; minimum, £1. Total quantity of opium confiscated : 7 kg. 613 grm. (16 lb. 12 oz.).

Dagga.[2]—Total number of persons prosecuted, 6 312 ; quantity of dagga seized, 9 925 kg. (21 836 lb. 6½ oz.).

All the saleable habit-forming drugs (other than dagga) seized are sold to the highest tender from registered chemists and druggists, medical practitioners, dentists or authorised veterinarians.

11. The report states that *codeine* and its salts are exempted from the provisions of Chapter 6 of Act No. 13 of 1928, and regulations framed thereunder.

Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.

BRITISH.

Gambia.

1. *An Ordinance to amend the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance of* 1928 was enacted.

Sub-section *(i)* of Section 12 of the principal Ordinance was repealed and another sub-section substituted, showing the drugs to which Part V applies.

[1] See document O.C./A.R.1933.7.
[2] Dagga is the name given to Indian hemp in the Union of South Africa.

Sub-section *(ii)* and sub-section *(iii)* of the same section also were amended. This Ordinance also prohibits trade, etc., in certain new drugs and empowers the application by the Governor-in-Council of Part V of the principal Ordinance, with or without modification, to certain drugs.

Nigeria.

8. Only registered practitioners, chemists, druggists and pharmacists and, in special cases, certain missionaries have permits to use narcotic drugs. There are no wholesalers.

Sierra Leone.

2. See Summary of Annual Reports for the Year 1932 (document C.312.M.139.1934.XI, page 93).

3.[1] Applicants for registration from outside the colony must produce certificates showing previous qualifications in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, or any British West African colony other than Sierra Leone before being duly licensed and registered.

7. The only dangerous drug known to be used illegally in this colony is a plant known locally as " *diamba* ", a species of *Cannabis sativa*, secretly cultivated by a class of farmers who clandestinely sell to particular traders in the traffic, who in return retail to smoker-customers, mainly fishermen, with safeguards against detection. The police are constantly on the watch for traffic in this plant and, as a result, have registered many convictions during the past few years.

Year	Prosecutions	Convictions
1930	24	24
1931	43	41
1932	19	19
1933	34	34

Basutoland.

7. Smuggling of *Indian hemp* out of the country takes place in spite of police vigilance. The numbers of *prosecutions* and *convictions* have increased in 1933 from 78 to 124 and from 77 to 116 respectively as compared with 1932. The fines have increased by £100 and the quantity confiscated has risen from 749 to 1 747 lb.

Bechuanaland.

7. See Summary of Annual Reports for the Year 1932 (document C.312.M.139.1934.XI, page 94).

9. There have been two *convictions* of natives for unlawful possession of dagga *(Cannabis indica)*—which was subsequently destroyed.

Mauritius.

1. The *draft Bill* referred to in the 1932 report was still under consideration.

2. No change was made in the system of import certificates during the year, but steps were taken to obviate the difficulty pointed out in the last report[2] as regards the *time-limit for the validity of the import permit.* Provisions were made in the draft Bill mentioned above for the use of an import authorisation and a certificate of official approval of import incorporating the conditions attached to the forms used in the United Kingdom. The exporting countries are the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Switzerland. These countries send an export licence in respect of each consignment.

3. The control of pharmacies rests with the police and the Medical and Health Department. There are *no licensed wholesale dealers* in narcotics. The principal dealers are pharmacists; some of them who are attached to the principal pharmacies order their drugs directly from Europe and they cater for the rest. There are also *two laboratories* where medical tinctures are prepared. Their operations are governed by the Tincture Ordinance No. 35 of 1927 and No. 7 of 1929, and they are also subject to the provisions of the Pharmacy Ordinances. The control of the pharmacies showed no evidence of deviation of drugs from their legitimate use, though, in certain cases, the records were not properly kept.

5. Steps were taken to enforce the 1931 Limitation Convention early in 1934. In the course of the year under reference, the dealers were informed of the provisions of the new Convention and arrangements were made so as to allow the importation of drugs newly under control from countries which would have enforced the Convention in the meantime.

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[1] No one is allowed to deal in dangerous drugs unless certificated and licensed under the Medical Practitioners, Dentists and Druggists Ordinance.

[2] See Summary of Annual Reports for 1932, page 94.

6. Only Chinese are addicted to the habit of *opium-smoking*. The Chinese number about 10 000 for the whole country and their headquarters are in Port Louis. The enforcement of the law to prohibit opium-smoking rests with the Police Department. It is under the personal control of the chief officer of the criminal investigation branch. This officer keeps a list of *all known opium-dens* and arranges for frequent and periodical raids. During 1933, the following *offences* were committed : Possession of opium, 4 cases ; smoking of opium, 4 cases ; allowing premises to be used for opium-smoking, 1 case ; possession of utensils for opium-smoking, 3 cases ; importation of prohibited drug, 1 case ; total, 13 cases.

The quantity of opium *seized* and *confiscated* during the year amounted to 9 kg. 512 grm. (9 kg. 354 grm. on account of illicit importation) and 158 grammes for illegal possession. The confiscated opium was destroyed.

7. *Indian hemp* is not indigenous. Its cultivation is prohibited by law, but occasional cases of illegal cultivation are detected. It is also imported illicitly in small quantities from Reunion and Madagascar. The use of Indian hemp is restricted to a small section of the Indian population and the habit is not extending.

8. There are no licensed wholesale dealers, and the number of licensed pharmacists is 27. At the end of 1933, there were 82 medical practitioners, 9 dentists and 5 veterinary surgeons.

11. Under the Geneva Convention of 1925, *codeine* and *dionine* were free from control and consequently no precise information is obtainable as regards the traffic in these drugs. The available data show that these drugs have not been imported in such quantities as to lead one to think that their importation has been for other than normal therapeutic use. In anticipation of the enforcement of the Limitation Convention of 1931, pharmacists were notified during the course of the year of the application in respect of these drugs of the clauses relating to importation and exportation as from January 1st, 1934.

Uganda.

3. Small consignments of drugs for medicinal use containing dangerous drugs are sometimes received from the continent of Europe addressed to persons who are not entitled to possess them. In such cases, the dangerous drugs are confiscated by the Customs before the consignment is released. Such an occurrence is unlikely to happen in consignments from the United Kingdom, where the exporter has to obtain from the Home Office a licence which is only issued on the production of a recommendation from the local government.

7. A variety of *Indian hemp* is sometimes cultivated secretly, but on a negligible scale. A few of the older Africans are addicted to the smoking of an indigenous plant allied to *Cannabis indica*, but the practice appears to be dying out. The number of prosecutions or convictions is negligible. Occasionally an African is convicted of smoking Indian hemp. His utensils and supplies of the drug are confiscated and burned.

Northern Rhodesia.[1]

7. A species of *Indian hemp* known as dagga is indigenous, but its cultivation and use are prohibited by legislation and the law is strictly enforced by the administrative officers stationed throughout the territory. There were 48 convictions in 1932 and 59 in 1933 ; moreover, 18 convictions are mentioned for the 2 years 1932 and 1933, but it is not specified how many fall under each year. In these various cases, the penalties were fines imposed of from 10s. to £5 or imprisonment for from seven days up to one month.

8. There are no wholesalers in the territory besides the medical and dental practitioners, qualified veterinary surgeons, chemists and druggists. Missionaries and district administrative officers on out-stations where there are no medical officers are given special permission to use certain dangerous drugs.

11. *Codeine* is neither manufactured nor exported, and the quantity imported and consumed is well under 1 kg.

Somaliland.

3. All the drugs required are imported by the Government for medicinal purposes only and in small quantities—namely, less than 1 kg. of each drug.

9. Kat *(Katha edulis)* is used mostly by Arabs, but by some natives as well. This plant may be smuggled into the colony, but the Customs are very efficient.

[1] This report covers also 1932.

Swaziland.

7. See Summary of Annual Reports for the Year 1932.[1]

9. During 1933, 56 natives were convicted under Proclamation No. 6 of 1925 for possession of Indian hemp. Fines varying from £5 to £25 were imposed or, in default of payment, imprisonment with hard labour for from five to forty days. The hemp, about 75 lb. in all. was destroyed.

FRENCH.

Madagascar and Dependencies.

9. *Sentences.*—In 1932, 2 Chinese in possession of 250 grammes of opium were brought before the competent court.

Penalties inflicted.—11 natives were sentenced for possession or consumption of unimportant quantities of hashish, the penalties varying from five days' to eight months' imprisonment. These were isolated cases, the discovery of which was due to the very efficient supervision exercised by the various administrative authorities.

Reunion.

Prosecutions.—In 1933, 10 persons were prosecuted for bringing ashore illicitly, and illicit possession of, opium.

Sentences inflicted.—The sentences given by the Tribunal of St. Denis varied between six days' to one month's imprisonment and fines of from 100 to 1 000 French francs.

Seizures.—The total quantity of opium seized amounted to 26 kg. 844 grm., of which 4 kg. 634 grm. were seized on account of illicit import.

The seized opium was handed over to the pharmacies in the colony.

PORTUGUESE.

Guinea.

6. There is no alien population which smokes opium in the colony. This substance is not known to the natives.

OCEANIA.

Australia.

33/55.

1. The only new legislation introduced during the year was in the *State of Queensland*, where an *Act to amend* the Medical Acts, 1925-1932, the Dental Acts, 1902-1931, the Pharmacy Act of 1917 and certain other Acts was assented on December 18th. The main effect of the amending Act is to vest the control of various boards—*e.g.*, the Medical Board, the Dental Board and the Pharmacy Board—in the State Government.

These amendments also include, however, new provisions for dealing with medical practitioners, dentists and pharmaceutical chemists who have been adjudged to have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect.

3. Reports by the police authorities indicate that there has been a *considerable falling-off in the illicit traffic in cocaine.* The activities of the police specially detailed to investigate illicit trafficking in dangerous drugs, and the heavy penalties imposed by the courts on offenders, have been instrumental in severely restricting the operations of illicit traffickers. As regards morphine and diacetylmorphine, the demand for such drugs in Australia for illicit use appears to be very small.

6. *Prepared Opium.*[2]—Number of *prosecutions*, 80 ; number of cases in which *imprisonment* was ordered, 3 (six months' each) ; total *fines* imposed, £999 ; amount of opium *seized :* opium, 34 kg. 302 grm. ; opium ash, 2 kg. 766 grm.

All opium and opium ash seized was destroyed.

7. See summary of report for 1932.

8. The number of licensed wholesalers in narcotic drugs (licensed importers) in the Commonwealth as at December 31st, 1933, was 52.

9. *Number of prosecutions :* Illegal possession of cocaine, 4 ; of morphine, 2 ; illegal supply of cocaine, 1 ; total fines imposed, £305 ; number of cases in which imprisonment was ordered, 2 (1 for a term of twelve months and the other for a term of six months).[3]

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[1] Document C.312.M.189.1934.XI, page 95.
[2] The report also contains other information, which has already been summarised in document C.312.M.189.1934.XI, page 97.
[3] In one instance, a fine of £50 was imposed, which was not paid.

1 kg. 292 grm. of cocaine was *seized* during the year. The amount of morphine seized amounted to a few grammes only. There were no seizures of other drugs apart from the prepared opium.

The drugs seized were destroyed.

11. *Codeine* imports, 19 kg.; consumption, 24 kg.

New Zealand.

33/25.

2. See information given under No. 2, on page 98, of the Summary of Annual Reports for 1932.

3. It is suspected that most of the opium which is *illicitly introduced* is smuggled into the country by members of the crews of vessels calling at New Zealand ports from Australia and the Far East, but no information has been ascertained as to the sources from which, or channels through which, such opium is obtained. Illicit traffic in other narcotic drugs, if existent at all, is negligible.

6. *Opium-smoking* is surreptitiously indulged in to some extent among the Chinese section of the population, which is estimated to number approximately 2 600. The amount of prepared opium illicitly introduced into the country is believed to be small. Customs officers take every precaution to prevent the smuggling of opium, and raids on premises suspected of being illegally used for the smoking of opium are carried out by the police from time to time.

The following list shows the number of *prosecutions* and *convictions* during the year 1933, and the *penalties* imposed :

Nature of offence	Number of prosecutions	Number of convictions [1]	Penalties imposed £
Unlawfully importing prepared opium	1	1	125
Being found in possession of prepared opium	11	7	200
Smoking opium	4	3	40
Being found in possession of opium-smoking utensils	4	2	50
Permitting premises to be used, or keeping premises, for opium-smoking	9 1	8 1	400 75 (and 3 months' hard labour)
Being found without lawful excuse on premises used for opium-smoking ..	33	29	422

Small quantities of *prepared opium*, totalling in all about 13 lb. (6 kg.), were *seized* by police officers during 1933. Some of the opium confiscated was destroyed ; the remainder is held in the custody of the Customs Department for subsequent destruction.

8. The following amounts of *raw opium* were *used in the manufacture* of tincture of opium and medicinal opium during 1933 : In the manufacture of tincture of opium, 35 kg. (78 lb.) ; in the manufacture of medicinal opium, 13 kg. (28 lb.).

At the end of 1933, there were 20 wholesalers licensed to deal in dangerous drugs. With regard to the classes of persons to whom permits or authorisations for the use or possession of drugs have been granted, see information already summarised in document C.312.M.139. 1934.XI, page 99.

9. There were *no prosecutions* in 1933, and *no seizures* of narcotic substances, with the exception of the seizures of prepared opium mentioned under 6.

Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.

BRITISH.

Fiji Islands.

1. In 1933, the narcotic drugs *regulations* were passed and require all narcotic drugs to be kept in a specially locked receptacle, the only key of which has to be in the sole possession of the registered pharmacist or hospital attendant. The chief medical officer was also empowered to authorise certain officers to examine all books, records and stocks of dangerous drugs kept by pharmacists and hospital attendants.

6. There were 47 *convictions* relating to prepared opium. In all cases, drugs and utensils were confiscated and utensils destroyed. Whenever possible, the drugs were handed over to the Medical Department for manufacture of tincture of opium for use in Government hospitals ; in all other cases, the drugs were destroyed.

[1] In 18 of the above cases, terms of imprisonment ranging from one month to three months were imposed in default of payment of fines.

Solomon Islands.

1. *King's Regulation No.* 2 *of* 1933, dated January 25th, 1933, was promulgated. This Regulation is to be read as one with the Drugs and Poisons Regulation of 1928 and amends Section 18 of the principal Regulation.

6. Opium-smoking is believed to be practised to a limited extent among Chinese residents. A small quantity of opium may be smuggled in by the crews of overseas vessels.

FRENCH.

New Caledonia and Dependencies.

9. *Seizures.*—Three seizures took place in February and March 1933, the total quantities of opium seized being 2 kg. 530 grm.

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

AUSTRALIAN.

New Guinea.

1. The whole of the territory's trade in respect of narcotics is with Australia, with the exception of very small amounts imported by a licensed medical practitioner from Germany.

3. Apart from Government and mission dispensaries, there are only two pharmacists practising in the territory, and their supplies, as well as supplies to Government and mission dispensaries, are under the immediate control of the Director of Public Health.

6. There is *no opium-smoking* among the European and indigenous population, but a number of the Chinese are known to indulge in the habit. The Chinese population numbers 1 353. Raids are occasionally made by the police, and during the year there were 3 convictions. The opium seized amounted to 2 lb. approximately.

7. *Indian hemp* is neither produced nor used in the territory.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Nauru.

6. The Chinese members of crews of ships calling at Nauru are generally regarded as the channel through which *opium for smoking* is introduced, or is attempted to be introduced, into this island. A vigilant watch is exercised when vessels are lying at the mooring buoys and Chinese members of ships' crews are not allowed to land or communicate with the shore. Extreme care is also observed in respect of persons of all other races arriving at the port. Nauru is an open roadstead and, owing to the absence of jetties and wharfs to which ships may be tied, the maintenance of a vigilant watch in regard to prohibited drugs is to some extent simplified.

Practically the whole of the labour required in regard to the phosphate industry on this island is provided by Chinese coolies engaged under a contract for three years by the British Phosphate Commission. The census of 1933 disclosed the fact that there were 936 Chinese so employed. The utmost care is observed, but, despite extreme watchfulness, small quantities of prepared opium for smoking are sometimes secreted by the Chinese. There were 7 cases brought before the court in 1933 for offences involving opium-smoking or possession of opium or opium pipes. There were also 6 cases of attempting to smuggle opium for smoking into the island. The total population of Nauru is 2 641, of whom 936 are Chinese.

JAPANESE.

Islands under Japanese Mandate.

33/51.

1. *Laws, Ordinances and Administrative Arrangements.*—Control of the manufacture of and traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs is exercised in accordance with the Regulations for the Control of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Salts thereof, promulgated in 1922 by the South Seas Bureau Ordinance No. 28, South Seas Bureau Notice No. 10, issued in 1928, designating drugs regarded as possessing the same effect as those mentioned under No. 1 and No. 2 of Article XII of the Regulations for the Control of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Salts thereof and the Regulations for dealing with Medicinal Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Salts thereof in the South Seas Bureau Hospital, issued in 1922 by the South Seas Bureau Instruction No. 42.

2. *Control of International Trade.*—There is nothing to be mentioned under this heading.

3. *Internal Control of the Manufacture, Sale, Distribution, Use, etc., of the Drugs.*—In case physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, pharmacists and drug manufacturers need narcotic drugs for professional purposes, they may import them from Japan proper and keep them in their possession after obtaining permission therefor from the Director of the South Seas Bureau. All others are prohibited from importing or exporting, manufacturing, selling, transferring, receiving or possessing drugs.

4. *International Co-operation.*—There is nothing special to be mentioned under this heading.

5. *Raw Opium and Coca Leaf.*—Not produced in this territory.

6. *Prepared Opium.*—Regardless of nationality, all people are strictly prohibited from smoking opium. There is no opium habit among the natives.

7. No *Indian hemp* grows, nor is it cultivated in the islands.

8. No *drugs* are manufactured.

9. There were no cases of *illicit traffic.*

11. *Other Drugs.*—There is nothing to be mentioned under this heading.

B. SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE SITUATION AS REGARDS PREPARED OPIUM IN THE TERRITORIES WHERE THE USE OF PREPARED OPIUM IS TEMPORARILY AUTHORISED.

Burma.

33/50.

I.

(a) *New Administrative Measures.*—The only new administrative measure of importance taken during the year was a *reduction in the retail price* of raw opium at Government shops in those districts where the consumption of smuggled opium was believed to be high. The reduction in price was in the region of 16 per cent.

(b) *Working of the System of Control.*—In Burma, the sale of prepared opium is prohibited. Raw opium is sold at *Government opium-shops* to both smokers and eaters. Smokers convert the raw opium purchased by them into prepared opium for their own use. The sale of raw opium is permitted only at Government opium-shops. At 108 out of the total 119 opium-shops, sales are made directly by the *Resident Excise Officer*, a Government official. At 11 small shops situated at places where there is no Sub-Treasury, the licensee system has been retained. At these shops, sales by the licensed vendor are directly supervised by a Resident Excise Officer. All sales are for *cash*, and sale to persons *under twenty-five years* of age is prohibited. Consumers are both *registered and rationed.* From April 1st, 1932, the opium-smokers' registers, which had been closed since 1924, were thrown open. Smokers are registered by the Superintendent of Excise under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner when he is satisfied that applicants for registration are true opium-smoking addicts. The *opening of the registers* and the *reduction* in retail price have had some effect in reducing illicit traffic in opium. Smugglers are, however, still active.

II. New Activities with a view to combating the Use of Prepared Opium.

(1), (2), (3) and (4).—Apart from general measures for the spread of education and the promotion of social welfare, no action was taken by way of special instruction or organised propaganda to combat the use of prepared opium. Buddhist religious teaching is, however, strongly opposed to indulgence in opium. There are *no organisations* engaging in activities to combat the use of prepared opium.

III. Scientific Research.

No scientific research in regard to the opium problem was undertaken in 1933.

IV.

(1) *Treatment of Addicts.*

The Prisons Department treated 74 opium-smokers by injections of the serous contents of an artificially produced blister, according to the *method advocated by Dr. Modinos* of Alexandria. According to the note by the Inspector-General of Prisons on the results of the experiment, 82 per cent of smokers treated, whose average daily consumption amounted to 65 grains (4.2 grammes) of opium and who had been addicts for about eight years, responded more or less favourably to the Modinos withdrawal method. No statistics are available

to indicate how the patients re-acted on release from prison, but information regarding smokers treated, the treatment followed and the results obtained is given in the above-mentioned note, which is attached to the report[1] (document O. C. A/R. R.1933.50, pages 15, 16).

(2) *Classes of Population from which Opium-smokers are drawn.*

The percentage of addiction to the population is very much higher in the case of *Chinese* than in the case of other races. Out of a total Chinese population of 128 891 persons, the number of opium-consumers is 14 216 or 11 per cent. Of the opium-consumers, 13 907, or 98 per cent, are smokers. In an *Indian* population of 983 538 persons, there are 13 813 opium-consumers of whom only 433 or 3 per cent are smokers. The total *Burmese* population is 11 956 950. Out of this population, 16 016, or 0.13 per cent, are consumers. Of these, 6 338, or 40 per cent, are smokers. In the case of Chinese, opium-smokers are to be found in all grades of society. Among Indians, they are found mainly in the coolie classes and their number is insignificant. Among Burmans, opium-smoking in confined to the labouring classes, especially those engaged in fishing, and in forest work. It is more prevalent in the malarious districts of the Irrawaddy delta and the Arakan Division than elsewhere.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

The possession of dross by any person other than a registered opium-smoker is illegal, and the sale of dross is forbidden. There is no system in force for the collection or purchase of dross from opium-smokers.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

(a) *Regions.*—Raw opium is smuggled into most districts in the Province from Yunnan and the Shan States. Smuggling from India has now been reduced to insignificant proportions. This is possibly due in part to improved control in India, but the chief reason is probably the very low price of opium in Yunnan. A very large proportion of the smuggled opium is brought to Rangoon for consumption there and for distribution to the delta districts. Illicit opium is transported by road, rail and river.

(b) *Seizures.*—The total quantity of illicit opium seized during 1933 amounted to 254 822 oz. (7 237 kg.). Separate statistics of seizures of raw and prepared opium are not available. Seizures of prepared opium were, however, negligible.

(c) *Prices.*—The price of smuggled raw opium (Chinese) ranged from 25 rupees per viss [2] (6 rupees 14 annas per lb.) in the frontier district of Bhamo to 100 rupees per seer [3] (48 rupees 10 annas per lb.) in Rangoon.

(d) *Preventive Services.*—A large preventive establishment is maintained in the Excise Department primarily for the suppression of illicit traffic in opium, though their duties also extend to the suppression of illicit traffic in alcoholic liquor. The police force, the Customs preventive staff and local village officials also co-operate in the suppression of opium-smuggling. Information relating to illicit traffic in opium is regularly exchanged with the heads of opium preventive services in other territories in the Far East.

(5) *Substitution of Other Narcotics for Prepared Opium.*

There has been no indication during the year that other narcotic drugs are tending to supplant the use of prepared opium or *vice versa.*

(6) *Prices.*

The price of raw opium ranged from 2 rupees to 2 rupees 6 annas per tola [4] in *Lower Burma.* In *Upper Burma,* the price was generally 2 rupees 4 annas per tola, but this rate was reduced in areas which afforded special facilities for illicit traffic. Special rates for confiscated foreign opium in the frontier districts ranged from 8 annas to 1 rupee 14 annas per tola.

Northern Shan States.

33/50.

I.

(a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*—Nil.

(b) *Working of the System of Control.*—The sale of opium is a monopoly which is *auctioned annually.* No person may possess at a time more than six tolas (70 grammes) of opium purchased from a licensed shop. The licensee who secures the monopoly for the year is required to co-operate with the police in the suppression of illicit opium traffic and maintain a special staff of opium detectives. Rewards for opium seizures are paid liberally and promptly in all important cases, not only to the police who may be instrumental in the detection of the smugglers, but also to the informers.

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[1] This note describes in detail the theory of the "serosity" method and the results obtained in the case of the other addict treated : 179 opium-eaters, 92 opium-eaters and smokers, 5 eaters and injectors, 3 eaters, smokers and injectors, together with some definitions of an addict and addiction, etiological factors, etc.

[2] One viss = 1 kg. 636 grm.

[3] One seer = 935 grammes.

[4] One tola = 11.7 grammes.

II. New Activities with a view to combating the Use of Prepared Opium.

Nil.

III. Scientific Research.

Nil.

IV.

(1) *Treatment of Addicts.*

There is no treatment given to addicts, except in the case of prisoners. No statistics are available.

(2) *Races of Smokers.*

Opium-smokers are drawn mainly from the indigenous races. Statistics showing the number of consumers of the various races are not available.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

There is no special system of dross control. The licensee sells it to the poorer classes of consumers, who cannot afford to purchase raw or prepared opium. No dross is purchased by the Government.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

Illicit traffic exists in *all parts* of the Northern Shan States. 2 036 kg. of raw and 14 kg. of prepared opium were *seized* during the year.

The current *prices* of smuggled raw opium ranged from 49 rupees to 171 rupees per kg. and of smuggled prepared opium from 130 rupees to 228 rupees per kg.

(5)

The *use of narcotic drugs* is unknown.

(6) *Prices.*

No opium is sold by the Government or State direct to the consumers.

Raw opium is sold by *North Hsenwi State* to licensees of all States at the rate of approximately 73 rupees per kg. Some of the raw opium is converted into prepared opium by the licensees and retailed at rates varying from 14 annas to 1 rupee 4 annas per tola.

Southern Shan States.

33/50.

I.

(a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*—Nil.

(b) *Working of the System of Control.*—The Shan States Opium Order controls the quantity of opium which can be bought at one time by any person—*i.e.*, 6 tolas (70 grammes). In Kongtung, however, not more than one viss (140 tolas—1 kg. 636 grm.) of raw opium or 2½ tolas (29 grammes) of prepared opium may be possessed.

II. New Activities with a view to combating the Use of Prepared Opium.

Nil.

III. Scientific Research.

Nil.

IV.

(1) *Treatment of Addicts.*

Nil.

(2) *Races of Smokers.*

All indigenous races smoke opium, without restriction to any particular tribe or race.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

Nil.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

There is very little inter-State smuggling. Seizures are sometimes made of opium from Kongtung bound for Burma. States police are responsible for the prevention of smuggling. There are no such places as " principal centres of smuggling ".

(5) *Indication of the Substitution of Other Narcotics for Prepared Opium.*

Nil.

(6) *Information regarding Prices.*

Nil.

North Borneo.

33/45.

I.

(a) *New Legislation issued during 1933.*—In March, Notification 107 was published amending Section 36 *(i)* of the Opium and Chandu Ordinance, in reference to the description of imprisonment which may be imposed. The reason for this was that the description of imprisonment had not been previously laid down in this Section of the Ordinance.

In September, Notification 275 was published amending Section 15*(v)* of the Opium and Chandu Ordinance so as to read as follows :

> " No person other than an adult male Chinese over 21 years of age shall purchase, obtain or be in possession of chandu or be admitted to any smoking shop."

The reason for this was that " possession of chandu " was not previously included in the prohibition.

In December, Notification 373 was published enacting new Rules to control the transit and transhipping of Opium.

II. New Activities with a view to combating the Use of Prepared Opium.

There have not been any new activities.

III. Scientific Research.

No research has been undertaken.

IV.

(1) *Treatment and After-care of Addicts.*

No action taken here.

(2) *Nationality of Opium-smokers and Classes of the Population from which they are drawn.*

Smokers are all Chinese male adults of all classes.

3) *System of Dross Control.*

Dross is purchased by the Excise Department at 4.50 dollars per tahil (37.8 grm.) as and when brought in by smokers. The dross is disposed of by being sunk in the sea.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

(a) *Origin.*—Illicit chandu chiefly comes from China via Hong-Kong to Sandakan, and is said to be manufactured somewhere near Amoy.

(b) *Total quantities seized or confiscated in 1933* :

	Tahils	Chi	Hun	
Chandu presumed made in China ..	666	0	0	(25 kg. 175 grm.)
Chandu, origin unknown	7	5	8	(286 grammes)
Chandu dross, origin unknown	7	9	4	(300 grammes)
Total	681	5	2	(25 kg. 761 grm.)

666 tahils (or 25 kg. 175 grm.) of the above were used by the Excise Department, as the chandu was found to be of similar quality to that manufactured by the Department.

The balance of 15 tahils 5 chi and 2 hun (586 grammes) has been sunk in the sea.

(c) *Prices.*—The current price of prepared opium smuggled is about 5 dollars per tahil (37.8 grm.). Raw opium has not yet been found to be smuggled.

(d) *Preventive Service.*—The preventive service is run by the Customs and Excise Department and the staff consists of Filipinos, Malays, and Chinese.

(5) *Use of Narcotic Drugs.*

There is no information showing that drugs are tending to supplant the use of prepared opium or *vice versa.*

(6) *Price at which Prepared Opium was sold by the Government.*

Ten dollars per tahil (37.8 grm.) = 120 dollars per lb. = £14 per lb. (454.5 grm.).

Brunei.

33/54.

I.

(a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*—The system for the registration of opium-smokers introduced in 1929 was *amended* to include the furnishing by all the registered smokers of their photographs and birthplaces. The amount of opium allowed to each smoker is now restricted to 4 chi (15 grammes) per day.

II.

There were no *new activities* during the year. Free treatment for opium addicts is offered in the Government Hospital.

III. Scientific Research.

Nil.

IV.

(1) *Treatment of Opium Addicts.*

On admission, the patient's daily consumption of opium is estimated. He then receives treatment for any subsidiary disease—*e.g.*, helminth infections. After he has been in hospital for two or three days and has become accustomed to the routine of the hospital, the specific treatment is commenced. This consists of gradually decreasing doses of opium, commencing with the amount he previously consumed.

The opium is administered in the form of the B.P. tincture in a mixture containing potassium bromide as its other main constituent.

Analgesic drugs—*e.g.*, aspirin—are supplemented if necessary. The treatment usually takes one month. Two patients were admitted for treatment during 1933. One absconded after two days. The second remained for the full course and, up to the present, he has not returned to the habit.

(2) *Nationality of Smokers.*

Opium-smoking in Brunei is confined to the Chinese population.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

Dross is repurchased from the smokers *weekly* and destroyed by means of dumping into the river twice yearly.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

Nil.

(5) *Substitution of other narcotics for prepared opium.*

No information.

(6) *Prices.*

Ten dollars per tahil. There was no change.

7) *Decrease in the Number of Smokers.*

The number of licensed registered smokers decreased from 577 to 330. The decrease was due to large numbers of Chinese labourers leaving the oilfields at Kuala Belait because of lack of employment.

(8) *Increase in the Amount consumed.*

The increase in the amount of opium consumed (see table XII) was due to large sales in the first three quarters of the year when there were more smokers residing in the State. The total Chinese population according to the 1931 census was 2 685. It is now probably over 3 000.

Straits Settlements.

33/54.

I.

(a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*—The following *Gazette* notifications were published in 1933 :

Notification	Date of publication	Remarks
No. 993	May 19th, 1933	Cancelled by No. 1330 of July 7th, 1933.
No. 1330	July 7th, 1933	Rules for the registration of chandu-smokers.
No. 1666	August 25th, 1933	Approval by the Legislative Council of Notification No. 1330.
No. 2041	October 27th, 1933	An Ordinance to amend Ordinance 117 (Chandu Revenue).
No. 2277	December 1st, 1933	Fixing the date for the closing of registers of chandu-smokers.
No. 2318	December 8th, 1933	Approval by the Legislative Council of Notification No. 2277.

The above-mentioned legislation was passed for the following *reasons :*

(a) Improving the system of registration of smokers ;

(b) Setting a limit to the quantity which an individual smoker may purchase in one day ;

(c) Fixing a date for the closing of registers ;

(d) Increasing the penalties for offences against the provisions of the Chandu Revenue Ordinance.

(b) *Working of the System of Control in force in the Territory.*—The exclusive right to import opium, remove opium from one part of the colony to another, or to prepare, sell or retail prepared opium is vested in the Superintendent.

The sale of prepared opium from Government shops to registered smokers is the only legal form of sale within the colony.

During the year, the Government of the Netherlands East Indies obtained exemption from the provisions of Article VI of the Geneva Agreement of February 11th, 1925, in respect of ships carrying opium between two Netherlands ports and calling at a Straits Settlements port *en route.*

II.

(1) *Instruction of Young People.*

No instruction is given to young people by the Government.

(2) *Propaganda carried out by the Government.*

No propaganda has been carried out.

(3) *Social and Medical Services.*

Nothing to report.

(4) *Organisations.*

Nothing to report.

III. Scientific Research.

No scientific research is undertaken.

IV.

(1) *Treatment and After-care of Addicts.*

A. *Singapore.*—Statistics of treatment of opium addicts : Remained on December 31st, 1932, none ; admitted in 1933, 6 ; discharged, 4 ; absconded, 2 ; remaining on December 31st 1933, none.

Treatment : Before commencing treatment, all patients are carefully examined. Urine, sputum and fæces are also fully examined. If found physically fit, they are given a dose of *hydrarg. subschlor.* 3 grains, with *sod. bicarb.* 10 grains, followed by *mist. alba* 2 oz., three hours after.

In the afternoon *emp. cantharidin* about one inch in diameter is placed on the skin of the abdomen and from the blister thus formed about 2 to 5 c.c. of serum is drawn out and injected subcutaneously into the adjacent tissues. After three days, if the patient complains of restlessness and further craving for opium the same treatment is repeated.

It has not been found necessary to give more than two injections of the serum.

Mist. ammon. bromidi, 1 oz., is given every night, alternating with *chloretone* 10 grains when patients complain of sleeplessness. *Mist. nuc. vom. et gentian. co.* is given to all patients.

Patients are weighed daily, and the majority are found at the end of treatment to have gained one or two pounds in weight.

Notices in Chinese are hung up in the ward, warning patients that they will be discharged if they ever leave the ward. No visitors are allowed inside the ward.

A search for opium is made on all patients every day, and, if found with the drug, they are immediately discharged.

B. *Penang.*—There were no cases treated for opium addiction during 1933.

C. *Malacca.*—One hundred and thirty-eight patients were admitted during the year 1933. Of these, 64 underwent the complete course of treatment and 74 left the hospital before the completion of the treatment. There was no patient remaining in the hospital at the end of 1933.

(2) *Classes of Population.*

The opium-smokers are almost exclusively Chinese. Though a large number of smokers are of the coolie class, all classes of Chinese society are represented.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

It is an offence to sell or offer for sale any chandu dross, except to the Superintendent.

It is also an offence to be in possession of any chandu dross whatever exceeding five tahils in weight (1 tahil = 1⅓ oz.).

Throughout the year, 7 dollars and 1.50 dollars per tahil for first- and second-quality dross respectively was offered by the Superintendent. All dross purchased or confiscated is taken out to sea and dumped in deep water.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

(a) *Areas.*—The traffic in illicit opium is carried on mainly in Singapore. Some improvement has been noticeable in recent months, but it is too early yet to say whether the improvement is likely to be permanent.

(b) *Seizures.*—Seizures were on a considerable scale : figures are given in the table.

(c) *Prices.*—The current prices of illicit raw opium vary from 2.50 to 6.50 dollars per tahil and the prices of illicit prepared opium from 4 to 9.50 dollars per tahil.

(d) *Preventive Service.*—There is a strong and efficient Preventive Service, whose main activities are directed towards the suppression of the smuggling of opium, raw and prepared, and other abuses of the laws for the control of the traffic in opium.

There is a contingent in each of the four Settlements—Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Labuan—working under European officers. In Singapore, where opium-smuggling is most prevalent, the strength of the contingent consists of 1 head of Preventive Service ; 9 European controllers, assistant controllers and supervisors ; 255 Asiatic Revenue officers of various grades.

The contingent is divided into divisions for work on land and water. The Service is equipped with a fleet of fast motor-launches and motor-vehicles.

Other sections of the Preventive Service are employed in collecting information and searching houses and other places suspected of being used for the storage and distribution of illicit opium.

In 1933, aeroplanes were used for the first time and were instrumental in locating a vessel carrying contraband opium. An important capture resulted.

(e) *International Co-operation.*—A close liaison is maintained with Preventive Services in neighbouring countries and valuable information was exchanged during the year, particularly with Hong-Kong.

(5) *Other Narcotic Drugs tending to supplant the Use of Opium.*

The Preventive Service has no reason to believe that other narcotic drugs are tending to supplant the use of prepared opium.

(6) *Prices.*

The Government continued to sell prepared opium at the price of 13 dollars per tahi throughout the year.

Federated Malay States.

33/54.

I.

(b) A more comprehensive system of registration of chandu-smokers was introduced as from November 1st, 1933, requiring the *photograph of the smoker* to be affixed to his card, his age, tribe or nationality and various other particulars to be entered therein in addition, and also *limiting* the quantity of chandu normally purchasable by each smoker to 4 chi (15 grammes) per day.

The system has, in effect, been changed from non-rationed to rationed control.

A notification was also published in the *Federated Malay States Government Gazette* on December 29th, 1933, declaring that the *registers* of chandu-smokers would be finally *closed* on December 31st, 1934, except for persons medically certified as requiring chandu for reasons of health.

II.

(1), (2), (3) and (4).—Nil.

III. Scientific Research.

Nil.

IV.

(1) *Treatment of Opium Addicts.*

Nil.

(2) *Nationality of Smokers.*

Chiefly Chinese—15 982 were re-registered during the year out of a population of 351 462 male adult Chinese over 20 years of age resident in the Federated Malay States according to the 1931 census returns.

In addition, 25 Malays and Indians were permitted to be registered as smokers during 1933.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

Dross purchased by the Government is divided into two qualities for the purpose of payment—first quality dross being paid for at the rate of 7 dollars per tahil (1⅓ oz.) and second quality 1.50 dollars per tahil. Dross lower than second quality is also received by the Government but not paid for.

All dross purchased from registered smokers and collected in Government smoking-establishments is destroyed by burning.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

There was no seizure of raw opium during the year. The quantity of prepared opium seized amounted to 17.28 tahils (653 grammes), the country of origin in each case being stated as China.

The preventive service of the Federated Malay States Trade and Customs Department, in addition to the police of the country, undertakes also the suppression of all illicit traffic in opium, raw or prepared, and all other narcotic or deleterious drugs.

(6) *Prices.*

There has been no change in the Government retail prices to the public, which are as follows :

	Dollars
Per 2-hoon tube (756 milligrammes)	0.26
Per 2-chi tube (7.56 grammes)	2.60

Unfederated Malay States.

33/54.

Johore.

I.

(a) *New Legislative Measures.*—The Rules under " The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931 ", were amended. Under the amended Rules, which came into force on January 1st, 1934, an adult Chinese desirous of being registered is required to furnish his *photograph*, age and birthplace as well as his name, tribe, occupation and address. A new rule was added to the effect that no registered smoker or authorised consumer may be allowed to purchase more than at the *rate of 4 chi* (15 grammes) *in any one day.* Discretion is given to the Superintendent to permit larger purchases in individual cases.

IV.

(2) *Nationality and Classes of Population of Smokers.*

Opium-smoking for all practical purposes is confined to Chinese. They are drawn from all classes.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

Dross is purchased from registered smokers at all Government retail shops and is destroyed.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

One kilogramme of prepared opium and a small quantity of opium dross were seized. The preventive staff consists of four superintendents, seven assistant superintendents and fifty-three outdoor officers, and officers are stationed at all vulnerable points throughout the State.

(6) *Prices.*

Thirteen dollars per tahil. No change.

Kedah.

I.

(a) *Legislative and Administrative Measures.*—Two amendments to the Rules under the Chandu (Prepared Opium) Enactment of 1347 were made in 1933 for the purpose of tightening up the control over the registration and the rationing systems.

It was decided during the year to *close finally the registers* of smokers (except for persons certified to require chandu for reasons of health) on December 31st, 1934, and effect was given to this decision by *Kedah Gazette* Notification No. 2048, of March 24th, 1934.

(b) *System of Control.*—The importation and sale of prepared opium is a Government monopoly. The Superintendent of the Monopolies Department imports the prepared opium direct from the Singapore Monopolies Department packed in tubes ready for retail sale. Prepared opium is only sold in Government retail shops. There are now no longer any smoking divans. All opium-smokers are registered in registers which are to be finally closed on December 31st, 1934. A strict system of rationing is in force.

II.

(1) *Instruction of Young People.*

No Government instruction to young people is given.

(2) *Propaganda.*

No special propaganda is carried out by the Government.

(3) *Social and Medical Services.*

Advice is given to opium addicts by officers in charge of hospitals to help them by persuasion and treatment to overcome the habit.

(4) *Organisation.*

As far as the Government is aware, there are no private organisations in the State engaged in activities to combat the use of prepared opium.

III. Scientific Research.

No scientific research is carried out.

IV.

(1) *Treatment of Opium Addicts.*

Seventy-three cases of opium addiction were treated in 1933. When they left hospital, all had lost their craving for the drug. As seventy of the cases were of the coolie class, they could not be followed up. In the case of the other three treated, who were of the shopkeeping class, the cure up to the time of writing has been permanent.

(2) *Nationality, Classes of the Population and Age of Smokers.*

Of the 2 113 smokers on the registers at the end of 1933, 2 020 were *Chinese*, 81 were *Malays*, 7 were *Indians*, 3 were *Siamese* and 2 were *Javanese*. The bulk of the Chinese are of the coolie and small shopkeeping class. The Malay smokers are for the most part old men of the small landowning class, who contracted the habit in days gone by.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

The sale of dross, except to the Superintendent of Monopolies' Department, is prohibited. In practice, advantage is not taken of the Government's offer to repurchase dross.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

No seizures of raw or prepared opium were made during the year and there was no evidence of illicit traffic.

(5)

No information available.

(6) *Prices.*

The retail prices of prepared opium, which have remained unchanged since April 1st, 1930, were : 2-hoon tubes (756 milligrammes), 26 cents each (0.52 Swiss franc) ; 2-chi tubes (7.56 grammes), 2.60 dollars each (5.20 Swiss francs).

Kelantan.

I.

(a) *New Administrative Measures.*—Administrative instructions were issued that the salesmen might not sell more than *20 tubes* (*4 chi* or 15 grammes) *a day* to any one smoker, unless authorised to the contrary by the Superintendent. This was done to follow the practice in the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements.

The object of this exception is to provide for sale to opium-smokers who live far away from Chandu shops, of whom there are many in Kelantan.

An Enactment and New Rules have been passed in 1934, introducing *compulsory registration* of smokers in place of voluntary registration and other changes. This will bring the Kelantan system of control into line with the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

II. New Activities with a view to combating the Use of Prepared Opium.

No new activities were started during the year.

III. Scientific Research.

No scientific research was undertaken ; facilities for this do not exist.

IV.

(1) *Treatment of Opium Addicts.*

No provision is made for the treatment and after-care of opium addicts.

(2) *Classes of the Population of Smokers.*

The majority of opium-smokers come from the labouring classes, particularly rickshaw coolies and coolies engaged in a similar type of heavy labour. There are also a number of smokers amongst mining and estate coolies. No statistics are available of smokers classified according to occupation.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

All dross collected in Government smoking-saloons has to be returned to the head office for disposal, and a high percentage of that from the private smoking-saloons. Seven dollars is paid for first-class dross per tahil and 1.50 dollars for second-class dross ; but, in fact, very little dross is resold to the Government, apart from that from licensed saloons. A great deal of dross is probably reprepared for smoking, as this offence is very difficult to detect and check. The dross when collected is destroyed by burning.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

No *seizures* of opium or non-Government chandu were made during the year. There was a heavy fall in sales in the latter half of the year, which suggests that there may have been some smuggling ; but it was impossible to discover any such malpractices. In any case, the monsoon season tends to depress sales, as it interrupts mining and estate work and so reduces the money available for this expenditure in the hands of smokers. *Preventive work* is carried on by Customs officers, but there is one Chinese detective specially concerned with this work. There is no information available to show that the use of other narcotic drugs is supplanting that of opium. Opium is sold by the Government to consumers at 26 cents per tube of 2 hoons.

Perlis.

I.

(a) *Legislative and Administrative Measures.*—The Rules under the Chandu Enactment 1348 were amended during the year. The amendments provide for the affixing of a *photograph* of the registered holder to all registration cards, for the *limiting to a maximum of 4 chi* (15 grammes) *in one day* the amount of chandu which can be purchased by individuals and for prescribing of the maximum amount of chandu which may be purchased by a nominee purchaser.

II. New Activities with a view to combating the Use of Prepared Opium.

Nothing to report. The Government has not undertaken any activities for combating the use of prepared opium.

III. Scientific Research.

Nil.

IV.

(1) *Treatment of Opium Addicts.*

There are no facilities for the treatment of addicts.

(2) *Classes of the Population of Smokers.*

Opium-smokers are almost entirely coolies employed in the tin-mining industry. Detailed figures of classes are not available.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

The dross from all chandu smoked in the Government opium-smoking saloon is collected and destroyed under the supervision of the British Adviser. No dross is purchased.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

No evidence was discovered of any illicit traffic. The prosecutions instituted during the year were in respect of offences in connection with Government opium, of which 81 tahils were confiscated and returned to the Chandu Department for resale. *No smuggling* of raw or prepared opium was discovered and if any exists it is on such a small scale as to be negligible. The police and the officers of the Chandu Department carry out *preventive duties* and it has not been found necessary to provide a special preventive service.

(5) *Narcotic Drugs tending to supplant Prepared Opium.*

There is no evidence to show that the use of prepared opium is being supplanted by the use of other narcotic drugs.

(6) *Prices.*

Prepared opium was retailed by the Government to consumers at a price of 13 dollars a tahil. There was no change in price during the year.

Trengganu.

I.

(a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*—A new Chandu Enactment similar to the enactments in force in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States was passed and became law on October 19th, 1933. A *European* Customs Preventive *Officer* was appointed in November 1933.

II. New Activities with a view to combating the Use of Prepared Opium.

There are no new activities to report.

III. Scientific Research.

Nothing to report.

IV.

(1) *Treatment of Opium Addicts.*

A few addicts have been treated in the Government hospital with the blister cure, but no statistics are available.

(2) *Classes of Population of Opium-smokers.*

The majority of opium-smokers are of the labourer (coolie) class, born in China. No figures are available.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

Clerks in charge of Government smoking-saloons are required to produce at least 40 per cent of dross of the first grade—*i.e.*, the residuum of prepared opium smoked once only—from all prepared opium sold for consumption in smoking-saloons. All dross collected is taken out to sea and sunk.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

The amount of opium smuggled into Trengganu would appear to be negligible. The illicit traffic is, it is understood, mainly carried on through *Singapore*, and the risks involved in transhipment at that port are evidently a deterrent against extension to this territory. One seizure only was made in 1933, of 20½ tahils (770 grammes) of raw opium. No information is available as to current market *price* of raw opium in this territory. The institution of a *preventive service* for this purpose only is not considered necessary at present, but the situation is being watched. Nothing to report in regard to *international co-operation* for the suppression of illicit traffic.

(5) *Other Narcotic Drugs tending to supplant the Use of Prepared Opium.*

Small quantities of *ganja (Indian hemp)* were seized during the year, but there is no reason to believe that it is tending to supplant the use of prepared opium. There were 16 arrests and 13 convictions in connection with Indian hemp.

(6) *Prices.*

The price at which prepared opium is retailed to the general public is 13 dollars a tahil (37.7 grammes). Actually, a certain quantity of prepared opium is sold by the Government to a few large employers of labour at 12.50 dollars a tahil and they retail it to their employees at the standard price of 13 dollars a tahil. This arrangement has been in force in the territory for some years, but the question of altering it is under consideration. No changes in price occurred during the year.

Formosa (Taiwan).

33/51*(a)*.

I.

(b) *Working of the System of Control.*—For the control of the monopoly [1] the police systematically supervise all sale, purchase, receipt or transfer of opium, so that licensed smokers may not illegally sell to or purchase from clandestine smokers. For the control of persons attempting to smuggle opium into the island from abroad, the police and Customs authorities co-operate in carrying out the inspection of incoming vessels, while police-guard posts and water-guard stations have been established at important places along the sea-coast.

II. New Activities with a view to combating the Use of Prepared Opium.

The report states that there is nothing to be mentioned under this heading.

III. Scientific Research.

Research has been undertaken in order to discover a scientific *method for detecting persons who smoke opium.* The experiment is almost completed.

The application of this method to a suspected opium-smoker shows a certain chemical reaction of meconic acid and morphine in his urine. This discovery has an important bearing on the administrative control of secret opium-smoking.

The method used in this research has already been published by the inventor and is known to the public.

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[1] The districts in which the sale of prepared opium to licensed smokers is allowed are designated and the quantities allowed are specified and limited.

IV.

(1) *Compulsory Treatment and After-care of Addicts.*

The policy of *compulsory treatment* for certain classes of opium addicts which was established in 1930 was continued and 17 468 addicts have received the treatment. This policy has since been continuously put into effect and 4 165 addicts have been discharged as cured during the year. This will accelerate the total suppression of opium-smoking.

With regard to after-care, addicts who have received treatment are considered to be persons requiring special surveillance and the police authorities keep an eye on them until they are adjusted to their environment. Furthermore, from time to time they are ordered to come up for consultation and they are tested to ascertain whether they are free from the vice of opium-smoking. If as a result of this examination any of them are found to have again indulged in the vice in secret, they are generally given a severe warning; any who still continue secret smoking are turned over to the judicial authorities for action, so that their example may serve as a warning to others. Furthermore, those requiring further treatment are again subjected to it. In this way, everything is being done to make the compulsory policy a success. Judging from the results of the above-mentioned examination, about *60 per cent* are *completely cured* as a result of the treatment, while the remaining 40 per cent appear to smoke in secret more or less intermittently. It is observed, however, that only a few of these become as bad again as they were before treatment.

(2) *Statistical Classification of Opium-smokers.*

Out of approximately 15 000 addicts, about 20 per cent are able to pay the expenses of treatment and 80 per cent are unable to do so. Below is a list of opium-smokers classified according to occupation : farmers, 25.5 per cent; coolies, day-labourers, etc., 25.2 per cent; tradesmen and shopkeepers, 20.7 per cent; industrial workmen, 9.6 per cent; unemployed, 8.5 per cent; persons in public service and liberal professions, 3.7 per cent; fishermen, 2.4 per cent; transport workers, 2.3 per cent; miners, 1.7 per cent.

(3) *System of Dross Control and Disposal of Dross.*

Dross is *destroyed* by the licensed smokers at the time when police officers pay their visit of inspection.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

(a) *Areas.*—Illicit traffic is chiefly carried on in open ports and in cities where there are a great many licensed smokers.

(b) *Seizures.*—During the year, 56 kg. of raw opium and 60 kg. of prepared opium were seized, most of it of Chinese origin.

(c) *Prices.*—The current price of smuggled opium at the principal centres is 8 sen and 10 sen [1] per gramme respectively for raw and prepared opium of medium quality.

(d) The organisations for preventing illicit traffic are the police and Customs. Police Affairs Bureau of the Government-General of Formosa is the central organ for directing and supervising the control of the opium traffic.

(e) *International Co-operation.*—There is nothing calling for special mention.

(5) *Narcotics used as Substitutes for Prepared Opium.*

There is a tendency to use narcotic drugs, mostly morphine, instead of prepared opium. The reverse may also be true in some instances.

(6) *Prices.*

The Government sold during the year tubes containing 5 grammes at 0.60 yen (0.62 Swiss franc) and larger tubes containing 15 grammes at 1.77 yen (1.84 Swiss franc).

Hong-Kong.

33/53*(a)*.

I.

(a) *New Legislative Measures.*—The Opium Ordinance, 1932, was amended by Ordinance No. 16, of 1933. The amendments are two in number. The first, giving effect to Article 5 of the Geneva Agreement, cancels the Monopoly's power to sell *dross* (as a matter of fact, no such sale was ever made or proposed). The second amendment adds a sub-section to the section of the principal Ordinance, which *penalises the keepers of opium-divans and the smokers therein.* The new sub-section brings within the scope of the section owners, occupiers and managers of premises who knowingly suffer them to be used as divans.

(b) *Working of the System of Control.*—The colony is still flooded with illicit Chinese opium; this is the chief explanation of the Government's small sales. Chinese opium was cheaper than ever before. The most drastic measures of fine and imprisonment were applied

[1] 1 sen = 1.04 Swiss centime.

without making any impression on the flood. While these conditions obtain, Government control of opium-smoking within the colony cannot be more than nominal.

II.

(1) *Education.*

It is believed that more will be accomplished educationally by personal influence than by text-book precepts. Most teachers in private schools attend special classes in the Technical Institute (a Government undertaking) before qualifying, and, in the teaching of hygiene, which is a compulsory subject in those classes, the evil effects of opium-smoking are strongly emphasised. As regards the Government schools and the better class of grant-in-aid schools, the teaching is almost exclusively confined to teachers specially recruited from England and to Chinese graduates of the Hong-Kong University, where the whole atmosphere is modern and Europeanised with a strong athletic tendency. The moral influence and example of these two classes of teachers transcend, in the opinion of this Government, any text-book homilies.

The existing vernacular text-books do not include any definite anti-opium matter, but the question of adding such will not be lost sight of when the next revision is necessary.

The cost of the Hong-Kong Education Department for 1933 was between seven and eight times the net proceeds of opium.[1]

(2) *Propaganda.*

See reply to (4).

(3) *Social and Medical Service.*

By far the most hopeful sign in the anti-opium campaign is the enthusiastic adoption by the Chinese of athleticism and physical culture. The enthusiasm runs strongly in all classes and in all directions and finds its most notable expression in China's official participation in recent " Olympic " meetings. The Government of Hong-Kong is doing all in its power, so far as the geographical facts of its territory will permit, to encourage this spirit by the provision of playing-fields. During the year, an Association was formed, under the presidency of the Colonial Secretary, having for its object the " equipping and managing of play areas for the children of the colony for whom such facilities do not at present exist ", and a *grant* of 21 960 dollars was made from public funds for the purpose of equipping four new playgrounds.

As regards medical services having a bearing on the habit of smoking opium, the Government plans the *institution* at various points in its territory, beginning with the most densely populated, of *public health centres* which will radiate the principles of modern hygiene among the surrounding masses and so tend to bring into being a psychological atmosphere antipathetic to the opium-smoking habit. No centre was actually opened during 1933, but the Government purchased a large site adjoining the poorest part of the city of Victoria and proposes as soon as its finances will permit to erect thereon a health centre, which will not only provide a health service to the district, but will also form a training-school for students of public health at Hong-Kong University. An offer from private sources to provide a small-scale centre at the eastern end of the city was also accepted and a free site granted.

The possibility of using these centres for direct action against the opium-smoking habit will receive consideration in due course when the centres are in being.

(4) *Anti-opium Organisations.*

The conditions regarding opium production and consumption prevailing in the adjacent provinces of China are such as to preclude the formation of any positive anti-opium sentiment among the Chinese population of the colony who are physically and mentally an integral part of the population of these provinces and ebb and flow across the frontiers daily in thousands.

The Hong-Kong Government therefore puts its faith in the indirect counteraction afforded by its educational system and in a still greater degree by the cult of athleticism and physical fitness referred to under (3).

III. Scientific Research.

No scientific research was undertaken locally, but, in January, the Colonial Government forwarded for the use of the League a complete set of apparatus for smoking heroin pills, together with samples of pills and full particulars of the method of smoking (see document O.C.1498.)

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[1] Cost of the Education Department : 1 866 026.90 dollars.
Net proceeds of opium : 247 494.85 dollars.

IV.

(1) *Opium Addicts treated in the Government Civil Hospital.*[1]

In-patients : Males, 70 ; females, 2 ; total, 72.

Age distribution : 20 to 30 years, 23 ; 30 to 40 years, 28 ; over 40 years, 21.

Duration of treatment : Less than 5 days, 14 ; 5 to 20 days, 52 ; over 20 days, 6.

Average number of days in hospital, 10; longest duration in hospital, 56 days; shortest duration in hospital, less than 48 hours.

Result of treatment : Relieved, 42 ; improved, 15 ; unchanged, 15.

9 among these cases were discharged against medical advice.

The number of fractional test meals of opium addicts was 57.

Results : Achlorhydric, 1 ; hyperchlorhydric, 1 ; normal acidity, 24 ; moderate hyperchlorhydric, 24 ; marked hyperchlorhydric, 7. Total, 57.

Treatment : The addicts are accommodated in the general wards and, so far as ordinary treatment is concerned, no distinction is made between the addict and any other patient. All possible precautions are taken to prevent the addict obtaining opium whilst in hospital.

Opium is at once stopped and as a result of this method no untoward symptoms have been noted.

Addicts on admission are given 3 grs (= 0 gramme 195) of calomel and next morning 1 oz. (= 28 grammes 4) of *mistura alba.* They are then put on a course of a strong carminative mixture composed of spirit of camphor, tincture of capsicum, tincture of ginger, spirit of chloroform and compound tincture of cardamoms.

This mixture seems to have a wonderful gastric effect. It stimulates the appetite—so defective in addicts—and relieves the feeling of depression which tends to appear when opium is suddenly withheld. As a result of increased appetite, diet is increased and there is soon an improvement in weight. For the first week, addicts are kept in bed, being allowed walking exercise only on the ward verandahs. They are never allowed outside during the course of treatment.

Treatment of Opium Addicts in the Tung Wah East Hospital.[2]—1. The special ward of twelve beds was opened on June 19th, 1933.

2. The *total* number treated between June 19th and December 31st, 1933, was 177.

3. All were males.

4. Age distribution : Between 20 years old and 30, 64 ; between 30 years old and 40, 62 ; over 40 years old, 51.

5. Duration of treatment : Less than 5 days, 15 ; 5 to 20 days, 142 ; over 20 days, 20 ; average number of days in hospital, 11.8 ; longest duration in hospital, 33 days ; shortest duration in hospital, 1 day.

6. The line of treatment followed that adopted in the Government Civil Hospital, except that tincture of opium was administered in pharmacopœial doses, which were gradually diminished until there was none at all in the medicines given. This practice will be stopped now, and no opium at all prescribed.

8. Discipline has been strict, but, in a Chinese hospital, cannot be as good as in the Government hospital.

The improvement in the health of the patients has been marked. In those cases which have been traced afterwards, improvement has continued, the men showing a clearer complexion and putting on weight.

(2) *Classes of the Population from which Smokers are drawn.*

The habit of opium-smoking is spread through all classes of the Chinese population of the colony. The 166 smokers of " Kam Shan " opium are all necessarily rich people.

(3) *System of Dross Control.*

No collection or purchases of dross are made. In view of the enormous preponderance of illicit opium, purchase of dross could only add to the profits of the smuggler. All illicit dross seized is destroyed.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

(a) *Areas.*—The whole colony is affected by the illicit traffic.

(b) *Classified List of Opium Seizures,* 1933 :

Raw opium :	Number of seizures	Taels seized	Kg.
Chinese	573	52 749	1 994
Persian	6	1 486	56
Total	*579*	*54 235*	*2 050*

[1] Information contained in Dr. W. Gerrard's report.
[2] Information contained in Dr. H. L. Clift's report.

Prepared opium :	Number of seizures	Taels seized	Kg.
Macao	1	449	17
Red Lion brand [1]	34	10 503	397
Wuchow	109	3 363	127
Canton	28	299	11
Shanghai	1	992	37
Kwangchow Wan	10	1 043	40
Kong Moon	15	190	7
Indo-China (Monopoly)	1	83	3
Doubtful	1 655	2 505	95
Total	*1 854*	*19 427*	*734*

	Number of seizures	Gallons
Opium water	57	12¾

		Taels
Opium dross	46	275

(c) *Prices.*—The retail price of smuggled opium ranged from 1.70 to 2 Hong-Kong dollars a tael for raw, and from 2 to 5.20 Hong-Kong dollars a tael for prepared opium.

(d) *Discovery and Convictions.*—For six months, from May to October, a special campaign was conducted against opium divans, over 1 500 being discovered.

The following are the figures for the year of fines, imprisonments and deportations for offences in regard to opium [2]: fines imposed, 898 988 dollars; fines paid (including bail estreated), 41 559 dollars; persons imprisoned, 1 904; [3] persons deported, 683.

Even the convictions obtained produced a degree of overcrowding in the gaols, rendering release before completion of sentence imperative in many cases. Taking the Chinese population of the colony at 825 000, it will be seen that the lesser figure, comprising only traffickers and divan-keepers, is equivalent to between 2 and 3 per thousand of the population, while the larger would be equivalent to between 13 and 14 per thousand.

(e) *Preventive Services.*—The preventive staff consisted of 3 executive officers, 18 European preventive officers, 93 Chinese preventive officers, and 7 Chinese female searchers. Three launches were used. Rewards were paid for information received, according to the result obtained.

(f) *International Co-operation.*—Information regarding traffic in illicit opium affecting the measures of prohibition or restriction in force in other territories was regularly forwarded to the Governments concerned. In the case of the Netherlands Indies and of Malaya, it is understood that the information given produced seizures of considerable importance.

(5) *Seizures of Heroin Pills made in Opium Divans.*

In the course of the year, there were made 107 seizures of heroin pills, involving about 640 000 pills. Most of the small seizures were made in opium divans, showing that there is a tendency for *heroin to supplant the use of prepared opium.* At the same time, it must be remarked that, in several cases, the pills seized were found on analysis to contain *no substance usually classed as a narcotic,* caffeine being the chief constituent.

(6) *Prices of Government Opium,* 1933 (in Hong-Kong dollars).

"Kam Shan"	Hong-Kong		Bengal		Singapore	
3-tael tin	1-tael pot	0.20-tael pot	0.06-tael pot	0.03-tael pot	0.20-tael tube	0.02-tael tube
70 raised, as from August 26th, 1933, to 80 [4]	17	3.40	1.10	0.55	3.40	0.35

[1] According to the reports of the Macao Government, this well-known brand is manufactured in Chinese territory adjacent to Macao. The seizure entered under Macao was of this brand and was made from a junk which had come from that place. There is no doubt but that the place of origin was at no great distance from Hong-Kong. The supplies are probably put overboard from boats at agreed points in British waters, from which they are collected by those engaged in the illicit traffic.

[2] Including heroin, but not other dangerous drugs.

[3] This figure is exclusive of between 9 000 and 10 000 persons found smoking illicit opium in divans.

[4] The "Kam Shan" brand is a luxury article, consumers of which are registered and rationed. Stocks are nearing exhaustion and no fresh manufacture will be undertaken. The increase in price has been followed by a drop in the consumption of this brand.

Netherlands Indies.

33/46(*a*).

I.

(a) *New Administrative Measures.*—A different shape has been adopted for the tubes of opium sold in the East Sumatra Coast Province and Rhio and Dependencies Residency, where the selling price of Régie opium is appreciably less than elsewhere, and in the West Borneo Division Residency, in order, as far as possible, to prevent the transport of prepared opium from these territories to other parts of the Netherlands Indies.

Another advantage of the change is that there is now a very noticeable difference between the tubes of the Straits Settlements Opium Régie and those of the Netherlands Indies Régie.

II.

(1) *Instructions to Young People.*

Anti-opium propaganda among young people has been conducted in various ways, such as broadcasting, lectures, printed articles and the distribution of anti-opium tracts. Stands have been set up at public fairs (Pasar Gambir at Batavia, Bandoeng Fair, Pasar Malam at Batavia). Contact has been maintained with young people's associations and with schools, the older pupils being warned against opium and its dangers.

(2) *Other Propaganda.*

In addition to this preventive propaganda, private efforts to abolish the habit are made by getting into touch with opium addicts and arranging for them to undergo hospital treatment. The Anti-Opium Association at Batavia has visiting nurses who visit the houses in one of the poorer quarters (Senen). Their object is to establish contact with and gain the confidence of the classes from which a large number of smokers come. The Anti-Opium Association also possesses in this quarter an assembly hall where former smokers can come together and where meetings are held under the direction of propagandists.

(3) *Medical and Social Services.*

These services have exerted and still exert a strong influence on the opium-smoking habit. The fact that the consumption of opium has so greatly decreased since the beginning of the century in all classes of the population is undoubtedly to be attributed in part to the efforts of these services. The development of communications in outlying territories by the construction of roads, the constant encouragement of hygiene and the improvement of dwellings diminish the desire for opium. Facilities for amusement and self-improvement, and increased travel also play a considerable part in producing this result.

(4) *Main Organisations which deal with the Campaign against the Use of Prepared Opium.*

The Anti-Opium Association at Batavia, the Netherlands Indies Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars at Batavia and the Netherlands Indies Anti-Opium Association at Bandoeng are the chief organisations. Subsidies of 5 000 florins, 3 750 florins and 2 000 florins respectively were granted to them by the Government.

III. Scientific Research.

One method applied in Formosa—namely, to take the presence of meconic acid in the urine as an indication of opium addiction—was given a practical test at the following hospitals : Zendingshospitaal Immanuel at Bandoeng, the Jang Seng Ie Hospital at Batavia, the Centrale Burgerlijke Ziekeninrichting at Batavia and the Banka Tin Mines Medical Service at Muntok. Generally speaking, the results were not satisfactory. This may perhaps be due to the fact that the *per capita* consumption of opium is less in the Netherlands Indies.

According, however, to the results obtained by the Japanese expert himself (71 per cent of the reactions at the most being positive), a negative result of the test does not prove that the person examined is not an opium addict.

Furthermore, after the examination of 342 opium patients at the Immanuel Mission Hospital, the Chief Medical Officer expressed the opinion that a positive reaction does not depend solely on the quantity of opium consumed ; it also depends on the individual capacity to reabsorb and secrete the poison. He accordingly considers that the positive reaction does not establish the quantity of opium consumed and that individual idiosyncrasies have to be taken into account.

IV.

(1) *Treatment of Opium Addicts and After-care.*

Under the 1930 rules on subsidies for the treatment of opium addicts, only one hospital, the Immanuel Mission Hospital at Bandoeng—which has a special building for the treatment of addicts—received a subsidy in 1933, owing to the small amount allowed in the budget (2 966 florins for 1933).

Other private hospitals that receive addicts obtain a general subsidy under the rules published in the Netherlands Indies *Legal Gazette*, 1928, No. 540.

The *number of individuals treated* decreased from 2 500 in 1932 to about 1 800 in 1933 (in particular the number of natives has greatly decreased).[1]

The following *methods of treatment* have been applied : soporific treatment, injections of decreasing quantities of morphine and *tinctura opii crocata*; rapid withdrawal treatment by means of various drugs, including insulin ; injections of the patient's own serum; œsophageal probing and injections of arsenic acid ; Wedel's method (immediate total abstinence from opium and injections of strychnine and *thiosulfas natricus* ; gradual withdrawal treatment combined with the vesicatory method, consisting in the application of cantharides plasters.

As a rule, it is impossible to say whether the *results* of the treatment are lasting. Relapses are frequent. The Batavia Anti-Opium Association believes, however, that, in many cases of relapse, the craving for opium has become less pronounced, so that the quantity consumed is considerably smaller.

According to data collected by the Batavia Anti-Opium Association, which has maintained contact with former smokers, the Bureau of the Association calculated in March 1934 that only 50 per cent of the persons who were treated at its hostel for addicts in 1933, and only 30 per cent of those who were treated in 1933 and received no after-care, did not touch opium again after treatment.

Of 21 persons from Tjilatjap, who received no further care after treatment and cure at the Bandoeng Immanuel Hospital, only 4 were smoking no opium whatever.

As medical treatment ought, if possible, to be followed by after-care, or, if necessary, by supplementary treatment from time to time, the Batavia Anti-Opium Association has opened a " midway " hostel. Persons who have undergone medical treatment can stay at this hostel for a time before returning to their former surroundings : 114 persons availed themselves of this hostel in 1933. In order to keep themselves occupied, residents can do gardening or otherwise busy themselves on the estate (which is about 8 hectares in extent). The hostel received a subsidy of 4 225.50 florins during the year 1933.

A subsidy of 400 florins was also granted to the Association responsible for the Jang Seng Ie Hospital, as a contribution towards the cost of additional medical treatment for former opium-smokers.

(2) *Classes of the Population from which Smokers are drawn.*

Opium is used by rich and poor alike. No figures are available.

(3) *System of Dross Control and the Disposal of Dross.*

Consumers of Régie opium can sell their dross to the Régie at a third of the price of Régie opium.

The dross is only paid for after its quality has been very carefully tested. All Netherlands Indies dross is examined at the Batavia opium factory.

In 1933, 218 kg. of dross was offered to the Régie ; 15 kg. of this dross was refused.

The dross accepted is used in the opium factory for the preparation of Régie opium.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

(a) *Seizures.*—In 1933, 1 829 seizures were made. Of these, 1 021 were of Régie opium, 637 of other prepared opium and 171 of raw opium.

The total quantity of non-Régie opium seized was about 2.6 per cent of the amount of Régie opium sold in 1933.

Régie opium was seized mainly because it was in the possession of unauthorised persons and because larger quantities than were authorised were held for resale and for the preparation of djitjingko, djitjing (dross), etc.

Of the total amount of non-Régie opium seized in 1933, 62 per cent was brought by the vessels of the "Java-China-Japan Lijn", 7 per cent by those of the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij, 0.6 per cent by those of the Rotterdamsche Lloyd, and 7.5 per cent by vessels belonging to other shipowners.

Large seizures of illicit opium were made at Tandjoengpriok, Tegal, Semarang, Soerabaya, Medan and Samarinda.

There were 191 seizures of tubes of chandu produced by the Straits Settlements Monopoly.

Most of the illicit chandu was manufactured from Persian opium brought by vessels coming from China ; 73 per cent of this chandu was packed in copper tins, marked with a lion, globe and serpent and with Chinese characters. Most of the raw opium was of Persian origin (73 per cent). In a few cases only, small amounts of Chinese or Levantine opium were found. The origin of 19 per cent of the raw opium seized could not be determined.

(b) *Prices.*—The *wholesale* prices of the illicit *raw opium* varied in the chief centres from 104 to 233 florins per kg. The *wholesale* prices of *prepared opium* varied from 207 to 363 florins.

The *retail* prices paid by the individual consumer are higher. Over large areas of the Netherlands Indies, the average price can be fixed at 15 to 20 cents per mata (386 mgrm.), which makes 390 to 520 florins per kg.

[1] For particulars, see Annex A [illegible]

(c) *Preventive Services.*—The chief of the Opium Régie Service is in charge of the organisation for suppressing illicit traffic.

This organisation, the Central Department for Opium Research, which was set up on June 1st, 1927, has been linked up with the Central Bureau of the Opium Régie. Its main task is to supervise the suppression of illicit traffic, to collect, prepare and exchange data on this subject, and to supervise the operations of the ordinary police and supply them with information.

It keeps a record of the persons, factories and vessels engaged in or connected with illicit traffic. Records are kept of the kind of drugs seized, the place of seizure, the country of origin and the marks and labels used in the illicit traffic. These data are supplied direct by the Opium Research Department's branches which have been opened in about twenty localities in the Netherlands Indies.

These branches are responsible for seeing that the Drugs Ordinance is carried out : they also examine suspected vessels in the ports and make searches at the homes of persons suspected of engaging in illicit traffic.

In districts where there is no Opium Research branch, a permanent police nucleus has been formed, where necessary, to carry out the same duties.

Suppression of illicit traffic by sea is effected by means of the dispatch boat *Valk.* This up-to-date and speedy opium cruiser makes trips at irregular intervals in waters where illicit traffic is suspected. The commanding officer stops and inspects vessels and examines the ship's papers, if any, in order to ascertain whether there are any narcotic drugs on board.

In 1933, cruises were made more particularly in the bay of Batavia among the " Duizend Eilanden " (thousand islands), along the north coast of Java and in the Straits of Sunda and Madura, while longer trips were carried out in the territorial waters of Lampong, Bencoolen and Palembang, the east coast of Sumatra, Rhio and Banka and their dependencies.

(d) *International Co-operation.*—As in previous years, information on the illicit traffic has been sent in quarterly, in accordance with the agreement concluded at the Bangkok Conference, to the competent foreign authorities at Singapore, Rangoon, Bangkok, Macao, Hong-Kong, Taihoku (Formosa), Manila and Hanoi.

Information has been exchanged with the Netherlands consular agents in the Far East, particularly with those at Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Singapore. As in previous years, fingerprint slips and photographs of sailors found guilty of an opium offence in the Netherlands Indies during 1933 were sent to the Chief of Police at Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

(5) *Increase in the Number of Drug Addicts treated.*

From the information received, *inter alia* from certain doctors, there appears to be a tendency among opium addicts to replace opium by morphine, which is much cheaper. This is due to the economic depression, which has impoverished the population. Apparently, morphine injections are given at a price which makes morphine addiction much cheaper, at any rate to start with, than the use of Régie or even smuggled opium. Of the 2 423 drug addicts treated in the hospitals in 1932, only 80 or 3.3 per cent took morphine, while, in 1933, there were 117 (7 per cent) morphine addicts out of the 1 681 drug addicts treated.

(6) *Fall in the Retail Price of Régie Opium.*

The retail price of Régie opium was reduced in March 1933 in the Residency of Rhio and dependencies and in the Bengalis section of the east coast of Sumatra, in order to bring the price into line with that in the Straits Settlements. This had been long regarded as essential to prevent illicit importation from the Straits Settlements. The price of Straits Settlements Monopoly opium was not reduced in Straits dollars, but it had fallen owing to the depreciation of the dollar in terms of florins, so that the price was lower than the price of the opium of the Netherlands Indies Régie.

At present, the price of Régie opium per kg. is as follows : Rhio Residency and dependencies : *(a)* In the Poelantoedjoek subdivision of the Tandjoengpinang section, about 362 florins (formerly about 518 florins) ; *(b)* In the rest of the Tandjoengpinang section, about 362 florins (formerly 466 florins) ; *(c)* In the Indragiri section, about 466 florins (formerly 518 florins) ; *(a)* In the Bagan Siapiapi subdivision of the Bengalis section of the East Coast of Sumatra Government, about 466 florins (formerly about 596 florins) ; *(b)* In the rest of this section, about 466 florins (formerly about 518 florins).

In that part of the East Coast of Sumatra Government which contains large agricultural properties, the price has remained at 648 florins, while, in the rest of the Netherlands Indies, it is still about 787 florins per kg.

Indo-China.[1]

33/58.

The root of the opium problem in Indo-China lies in the intensive cultivation of the opium-poppy in Yunnan and the resultant smuggling, particularly into Tonkin and North Annam. This situation continues to cause the gravest anxiety to the Government of our colony.

[1] As this report contains information referring specially to prepared opium, the Secretariat has considered it suitable to classify it among the reports which have been established in conformity with the new model for annual reports relating to prepared opium.

Convictions : The number of convictions for infringements of the opium regulations made in Tonkin and North Annam during the last three years was as follows :

	1931	1932	1933
Number of transactions	216	272	310
Value of transactions (in piastres [1])	43 862	34 620	42 655
Number of convictions	325	670	880
Total fines imposed (in French francs) ..	378 366	633 312	660 316
Damages (in piastres [1])	328 490	607 480	548 743

Punitive action : Punitive action is taken chiefly by the officials of the Customs and Excise Administration. In 1927, a *special organisation* was established for this purpose; it was abolished in 1931, but was reintroduced on different lines in March 1932. Its main object is to prevent the importation of drugs into Tonkin. It consists of a central information office, an investigation squad and inspection areas.

This organisation has recently been supplemented by a "*mobile group*" and several "*excise squads*", which co-operate closely with the "special service".

Since April 1932, when the "special service" began its work, its results have been as follows :

	Quantity of opium seized (in kilogrammes)	
	April 1st, 1931, to April 1st, 1932.	During 1933
By the general service and the various authorities ..	1 887	3 091
By the special service	4 145	1 852

	Number of charges	
	From April 1st, 1931, to April 1st, 1932	During 1933
By the general service and the various authorities ..	416	892
By the special service	593	559

Comparison of Sales with Seizures : In the following table, which covers Tonkin and North Annam, a comparison is made between the quantities sold and the quantities seized during the last six years.

	Sold Kg.	Seized Kg.	Charges
1928	2 828	15 093	981
1929	6 251	13 120	1 060
1930	10 637	12 413	1 082
1931	18 482	3 133	792
1932	13 203	6 805	1 238
1933	7 555	4 943	1 451

The year 1931 was marked by a heavy increase in the quantities consumed and a considerable decrease in the quantities seized. This was due to a falling-off in smuggling on account of the poor harvest in Yunnan that year.

Price of Monopoly Opium : The increase in sales, which began in 1929, was largely due to the decrease in the price of monopoly opium, which was reduced under the Order of February 1st, 1929, from 120-140 piastres to 100 piastres.

As regards prices, the Indo-Chinese Administration is in a difficult position. If it lowers the price of monopoly opium to the level, or practically the level, of smuggled opium, it runs the risk of encouraging addiction. If, on the other hand, it raises the selling price in order to drive the drug right out of Indo-China, the consumer will obtain supplies from smugglers, and the illicit traffic will increase.

Faced with a choice between these two alternatives, both of which are equally harmful to the people, the Excise Department is keeping to a middle course. It fixes selling prices at a sufficiently high level to discourage the use of opium, but at the same time as low as possible so as not to allow too great a margin of profit to smugglers.

Kwantung Leased Territory.

33/51*(b)*.

I.

(a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*—Rules for the control of opium in the South Manchuria Railway zone were promulgated under date of April 25th, 1933, by Kwantung Government Ordinance No. 14 and were put into effect on May 10th of the same year. In accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, a *monopoly system* was established and the *medical treatment of addicts* was instituted, a branch of the Monopoly Bureau of the Kwantung Government being established at Mukden, with separate offices at Antung and Hsinking. This step was taken because the Government of "Manchukuo" had adopted an opium monopoly system on January 11th, 1933, and began giving medical treatment to addicts with a view to eradicating the evil of opium-smoking.

II.

(1) *Instruction to Young People.*

No special measures were taken by the Government to give instruction to young people in this matter.

(2) *Propaganda.*

No special propaganda was carried out by the Government for this purpose.

(3) *Social and Medical Services.*

In 1924, the Opium Law for the Kwantung Territory was promulgated, by which the control of opium was made stricter and all addicts, who had hitherto indulged in the vice in secret, were placed under the supervision of the police authorities and licensed to smoke under the rationing system. It being practically impossible to suppress the vice completely, as many addicts lose the will-power to restrain themselves, the authorities came to the conclusion that it was advisable to subject such unfortunate victims to medical treatment with a view to freeing them from the vice as soon as possible. Accordingly the Government instructed the Kosaizen-do Dispensary of Dairen, which was, to all practical purposes, the Government organ for dealing with opium, to establish and manage a clinic for addicts of the poorer classes; medical treatment was begun there on September 1st, 1924.

When the opium-control system was revised in 1928, however, and the import and sale of opium became a Government monopoly, the medical work referred to above was placed under Government management after July 31st of that year. Since that time the work has continued steadily, with increasingly satisfactory results.

For curing patients, both *Dr. Ozawa's method* and the *method of gradually decreasing the dose of narcotics* are employed. Communications between addicts at the clinic and the outside world are supervised and curtailed.

Dr. Ozawa's method consists in the injection of an alterative into the veins of the addict which accelerates anagenesis and produces an alteration in the function and nature of the human system. The repeated administration of the alterative eventually changes the habits of addicts and removes their desire for the drugs.

(4) *Institutions.*

The Kwantung Government Clinic is run by a director doctor, a pharmacist and a clerk. It gives medical treatment chiefly to addicts of the poorer classes. Its expenditure is met from the local revenue of the Kwantung Government.

III. Scientific Research.

Dr. Ozawa, whose method has been adopted at the clinic, has had a long experience in *treating drug addicts.* When he practised in Tokyo some years before he came to Manchuria, he treated morphine addicts with an alterative containing iodine, arsenious acid and calcium chloride. He tested it first on animals with successful results, and, between 1916 and 1919, his method proved to be excellent for treating morphine addicts. In 1921, he came to Changchun and successfully tried his method on many addicts among Chinese coolies. Encouraged by these successes and after further experiment, he opened his clinic in Shokoshi, Dairen, in June 1921, and gave free treatment to many Chinese addicts. The Government authorities placed him in charge of the Government clinic for the treatment of addicts.

Dr. Ozawa's alterative is prepared by mixing together potassium arsenite, iodine and calcium chloride in the ratio of 0.02, 0.5 and 1 respectively. The resultant residue, after hydriodic acid has been eliminated, is poured into Ringer's solution. The preparation thus contains calcium chloride, calcium iodide and potassium arsenate. It is a colourless, transparent and odourless liquid with a slightly salt taste. Its specific gravity lies between 1 005 and 1 008; it is not acted upon by heat or light, and when kept for a long time deposits a little calcium on the wall. Treated with nitric acid, it deposits iodine and turns yellow, while treated with ammonium oxalate it precipitates calcium oxalate. When the sediment of 10 grammes of this preparation obtained by vaporisation is dissolved in sulphuric acid and put into a hydrogen apparatus, hydrogen arsenide is produced; and, when the latter is passed through a glass tube and is heated, an arsenic mirror with dark purple rings appears. It dissolves by being treated with sodium hypochlorite.

IV.

(1) *Results of Medical Treatment of Addicts.*

The following statistics give the number of patients at the clinic of the Kwantung Government between September 1924 and December 1933. Some addicts were re-admitted.

Nationality	Patients treated	Drug of addiction			
		Opium		Other narcotic drugs	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Japanese	109	—	—	84	25
Koreans	107	2	4	77	24
Chinese	4 614	3 283	279	970	82
Manchus	176	88	5	80	3
Other foreigners	5	—	—	5	—
Total	5 011	3 373	288	1 216	134

(2) *Classification of Addicts according to Occupation :*

	Total	Drugs other than opium
Shop-assistants	467	92
Carpenters	87	18
Coolies	388	81
Cooks	195	50
Dealers in miscellaneous goods	83	18
Painters	73	8
Plasterers	45	5
Tailors	47	12
Barbers	61	26
Ironsmiths	104	104
Geishas and prostitutes	26	12
Farmers	93	33
Travelling dealers in foods and drinks	378	83
Other itinerant traders	201	53
Miscellaneous trades	904	250
Unemployed	1 859	596
Total	5 011	1 351

(3) *Control of Dross.*

The system prohibits the sale or purchase of dross, except in the case of purchase by the Government. In no instance, however, has the Government ever purchased it. There have been no cases of consumption of dross.

(4) *Illicit Traffic* is strictly controlled by adequate enforcement of the relevant laws and regulations.

(6) The *prices* at which prepared opium is sold are varied according to circumstances and with a view to making the control more thorough.

Sarawak.

33/32.

I.

(a) *New Legislative Measures.*—As it was held to be unreasonably restrictive, Section 17 (2) of Order No. 0-4 (Opium), 1931, was repealed and the following subsection substituted therefor, with effect from August 16th, 1933 :

" (2) No person shall smoke chandu in any place of public resort other than a divan duly appointed by the Commissioner under Section 16."

(b) *Operation of the System of Control.*—Some difficulty is still experienced in the detection and control of illicit traffic between unregistered and registered smokers, but, since the register was reopened to smokers certified, usually by medical certificate, to be addicts, a decrease in the incidence of this traffic has been noted. Where such cases were detected, a reduction was made in the daily ration allowed. In a number of instances, rations were also reduced for other reasons. In a few isolated cases, persons were admitted to the register of smokers on exceptional medical grounds.

II.

No *new activities* were undertaken during the year *with a view to combating the use of prepared opium.*

III.

No *scientific research* was undertaken during the year.

IV.

The Government continued to offer *free treatment* to those genuinely desirous of being weaned of the habit, but the response has again been very meagre, practically negligible.

Prices : Prepared opium was sold, as previously, at 10 dollars per tahil.

Siam.

33/49*(a)*.

I.

(a) *New Legislative and Administrative Measures.*—The amendment to the Opium Law to give effect to certain recommendations of the Bangkok Conference was still under consideration by the Government.

Alterations in administrative arrangements were as follows :

(i) In order to improve their efficiency, the Departments of Opium and Excise, hitherto incorporated in the Revenue Department, were established as one independent Department under the name of " Excise Department ".

(ii) In order to attempt to improve control over the enormous illicit traffic *via* land frontiers, the preventive service was reorganised.

(b) *Working of the System of Control.*—The following rearrangements were made in the system of control :

(i) It was found necessary, because of administrative difficulties, to transfer a number of Government shops to licensees.

(ii) The number of opium-shops was slightly increased in order to provide facilities for smokers in areas where no Government opium was available and where it was known that considerable quantities of illicit opium were being smoked clandestinely.

(iii) The number of " temporary shops established in the vicinity of mills and mines " also shows an increase. This is chiefly due to the demand caused by the reopening of tin mines in the southern provinces.

(iv) One shop of a new class known as " commission shop " was set up. Such shops will only be established in areas where it is desirable to provide facilities for smokers (see *(i)* above), where it is impossible to find ordinary licensees and where probable sales are too small to warrant the setting-up of a Government establishment. The " commission " shopkeeper is granted a commission of up to 2 baht per tamlung [1] on sales of opium. He contracts to return all dross to the Government without further payment. No licence fees are charged.

II. New Activities with a view to combating the Use of Prepared Opium.

A Committee was set up in 1933, composed of representatives of the Excise Department and the Department of Public Health, to consider the possibility of introducing measures for *(a)* actively discouraging persons from commencing opium-smoking and *(b)* for the treatment and after-care of opium addicts.

On *(a)*, the Committee is of the following opinion :

Although it is sometimes believed in Siam that opium will act as a prophylactic against such diseases as dysentery, lung affections, etc., the usual reason for smoking is in order to obtain relief in painful complaints, particularly in venereal disease.

The other factors are the low social and hygienic conditions from which opium-smoking gives a diversion, curiosity and inducement by addicts.

With regard to *(b)*, the Committee expressed the following opinion in its report :

(1) *Instruction to Young People.*

In the course of school lessons on morals and public health, reference is made to the evils of opium addiction. The Ministry of Public Instruction considers that this teaching is most desirable and implies that its extension would be advantageous.

The Committee therefore suggests that it would be desirable to ask the Ministry to prepare a handbook for issue to school-teachers for use in lecturing on the evils of opium addiction.

(2) *Government Propaganda.*

The various methods of Government propaganda were discussed in detail by the Committee —*e.g.*, posters, films, lectures, etc. It was considered, however, that none of these methods

[1] 1 tamlung = 37.5 grammes.

—however much money were spent—would be successful and that they would probably rather tend to stimulate curiosity than to act as a warning.

Up to the present, no public propaganda has ever been organised in Siam.

(3) *Social and Medical Services.*

In the opinion of the Department of Public Health representatives, the accommodation in the hospitals in Siam at the present time is still insufficient to meet the requirements for treatment of ordinary diseases. It would, therefore, not be desirable to set apart wards in existing hospitals for the treatment of opium addicts.

Experience in other countries has shown the difficulties of preventing an opium-treatment hospital from becoming simply a free holiday resort for addicts during those times when their funds are insufficient to purchase the daily supplies of opium.

If the Government decides to arrange for the cure of opium addicts, it would be better for a special hospital to be set up. This course is also desirable from the point of view of assuring proper care and control of the addicts presenting themselves for treatment. Segregation and isolation are essential. In the first instance, one institution should be set up in Bangkok. Investigation was made as to the working-costs of such a hospital : these costs would approximate to 35 000 baht per annum for the treatment of 50 patients at a time.

In the opinion of the Committee, however, no large expenditure should be made in an attempt to cure opium addicts until such time as adequate facilities are available for the treatment of ordinary disease. It considers that, if funds are available, then they should be spent in improving and increasing the facilities for general hospital treatment.

(4) *Organisations engaging in Activities to combat the Use of Prepared Opium.*

Apart from the general influence of Buddhist teaching, there is now no organised public campaign against opium-smoking and no anti-opium societies, as such, exist.

The Committee consider that the Government should do everything possible to foster such movements.

III. Scientific Research.

No scientific research has been undertaken.

IV.

(1) *Treatment and After-care of Opium Addicts.*

After examination of reports from other countries, the Committee mentioned under II felt that, at this stage, no useful purpose would be served in discussing the various methods of treating opium addicts and of the after-care of cured addicts. If a decision to undertake the treatment of addicts were made, these questions could then be considered by the Department of Health.

(2) *Classes of Population from which Opium-smokers are drawn.*

Observation in opium-shops shows that opium-smokers are drawn chiefly from the Chinese labouring and small shopkeeper classes. In the absence of a system of registration, it is impossible to supply confirmatory figures.

(3) *System of Dross Control and Disposal of Dross.*

The system of dross control has been explained in detail in previous reports.

Disposal : All dross repurchased is added to that held in stock. Small quantities are subsequently used in mixing with prepared opium (see Table XIV) and in the preparation of dross pellets for sale to the few remaining licensed dross addicts.

Consideration is now being given as to the *possibilities of exporting dross* for use in the manufacture of morphine for medical and scientific purposes.

(4) *Illicit Traffic.*

(a) *General.*—Now that the north and north-eastern part of Siam is being opened up with roads and there is thus improved communication with the sources where unlimited quantities of opium are produced, the task of suppression becomes more difficult year by year.

During 1933, record *quantities of illicit opium were seized* [amounting in all to 81 870 tamlungs (*i.e.*, actual seizures amounted to over 11 per cent of the quantity of Monopoly opium sold).

(b) *Areas affected and Particulars of Seizures :*

Area	Raw opium seizures (En tamlungs [1])	Prepared opium seizures (En tamlungs [1])	Dross seizures (En tamlungs [1])	Total seizures (En tamlungs [1])
1. *Northern area* (circles of Bayab and Pitsanuloke)	2 734.51	42 487.75	239.92	45 462.18
2. *North-eastern area* (circles of Udorn and Nagor Rajsima) ..	3 797.55	6 791.77	75.10	10 664.42
3. *Bangkok* (circle of Krungdeb) ..	175.10	11 150.52	3 892.81	15 218.43
4. *Central area* (excluding Bangkok) (circles of Ayudhya, Pra-Chin and Rajburi)	20.93	9 535.23	741.92	10 298.08
5. *Southern area* (circles of Bhuket and Nagor Sritamaraj)	0.46	76.04	150.90	221.40
Total	6 728.55	70 041.31	5 100.65	81 870.51

(c) *Current Prices of Smuggled Raw and Prepared Opium in the Principal Centres :*

Centre	Raw opium Min. (Bahts [2] per tamlung)	Raw opium Max. (Bahts [2] per tamlung)	Raw opium Av. (Bahts [2] per tamlung)	Prepared opium Min. (Bahts [2] per tamlung)	Prepared opium Max. (Bahts [2] per tamlung)	Prepared opium Av. (Bahts [2] per tamlung)
1. Northern (circle of Bayab)	0.50	1.20	0.90	1.00	3.40	2.10
2. North-Eastern (circle of Udorn)	0.75	2.08	1.15	1.15	4.00	2.35
3. Bangkok (circle of Krungdeb)	2.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	7.00	6.80
4. Central (circle of Ayudhya)	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	7.00	5.75
5. Southern (circle of Bhuket)	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.00 [3]	20.00 [3]	13.70

(d) *Organisation of Preventive Services.*—The Excise and Opium Preventive Service has been reorganised into 17 main sections distributed throughout the country, each headed by a chief preventive officer.

These forces are especially concentrated on the main overland smuggling routes. There are, for example, 486 Excise inspectors and special police stationed in the northern provinces of Bayab and Pitsanuloke and 332 in the north-eastern provinces of Udorn and Nagor Rajsima.

Assistance in opium preventive work is also given by the provincial gendarmerie and by the local administrative officials.

(e) *International Co-operation for the Suppression of Illicit Traffic.*—In accordance with the informal agreement made at the Bangkok Opium Conference, returns regarding the illicit traffic in opium are transmitted every six months to the Opium Administrations of the Netherlands Indies, Hong-Kong, Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, Japan and Macao.

Reciprocal information has been received from the first four countries mentioned above.

(5) *Use of Narcotic Drugs tending to supplant the Use of Prepared Opium.*

The practice of using morphine injections as a substitute for opium is known to be greatly increasing among Chinese opium addicts, particularly in Bangkok. The price of illicit morphine is very low and it is thus attractive to the poorer addicts. Each injection costs only from 0.05 to 0.10 baht, whereas the cost of a 3⅓-hoon tube of Government opium is 0.45 baht.

Measures to improve the administration of the Harmful Habit-forming Drugs Law are now under consideration.

(6) *Prices at which Prepared Opium was sold.*

Prices of prepared opium remained unchanged from those shown on pages 252 *et seq.* of Vol. II of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East (document C.635.M.254.1930.XI).

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[1] 1 tamlung = 37.5 grammes.
[2] 1 Baht = 1.60 Swiss francs.
[3] *Government opium sold illicitly.*

ANNEX I.

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES SHOWING THOSE FOR WHICH AN ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEARS 1929 TO 1933 HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AND ALSO THOSE FOR WHICH NO REPORT HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

Signs :

" × " : A report has been received.

" — " : No report has been received.

* Although *no annual report* has been received, quarterly or annual statistics have been sent to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Pays	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Countries
EUROPE.						**EUROPE.**
Albanie	—	×	—*	×	—*	Albania.
Allemagne	×	×	×	×	×	Germany.
Autriche	×	×	×	×	×	Austria.
Belgique	×	×	×	×	×	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	×	×	×	×	×	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie	×	×	—*	×	×	Bulgaria.
Danemark	×	×	×	×	×	Denmark.
Dantzig (Ville libre de)	×	×	×	×	×	Danzig (Free City of).
Espagne	×	×	×	×	×	Spain.
Estonie	×	×	×	×	×	Estonia.
Finlande	×	×	×	×	×	Finland.
France	×	×	×	×	×	France.
Grèce	×	×	×	×	×	Greece.
Hongrie	×	×	×	×	×	Hungary.
Irlande (Etat libre d')	—	—	—	—*	×	Irish Free State.
Islande	—	×	×	—[1]	×	Iceland.
Italie	×	×	×	×	×	Italy.
Lettonie	×	×	×	×	×	Latvia.
Liechtenstein [2]	—	—	—*	—	—	Liechtenstein.[2]
Lithuanie	—	×	×	×	×	Lithuania.
Luxembourg	—	×	×	×	—*	Luxemburg.
Monaco	×	—	×	—	×	Monaco.
Norvège	—	×	×	×	×	Norway.
Pays-Bas	×	×	×	×	×	Netherlands.
Pologne	×	×	×	×	×	Poland.
Portugal	×	×	×	×	×	Portugal.
Roumanie	—	—	×	×	×	Roumania.
Saint-Marin [2]	—	—	—*	—	—	San Marino.[2]
Suède	×	×	×	×	×	Sweden.
Suisse	×	×	×	×	×	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	×	×	×	×	×	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	—	×	—*	×	×	Turkey.
U. R. S. S.	—	—	×	×	×	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	×	×	×	×	×	Yugoslavia.
Territoire administré par la Société des Nations :						Territory administered by the League of Nations :
Sarre (Territoire de la)	—	—	—	—*	—*	Saar Territory.
Dépendances, colonies, etc. :						*Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :*
Britanniques :						*British :*
Gibraltar	×	×	×	×	×	Gibraltar.
Malte	×	×	×	×	×	Malta.
AMÉRIQUE.						**AMERICA.**
Amérique du Nord :						North America :
Canada	×	×	×	×	×	Canada.
États-Unis d'Amérique	×	×	×	×	×	United States of America.
Terre-Neuve	×	—	—*	—*	×	Newfoundland.
Dépendances, colonies, etc. :						Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :
Française :						*French :*
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon	×	—	×	×	—*	St. Pierre-et-Miquelon.
Mexique, Amérique Centrale et Antilles :						**Mexico and Caribbean :**
Costa-Rica	—	—	—*	—*	×	Costa Rica.
Cuba	—	—	—*	×	—*	*Cuba.*
République Dominicaine	—	—	—	—*	—*	Dominican Republic.
Guatémala	—	—	—	—	—	Guatemala.
Haïti	×	—	—*	×	—	Haiti.
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	Honduras.
Mexique	—	×	×	—*	—*	Mexico.
Nicaragua	—	×	—*	×	×	Nicaragua.
Panama	×	—	×	—[3]	—*	Panama.
Salvador	—	—	—*	—*	—*	Salvador.

[1] The authorities of Iceland informed the Secretariat on August 8th, 1933, that they had nothing to report on opium.

[2] The imports and exports of this country are included in the statistics of the country with which a Customs Union has been concluded.

[3] Panorama has furnished statistical data instead of an annual report.

Pays	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Countries
AMÉRIQUE *(suite).*						**AMERICA** *(continued).*
Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc. :						*Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. :*
Britanniques :						*British :*
Antilles britanniques :						British West Indies :
Bahamas	—	×	×	×	×	Bahamas.
Barbades	×	×	×	×	×	Barbados.
Iles du Vent :						Windward Islands :
Grenade	×	×	×	×	×	Grenada.
Saint-Vincent	×	×	×	×	×	St. Vincent.
Sainte-Lucie	×	×	×	×	×	St. Lucia.
Iles sous le Vent :						Leeward Islands :
Antigua	×	×	×	×	×	Antigua.
Dominique	×	×	×	×	×	Dominica.
Iles Vierges	×	×	×	×	×	Virgin Islands.
Montserrat	×	×	×	×	×	Montserrat.
Saint-Christophe et Nièves	×	×	×	×	×	St. Kitts and Nevis.
Jamaïque et dépendances	×	×	×	×	×	Jamaica and Dependencies.
Bermudes	—	×	—*	×	×	Bermuda.
Honduras britannique	×	×	×	×	×	British Honduras.
Trinité et Tobago	×	×	—*	×	×	Trinidad and Tobago.
Français :						*French :*
Guadeloupe	×	—	×	×	—*	Guadeloupe.
Martinique	×	—	—*	×	—*	Martinique.
Néerlandais :						*Dutch :*
Curaçao	×	×	×	×	×	Curaçao.
Amérique du Sud :						**South America :**
Argentine	—	—	—	—*	—*	Argentine.
Bolivie	×	×	—*	—*	—*	Bolivia.
Brésil	—	—	—*	—*	—*	Brazil.
Chili	×	—	—*	—*	—*	Chile.
Colombie	—	—	×	—*	—*	Colombia.
Equateur	—	—	—*	—*	—*	Ecuador.
Paraguay	—	—	—*	—	—	Paraguay.
Pérou	—	—	—	—	—	Peru.
Uruguay	×	×	×	×	×	Uruguay.
Venezuela	—	—	—*	×	—*	Venezuela.
Dépendances, colonies, etc. :						*Dependencies, Colonies, etc. :*
Britanniques :						*British :*
Iles Falkland et dépendances	×	×	×	×	×	Falkland Islands and Dependencies.
Guyane britannique	×	×	—*	×	—*	British Guiana.
Française :						*French :*
Guyane française	×	—	×	×	—*	French Guiana.
Néerlandaise :						*Dutch :*
Surinam (Guyane néerlandaise)	×	×	×	×	×	Surinam.
ASIE.						**ASIA.**
Afghanistan	—	—	—	×	—	Afghanistan.
Arabie Saoudienne	—	—	—	—	—	Sa'udi Arabia.
Chine	×	×	×	× [1]	×	China.
Inde	×	×	×	×	×	India.
Birmanie					× [2]	Burma.
Etats Shan du Nord					× [2]	Northern Shan States.
Etats Shan du Sud					× [2]	Southern Shan States.
Irak	×	×	×	×	×	Iraq.
Iran	×	×	×	×	×	Iran.
Japon	×	×	×	×	×	Japan.
Siam	×	×	×	×	× [3]	Siam.
Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc. :						*Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. :*
Britanniques :						*British :*
Aden et dépendances	—	—*	—*	—*	—*	Aden and Dependencies.
Bornéo britannique :						British Borneo :
Bornéo septentrional	×	×	×	×	× [3]	North Borneo.
Brunéi	×	×	×	×	×	Brunei.
Sarawak	×	×	×	×	× [3]	Sarawak.
Ceylan	×	×	×	×	×	Ceylon.
Chypre	×	×	×	×	×	Cyprus.
Etablissements du Détroit et dépendances	×	×	×	×	×	Straits Settlements and Dependencies.
Etats Malais fédérés	×	×	×	×	×	Federated Malay States.

[1] The list of foreign concessions or settlements in China is given below.
[2] This country has furnished a special report on prepared opium for 1933. In previous years, information concerning this country was included in the report for India.
[3] This country has furnished two reports : one regarding the general situation concerning traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, and the other regarding the situation relating to prepared opium.

Pays	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Countries
ASIE (*suite*)						**ASIA** (*continued*)
Dépendances, etc. (suite) :						*Dependencies, etc.* (continued) :
Etats Malais non fédérés :						Unfederated Malay States :
Johore	×	×	×	×	×	Johore.
Kedah	×	×	×	×	×	Kedah.
Kelantan	×	×	×	×	×	Kelantan.
Perlis	×	×	×	×	×	Perlis.
Trengganu	×	×	×	×	×	Trengganu.
Hong-Kong	×	×	×	×	× [1]	Hong-Kong.
Des Etats-Unis :						*Of the United States :*
Philippines	×	—	—	×	×	Philippines.
Français :						*French :*
Etablissements dans l'Inde	×	—	×	×	—*	French India.
Kouang-Tchéou-Ouan		—	—	—	—	Kwang Chow Wan.
Union indochinoise	×	—	×	×	×	French Indo-China.
Italien :						*Italian :*
Iles de l'Egée		—	—	—	—	Ægean Islands.
Japonais :						*Japanese :*
Corée (Chosen)	×	×	×	×	×	Korea (Chosen).
Formose (Taïwan)	×	×	×	×	× [1]	Formosa (Taiwan).
Kouan-Toung	×	×	×	×	× [1]	Kwantung.
Néerlandais :						*Dutch :*
Indes néerlandaises	×	×	×	×	× [1]	Netherlands Indies.
Portugais :						*Portuguese :*
Indes portugaises	×	×	×	×	×	Portuguese India.
Macao	×	×	×	×	×	Macao.
Timor	×	×	×	×	×	Timor.
Territoires sous mandat						*Mandated Territories :*
Britannique :						*British :*
Palestine	×	—	×	×	×	Palestine.
Transjordanie		—	×	×	—*	Transjordan.
Français :						*French :*
Syrie et Liban	—	×	—	—	—*	Syria and Lebanon.
AFRIQUE.						**AFRICA.**
Egypte	×	×	×	×	×	Egypt.
Ethiopie	—	—	—	—	—*	Ethiopia.
Libéria	—	—	—	—	—	Liberia.
Soudan	×	×	—*	×	×	Sudan.
Union Sud-Africaine	×	×	×	×	×	Union of South Africa.
Territoire sous administration internationale :						Territory under International Administration :
Tanger	—	—	—	—	—	Tangier.
Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc. :						*Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc. :*
Belge :						*Belgian :*
Congo belge	—	—	—	—	—	Belgian Congo.
Britanniques :						*British :*
Afrique occidentale britannique :						British West Africa :
Côte de l'Or	×	×	×	×	×	Gold Coast.
Gambie	×	×	×	×	×	Gambia.
Nigéria	×	×	—*	—*	×	Nigeria.
Sierra-Leone	×	×	×	×	×	Sierra Leone.
Bassoutoland	×	×	×	×	×	Basutoland.
Betchouanaland	×	×	×	×	×	Bechuanaland.
Kénia	×	×	×	×	—*	Kenya.
Iles Maurice et dépendances	×	×	×	×	×	Mauritius and Dependencies.
Nyassaland	×	×	×	×	×	Nyasaland.
Ouganda	×	×	—*	—*	×	Uganda.
Rhodésie du Nord	—	×	—	×	×	Northern Rhodesia.
Rhodésie du Sud	—	×	—	—*	×	Southern Rhodesia.
Sainte-Hélène		—	×	—*	—*	St. Helena.
Seychelles	×	×	×	×	—*	Seychelles.
Somalie britannique	×	×	×	×	×	Somaliland.
Swaziland	×	×	×	×	×	Swaziland.
Zanzibar	×	×	×	×	—*	Zanzibar.
Espagnols :						*Spanish :*
Afrique du Nord	—	—	—	—*	—*	Northern Africa.
Guinée espagnole	—	—	—	—*	—*	Spanish Guinea.
Maroc (zone espagnole)	—	—	—	—*	—*	Morocco (Spanish zone).
Rio de Oro (avec Ifni)	—	—	—	—*	—*	Rio de Oro (including Ifni).
Français :						*French :*
Afrique-Equatoriale française	×	—	—*	×	—*	French Equatorial Africa.
Afrique-Occidentale française	×	—	×	×	—*	French West Africa.
Algérie		—	—	×	—*	Algeria.
Côte des Somalis	×	—	—*	×	—*	Somali Coast.
Madagascar et dépendances	×	—	—	×	×	Madagascar and Dependencies.
Maroc		—	—	—*	—*	Morocco.
Ile de la Réunion	×	—	×	×	×	Reunion.
Tunisie	—	—	—	—*	—*	Tunis.

[1] See note [1] on preceding page.

Pays	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Countries
AFRIQUE *(suite)*.						**AFRICA** *(continued)*.
Dépendances, etc. (suite) :						*Dependenceis, etc.* (continued) :
Italiens :						*Italian :*
Erythrée	—	—	—	—*	—	Eritrea.
Libye (Tripolitaine ; Cyrénaïque)	—	—	—	—	—	Libya (Tripolitania ; Cyrenaica).
Somalie	—	—	—	—	—	Somali.
Portugais :						*Portuguese :*
Angola	×	×	×	×	×	Angola.
Cap-Vert, Iles du	×	×	×	×	×	Cape Verde Islands.
Guinée portugaise	×	×	×	×	×	Portuguese Guinea.
Mozambique	×	×	×	×	—*	Mozambique.
Saint-Thomé et Prince	×	×	×	×	×	St. Thomé & Principe Isl.
Territoires sous mandat :						*Mandated Territories :*
Belge :						*Belgian :*
Ruanda-Urundi	—	—*	—*	—	—	Ruanda-Urundi.
Britannique :						*British :*
Cameroun	—	—*	—*	—*	—*	Cameroons.
Tanganyika (Territ. du)	×	—	—*	—*	—*	Tanganyika Territory.
Togo	—	—	—*	—*	—*	Togo.
Français :						*French :*
Cameroun	×	—*	—	×	—*	Cameroons.
Togo	×	—	—*	×	—*	Togo.
Sud Africain :						South Africa :
Sud-Ouest Africain	—	—	—*	—	—*	South West Africa.
OCÉANIE.						**OCEANIA.**
Australie	×	×	×	×	×	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	×	×	×	×	×	New Zealand.
Dépendances, protectorats, colonies, etc.:						*Dependencies, Protectorates, Colonies, etc.:*
Australiens :						*Australian :*
Norfolk	—	—	—*	—*	—*	Norfolk.
Papouasie	—	—	×	—*	—*	Papua.
Britanniques :						*British :*
Fidji (Iles)	×	×	×	×	×	Fiji Islands.
Gilbert et Ellice (Iles)	×	×	×	×	×	Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
Salomon (Iles)	×	—	×	—*	×	Solomon Islands.
Tonga	×	—	×	×	—*	Tonga.
Français :						*French :*
Etablissements français en Océanie	×	—	—*	×	—*	French Settlements.
Nouvelle-Calédonie	×	—	—*	×	×	New Caledonia.
Condominium franco-britannique :						Anglo-French Condominium :
Nouvelles-Hébrides	×	×	×	×	—*	New Hebrides.
Néo-zélandais :						*New Zealand :*
Cook, Tokelau, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	Cook, Tokelau, etc.
Territoires sous mandat :						Mandated Territories :
Australien :						*Australian :*
Nouvelle-Guinée	×	—	×	—*	×	New Guinea.
De l'Empire britannique :						British Empire :
Nauru	—	—*	—*	×	×	Nauru.
Japonais :						*Japanese :*
Caroline, Mariannes et Marshall (Iles)	—	—*	—*	—	×	Caroline, Marianne and Marshall Islands.
Néo-zélandais :						*New Zealand :*
Samoa occidental		—*	—	—*	—*	Western Samoa.
Concessions et « settlements » étrangers en Chine[1] :						*Foreign Concessions and Settlements in China*[1] :
Internationaux :						*International :*
Chang-Haï				×	×	Shanghai.
Kou-Lang-Sou				×	×	Kulangsu.
Britanniques :						*British :*
Niou-Tchouang				—	—	Newchwang
Shameen				×	×	Schameen.
Tien-Tsin				×	×	Tientsin.
Français :						*French :*
Chang-Haï				—	×	Shanghai.
Han-Kéou				—	×	Hankow.
Shameen				—	—	Shameen.
Tien-Tsin				—	×	Tientsin.
Italiens :						*Italian :*
Tien-Tsin				—	×	Tientsin.
Japonais :						*Japanese :*
Amoy				—	—	Amoy.
Chungking				—	—	Chungking.
Fou-Tchéou				—	—	Foochow.
Hang-Tchéou				—	—	Hangchow.
Han-Kéou				—	×	Hankow.
Shasi				—	—	Shasi.
Sou-Tchéou				—	—	Soochow.
Tien-Tsin				—	×	Tientsin.

[1] It was only from 1932 that reports were requested from the concessions and settlements.

ANNEX II.

A. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

(Table established on June 5th, 1935.)

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague January 23rd, 1912	International Opium Convention Geneva February 19th, 1925	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs July 13th, 1931	Country
(a) COUNTRIES (Thirty-nine) PARTIES TO ALL THREE CONVENTIONS (1912, 1925, 1931).				
Allemagne	10.I.20	15.VIII.29	10.IV.33	Germany.
Australie	10.I.20	17.II.26	24.I.34	Australia.
Autriche	16.VII.20	25.XI.27	3.VII.34	Austria.
Belgique	14.V.19	24.VIII.27	10.IV.33	Belgium.
Brésil	10.I.20	10.VI.32	5.IV.33	Brazil.
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	10.I.20	17.II.26	1.IV.33	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Bulgarie	9.VIII.20	9.III.27	20.III.33	Bulgaria.
Canada	10.I.20	27.VI.28	17.X.32	Canada.
Chili	18.V.23	11.IV.33	31.III.33	Chile.
Colombie	30.VI.24	3.XII.30	29.I.34	Colombia.
Costa-Rica	29.VII.25	8.I.35	5.IV.33	Costa Rica.
Cuba	8.III.20	6.VII.31	4.IV.33	Cuba.
Dantzig (Ville libre de)	5.III.31	16.VI.27	18.IV.33	Danzig (Free City of).
République Dominicaine	14.IV.31	19.VII.28	8.IV.33	Dominican Republic.
Equateur	23.VIII.23	23.X.34	13.IV.35	Ecuador.
Espagne	11.II.21	22.VI.28	7.IV.33	Spain.
France	10.I.20	2.VII.27	10.IV.33	France.
Grèce	30.III.20	10.XII.29	27.XII.34	Greece.
Honduras	3.IV.15	21.IX.34	21.IX.34	Honduras.
Hongrie	26.VII.21	27.VIII.30	10.IV.33	Hungary.
Inde	10.I.20	17.II.26	14.XI.32	India.
Irlande (Etat libre d')	10.I.20	1.IX.31	11.IV.33	Irish Free State.
Italie	10.I.20	11.XII.29	21.III.33	Italy.
Japon	10.I.20	10.X.28	3.VI.35	Japan.
Monaco	26.V.25	9.II.27	16.II.33	Monaco.
Norvège	20.IX.15	16.III.31	12.IX.34	Norway.
Pays-Bas	11.II.15	4.VI.28	22.V.33	Netherlands.
Pologne	10.I.20	16.VI.27	11.IV.33	Poland.
Portugal	8.IV.20	13.IX.26	17.VI.32	Portugal.
Roumanie	14.IX.20	18.V.28	11.IV.33	Roumania.
Salvador	29.V.31	2.XII.26	7.IV.33	Salvador.
Siam	10.I.20	11.X.29	22.II.34	Siam.
Soudan	10.I.29	20.VI.26	25.VIII.32	Sudan.
Suède	13.I.21	6.XII.30	12.VIII.32	Sweden.
Suisse	15.I.25	3.IV.29	10.IV.33	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	10.I.20	11.IV.27	12.IV.33	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	15.IX.33	3.IV.33	3.IV.33	Turkey.
Uruguay	10.I.20	11.IX.30	7.IV.33	Uruguay.
Venezuela	12.VII.27	19.VI.29	15.XI.33	Venezuela.
(b) COUNTRIES (Ten) PARTIES TO TWO CONVENTIONS ONLY (1912 and 1925).				
Bolivie	10.I.20	15.IV.32	—	Bolivia.
Danemark	21.X.21	23.IV.30	—	Denmark.
Estonie	21.I.31	30.VIII.30	—	Estonia.
Finlande	1.XII.22	5.XII.27	—	Finland.
Lettonie	18.I.32	31.X.28	—	Latvia.
Luxembourg	21.VIII.22	27.III.28	—	Luxemburg.
Nouvelle-Zélande	10.I.20	17.II.26	—	New Zealand.
Union de l'Afrique du Sud	10.I.20	17.II.26	—	Union of South Africa.
Yougoslavie	10.II.20	4.IX.29	—	Yugoslavia.
(c) COUNTRIES (Eight) PARTIES TO TWO CONVENTIONS ONLY (1912 and 1931).				
Chine	11.II.15	—	10.I.34	China.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	11.II.15	—	28.IV.32	United States of America.
Guatémala	10.I.20	—	1.V.33	Guatemala.
Haïti	30.VI.20	—	4.V.33	Haiti.
Mexique	8.V.25	—	13.III.33	Mexico.
Nicaragua	3.XI.20	—	16.III.32	Nicaragua.
Panama	25.XI.20	—	15.IV.35	Panama.
Pérou	10.I.20	—	20.V.32	Peru.
(d) COUNTRIES (Four) PARTIES TO TWO CONVENTIONS ONLY (1925 and 1931).				
Egypte	—	16.III.26	10.IV.33	Egypt.
Irak	—	8.VIII.31	30.V.34	Iraq.
Lithuanie	—	13.II.31	10.IV.33	Lithuania.
Saint-Marin	—	21.IV.26	12.VI.33	San Marino.

Pays	International Opium Convention The Hague January 23rd, 1912	International Opium Convention Geneva February 19th, 1925	Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs July 13th, 1931	Country
(e) COUNTRIES (Three) PARTIES TO ONE CONVENTION ONLY (1912).				
Albanie	3.II.25	—	—	Albania.
Islande	21.X.21	—	—	Iceland.
Libéria	30.VI.20	—	—	Liberia.
(f) COUNTRY (One) PARTY TO ONE CONVENTION ONLY (1931).				
Iran	—	—	28.IX.32	Iran.
(g) COUNTRIES PARTIES TO NONE OF THE CONVENTIONS.				
Afghanistan *	—	—	—	Afghanistan.*
Arabie Saoudienne	—	—	—	Sa'udi Arabia.
Argentine *	—	—	—	Argentine.*
Ethiopie *	—	—	—	Ethiopia.*
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	Liechtenstein.
Paraguay *	—	—	—	Paraguay.*
U. R. S. S.*	—	—	—	U.S.S.R.*

B. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF, INTERNAL TRADE IN AND USE OF PREPARED OPIUM.

(Signed at Geneva, February 11th, 1925.)

	Date of ratification	
Empire britannique	17.II.26	British Empire
Inde	17.II.26	India
France	29.IV.26	France
Japon	10.X.28	Japan
Pays-Bas	1.III.27	Netherlands
Portugal	13.IX.26	Portugal
Siam	6.V.27	Siam

C. COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM-SMOKING.

(Signed at Bangkok, November 27th, 1931.)

(Not yet in force.)

	Date of ratification	
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	3.IV.33	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	10.V.33	France
Pays-Bas	22.V.33	Netherlands
Portugal	27.I.34	Portugal
Siam	19.XI.34	Siam

ANNEX III.

SUMMARY OF THE REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS TO THE QUESTIONS RAISED AT THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION DURING THE EXAMINATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1932 OF THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED.

1. EXPLANATIONS GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HAITI REGARDING AN IMPORT PERMIT ISSUED BY THAT GOVERNMENT.[1]

The 1932 Annual Report of the Government of Haiti contains, in Section 2, the following statement : " The purchase is then confirmed by the ' Import Certificate ' issued in the name of the importer by the Government of the country from which the drug comes."

* Member of the League of Nations.

[1] See Annual Report for 1932 of the Government of Haiti (document O.C./A.R.1932.42, Section 2) and Minutes of the Eighteenth Session of the Advisory Committee, page 19.

The Advisory Committee pointed out that it was not the exporting country which had to issue an import certificate; the importing country must issue the import certificate to enable the Government of the exporting country to authorise export to the importing country.

At the Secretariat's request, the Government of Haiti, in a letter dated December 24th, 1934, gave the following explanation on this subject:

The Government of Haiti does not issue an *import certificate* but an *import permit* to the Haiti or foreign importer operating in that country who wishes to introduce narcotics, this being in accordance with the Narcotics Act now in force.

The function of the Government of Haiti in this matter is to issue an import permit for narcotics to the person making the application. Although some countries, which consign narcotic drugs to Haiti, before despatching them, send a form to be endorsed by the Public Health Service, the purpose of which is simply to show that narcotic drugs have been sent to Haiti, this *form* is, in the Government of Haiti's opinion, only a means of control.

2. Additional Information on the Experimental Cultivation of Opium Poppies in Italy.[1]

The information in the following table was sent by the Italian Government on January 5th, 1935, to show the quantitative and qualitative results of the experiments in opium poppy growing carried out in Italy during 1934. The Italian Government states in its letter that the information asked for cannot be sent in full until the end of 1935.

Areas in which experimental cultivation of the opium poppy has been carried out	Quantity of opium harvested	Moisture at 60°	Content of anhydrous morphine Br.Ph.1932 (average)	Content of anhydrous morphine F.U.V. (average)
	Kg. grm.	%	%	%
Reggio (Calabria), as reported by the Experimental Station	0 61350	8.65	11.93 (moist) 12.96 (dry)	9.41 (moist) 10.23 (dry)
Alghero, as reported by Messrs. Sella & Mosca	5 630	11.08	10.31 (moist) 11.45 (dry)	9.48 (moist) 9.42 (dry)
Naples, as reported by the Experimental Station	3 080	8.71	10.21 (moist) 11.10 (dry)	9.13 (moist) 9.93 (dry)
S. Vito on the Tagliamento, as reported by Messrs. Conti & Rota	0 855	6.44	5.76 (moist) 6.13 (dry)	3.64 (moist) 3.86 (dry)

3. Additional Information regarding the Narcotics Control System in Venezuela.[2]

In examining the Annual Reports of Governments for 1932, the Advisory Committee observed that the report for Venezuela contained the following statement in Section 4:

> "The control of narcotics in Venezuela may be said to be ideal, being, as it is, of so strict and so minute a nature that it embodies a number of detailed provisions which in other countries are only in the initial stage, such as the so-called 'limitation of narcotics' in the successive stages of manufacture, import, export, and use of what in Venezuela is prohibited."

After noting this declaration, the Committee asked the Secretariat to obtain from the Venezuelan Government a detailed description of this system.

In reply to a letter of November 14th, 1934, the Venezuelan Government supplied the Secretariat, by letter dated December 24th, 1934, with the following particulars:

The effectiveness and the beneficial results of the system of internal control practised by the Ministry of Public Health in Venezuela are due to the simple and accurate method of registration and the strict supervision exercised over all occupations concerned in transactions in narcotic drugs. This registration is obligatory on all pharmaceutical establishments in the Republic, which, under the laws in force, keep special registers, the pages of which are numbered, stamped and initialled by the Public Health Department, and in which detailed entries are made of the drugs received and issued, indicating, for each item received, the corresponding permit issued by the Ministry, and for each issue the medical prescription and its number, the quantity of narcotic drugs prescribed or specified in the formula and the name and address of the patient. From these registers, which, as above stated, are kept at every pharmacy, the pharmacist in charge extracts a monthly return showing the above particulars,

[1] See Summary of Annual Reports for 1932, page 26, Section 5, and Minutes of the Eighteenth Session of the Advisory Committee, page 21.

[2] See 1932 Annual Report of the Government of Venezuela (document O.C./A.R.1932.44) and Minutes of the Eighteenth Session of the Advisory Committee, pages 19 and 20.

and sends it, signed, on his own responsibility, within 7 days from the beginning of each month, to the Ministry; after being closely investigated by the relevant technical department, it is then sent to the Kardex or general register kept by the Department of Public Health. Both the monthly returns of narcotic drugs and all the permits and other documents bearing on this delicate question are carefully registered and kept not only at the Ministry of Public Health but also at the above-mentioned pharmaceutical establishments; for, in addition to the periodical inspections carried out by the officials of the Department in question, Article 32 of the Narcotic Drugs Act lays down the following provisions in this connection: " The legal representatives of pharmaceutical establishments must keep the drug registers and supporting vouchers until complete liquidation of their business, and for a period of five years after such liquidation."

Lastly, the Venezuelan Government states that it has been an easy matter for Venezuela to bring limitation to such a fine point because the country neither manufactures nor exports narcotic drugs, and only imports quantities which have always been very small and are solely intended for entirely legitimate medical purposes.

O.C.1535(e)

Geneva, May 1st, 1935.

ANNEX IV.

IMPORT CERTIFICATE SYSTEM.

INFORMATION ON THE APPLICATION OF THE SYSTEM IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries	Conventions to which States are parties			Name and address of authority responsible for issuing import certificates and export authorisations	Entry into force of the import certificate system		Forms used in different countries								
							Import certificates			Export authorisations			Diversion or transit certificates		
	The Hague (H)	Geneva (G)	Limitation (L)		In conformity with Council Decision of 1921	In conformity with 1925 Convention	Printed	Typewritten	Language	Printed	Typewritten	Language	Printed	Typewritten	Language
EUROPE.															
1. Albania	H	—	—	Direction générale de la Santé, Tirana.	23.VIII.22	—	×	—	French	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Germany ..	H	G	L	Reichsgesundheitsamt, Klopstockstr. 18, Berlin, N.W. 87.	1.VII.24	1.V.30	×	—	German	×	—	German	—	—	—
3. Austria	H	G	L	Bundesministerium für Soziale Verwaltung Volksgesundheitsamt, Hanuschgasse 3, Wien I.	21.VII.22	18.XI.27	×	—	German	×	—	German	—	×	German
4. Belgium ..	H	G	L	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Administration de l'Hygiène, Service des stupéfiants, Bruxelles.	1.II.24	10.I.31	×	—	French	×	—	French	—	—	—
5. United Kingdom	H	G	L	Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.	Before 1921	Before 1921	× [1]	—	English	× [2]	—	English	×	—	English
6. Bulgaria	H	G	L	Direction de la Santé publique, Service de pharmacie auprès du Ministère de l'Intérieur du Royaume, Sofia.	9.III.27	9.III.27	—	×	French	—	×	French	—	—	—
7. Denmark ..	H	G	—	Ministère de la Justice, Copenhague [3].	1.X.22	1.VII.30	×	—	Danish	×	—	Danish English	×	—	Danish
8. Danzig (Free City of) ..	H	G	L	Sénat de la Ville libre de Dantzig, Abteilung für Gesundheitswesen und Bevölkerungspolitik, Dantzig.	20.VI.23	9.IV.32	×	—	German	×	—	German	×	—	German
9. Spain	H	G	L	Ministère du Travail, Madrid.	5.VII.23	13.XI.28	×	—	Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Estonia	H	G	—	Administration d'hygiène et de prévoyance sociale, Tallinn.	20.X.22	1.I.23	×	—	Estonian French	—	×	Estonian French	—	—	—
11. Finland	H	G	—	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Helsinki.	27.XI.22	23.V. 30	×	—	English	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. France	H	G	L	Bureau des stupéfiants, Service de répression des fraudes, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Paris.	1.I.29	1.I.29	× [4]	—	French	× [4]	—	French	× [5]	—	French
13. Greece*	H	G	L	Direction du Monopole des stupéfiants, Athènes.											
14. Hungary ..	H	G	L	Office central royal hongrois pour la surveillance des mœurs publiques et pour la suppression de la traite des femmes, de la pornographie et du trafic des stupéfiants (sous la surveillance du Ministère royal hongrois de l'Intérieur), Budapest.	12.XI.21	[6]	—	×	Hungarian	—	×	Hungarian	—	—	—

15.	Irish Free State	H	G	L	The Department of Justice, Dublin.	1.IV.25	1.IV.25	×	—	English	—	×	English	—	—	—
16.	Iceland* ..	H	—	—												
17.	Italy	H	G	L	Ministerio dell'Interno, Direzione generale della Sanita publica, Rome.	1.I.24	24.VII.29	×	—	Italian	×	—	Italian	×[7]	—	Italian
18.	Latvia	H	G	—	Administration pharmaceutique du Ministère de la Prévoyance sociale, Riga.	6.XI.23	6.III.25	×	—	Lett. French	—	×	Lett. French	—	—	—
19.	Liechtenstein	—	—	—	See Switzerland (Customs Union).			See Switzerland			See Switzerland			See Switzerland		
20.	Lithuania ..	—	G	L	Département de la Santé publique, Kaunas.	—	7.VIII.31	×	—	Lithuanian	—	×	Lithuanian	—	—	—
21.	Luxemburg* ..	H	G	—	See Belgium (Customs Union).			See Belgium			See Belgium			See Belgium		
22.	Monaco	H	G	L	See France (Customs Union).			See France			See France			See France		
23.	Norway	H	G	L	Ministère des Affaires sociales, Oslo.	17.X.22	16.III.31	×	—	Norgewian	×	—	Norwegian	—	—	—
24.	Netherlands ..	H	G	L	Inspecteur en chef de la Santé publique, Dr. J. B. M. Coeberg, Utrecht.	—	1.X.28	×	—	Dutch French	×	—	Dutch French	—	×	Dutch French
25.	Poland	H	G	L	Département de la Santé publique, Ministère de l'Assistance sociale, Varsovie.	20.I.25	20.I.25	×	—	Polish French	×	—	Polish French	—	—	—
26.	Portugal ..	H	G	L	Direction générale de la Santé, Lisbonne.	9.XII.24	24.VIII.26	×	—	Portuguese	×	—	Portuguese	—	—	—
27.	Roumania[8] ..	H	G	L	Ministère de la Santé publique, Bucarest.		21.VI.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	San Marino* ..	—	G	L	See Italy (Customs Union).			See Italy			See Italy			See Italy		
29.	Sweden	H	G	L	Direction générale des services médicaux, Medicinalstyrelsen, Stockholm.	1.VI.23	1.I.31	—	×	English	—	×	English	—	—	—
30.	Switzerland ..	H	G	L	Département fédéral de l'Intérieur, service de l'Hygiène publique, Berne.	1.VIII.25	1.VIII.25	×	—	French German	×	—	French German	—	—	—
31.	Czechoslovakia	H	G	L	Ministère de l'Hygiène publique et de l'Education physique, Prague.	29.V.23	Beginning of 1926	—	×	Czech	—	×	Czech	—	—	—
32.	Turkey[9]	H	G	L	Ministère de l'Hygiène et de l'Assistance sociale, Ankara.	24.XII.28	24.VI.33	×	—	Turkish	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.	U.S.S.R.* ..	—	—	—	Commissariat d'hygiène du Peuple, Moscou (Organe central du Monopole des stupéfiants).											
34.	Vatican City*	—	—	—	Cité du Vatican[10].	—	1.XII.29	×	—	Servian French	×	—	Servian French	—	×[11]	French
35.	Yugoslavia ..	H	G	—	Ministère du commerce et de l'industrie, Bureau de l'Opium, Belgrade.											

Explanatory Note. The letters H, G, L indicate that the countries are parties to the Hague, Geneva and Limitation Conventions, respectively. When a country is not a party to the Conventions, the sign — is used.
The sign × indicates that the country employs a printed or typewritten form.
The sign — indicates that the country does not possess such form.
Under the heading " Language " are indicated the languages in which the forms are made out.

* indicates that the Secretariat has received noinformation from this country on the question of the import certificate system or that its information is out-of-date or received through the intermediary of another country.

[1] The United Kingdom has two separate forms for import certificates, one for raw opium and one for manufactured drugs.
[2] Export authorisations bear a printed surcharge for consignments that cannot be sent by post.
[3] Correspondence is exchanged with this Ministry, but the import certificates are issued by the Public Health authorities.
[4] If consignment is to be despatched by post, the printed form is of a different colour, with the indication " by post ".
[5] In addition to diversion or transit certificates, France employs official certificates for placing and withdrawal from bonded warehouses (printed in French).
[6] The import certificate system is completed by the Decree No. 2222 of March 1st, 1934, for the application of the Law ratifying the Limitation Convention of 1931.
[7] This is not, strictly speaking, a diversion certificate, but a transit permit.
[8] Roumania having created a drugs monopoly, the monopoly department (Ministère de la Santé publique) alone issues import or export authorisations. Up to now, forms do not seem to be standardised.
[9] The Turkish Government has indicated that new forms will be printed.
[10] The Vatican City has no Customs Union with Italy, but owing to the very small traffic in drugs it does not seem that an import certificate system is applied.
[11] This is rather a transit document than a diversion certificate.

ANNEX IV *(continued)*.

Countries	Conventions to which States are parties: The Hague (H)	Geneva (G)	Limitation (L)	Name and address of authority responsible for issuing import certificates and export authorisations	Entry into force of the import certificate system: In conformity with Council Decision of 1921	In conformity with 1925 Convention	Forms used in different countries: Import certificates: Printed	Typewritten	Language	Export authorisations: Printed	Typewritten	Language	Diversion or transit certificates: Printed	Typewritten	Language
NORTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA.															
36. Canada	H	G	L	Deputy Minister, Department of Health, Ottawa.	3.XI.22	3.XI.22	×	—	English	×	—	English	—	—	—
37. United States of America ..	H	—	L	Commissioner of Narcotics, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.	15.X.22	1.IV.28	×	—	English	×	—	English	—	—	—
38. Costa Rica* ..	H	G	L	Secretaria de Salubridad publica y Proteccione sociale, San José.											
39. Cuba*	H	G	L	Secretaria de Sanitad y Beneficencia, La Havane.	—	January 1929	×	—	Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Dominican Republic ..	H	G	L	Secretaria de Estado de Sanidad y Beneficencia, Santo Domingo.	10.VII.29	—	×	—	Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—
41. Guatemala ..	H	—	L	Carlos Estevez, Director general de Sanidad publica de Guatemala, Control : Inspeccion del Trafico del Opio D. G. D. de S. P. Guatemala.	16.VII.23	—	×	—	French	—	—	—	—	—	—
42. Haiti	H	—	L	Département de l'Intérieur, Port-au-Prince.											
43. Honduras* ..	H	G	L	Direccion generale de sanidad, Tegucigalpa.											
44. Mexico*	H	—	L	Departamendo de Salubridad publica, Mexico.	11.VIII.26	—	×	—	Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—
45. Nicaragua ..	H	—	L	Direction générale de la Santé, Ministerio de Higiene Managua.	27.III.22	—	×	—	Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—
46. Panama ..	H	—	L	Ministerio de Hacienda y Tesoro, Panama.											
47. Salvador* ..	H	G	L	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Junta de Quimica y Farmacia, El Salvador.											
48. Argentine* ..	—	—	—	Departamento nacional de Higiene, Buenos-Ayres.											
49. Bolivia* ..	H	G	—	Direccion generale de Sanidad publica, La Paz.	—	4.III.32	—	× [1]	Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—
50. Brazil*	H	G	L	Departamento nacional de Saude publica, Rio de Janeiro.	—	—	—	×	Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—
51. Chile	H	G	L	Direccion general de Sanidad, Santiago.	23	30.VIII.30	—	×	Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—
52. Colombia ..	H	G	L	Directeur de l'hygiène nationale et directeurs départementaux, Bogota.	4.XI.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. Ecuador.. ..	H	G	L	Ministerio de Beneficencia, Quito.											
54. Paraguay* ..	—	—	—	Departamento nacional de Higiene y assistencia publica, Asuncion.											
55. Peru*	H	—	L	Direccion generale de Salubridad publica, Lima.	Not applied	12.VIII.30	×	—	Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—
56. Uruguay ..	H	G	L	Ministère de la Santé publique, Montevideo.											
57. Venezuela* ..	H	G	L	Direccion de Salubridad, de Agricultoria y Cria, Caracas.											

Asia.																
58. Afghanistan ..	—	—	—		—	—	—	×	English	—	—	—	—	—	—	
59. Sa'udi Arabia .	—	—	—													
60. China[2]	H	—	L	Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs in all the Treaty ports.	1.I.23	18.III.26	×	—	English French	—	×	English	—	—	—	
61. India	H	G	L	The complete list of the addresses of competent authorities will be found in the Appendix.	—	15.VI.26	×[3]	—	English	—	×[4]	English	—	×[4]	English	
62. Iraq	—	G	L	Director-General of Health, Bagdad.												
63. Iran	—	—	L	Administration générale de l'hygiène publique, Téhéran.	1.I.23	8.VI.30	×	—	Japanese English	×	—	Japanese English	—	—	—	
64. Japan	H	G	L	Ministry of Interior, Tokio (for Japan proper and the corresponding authorities for the other territories).	1.I.23	9.I.30	×[5]	—	English	—	×	English	—	—	—	
65. Siam	H	G	L	(a) For opium destined to be prepared for smoking: Ministry of Finance. (b) For drugs : Department of Public Health, Bangkok.	—	1.X.29	×	—	French	×	—	French	—	—	—	
Africa.																
66. Egypt	—	G	L	Département de l'hygiène publique au Caire, Public Health Department, Cairo.												
67. Ethiopia* ..	—	—	—	Ministre de l'Intérieur, Addis-Abéba, et Gouverneur de la Province de Charkhar.												
68. Liberia*	H	—	—	Trésorerie de Libéria, Monrovia.	28.IX.21[6]	28.IX.21[6]	×	—	English	×	—	English	—	—	—	
69. Sudan*	—	G	L													
70. Union of South Africa	H	G	—	The Department of Public Health, New Standard, Bank Buildings, Church Square, Pretoria.	11.IX.22	3.XII.26	×	—	English	—	×	English	—	—	—	
Oceania.																
71. Australia ..	H	G	L	Collector of Customs in each State: Sydney, N.S.W.; Melbourne, Vic.; Brisbane, Queensland; Port Adelaide, S.A.; Fremantle, W.A.: Hobart, Tasmania.	1.V.22	27.IX.28	×	—	English	—	×	English	—	—	—	
72. New Zealand ..	H	G	—	Comptroller of Customs, Wellington.												

* The asterisk indicates that the Secretariat has received no information from this country on the question of the import certificate system, or that its information is out-of-date or received through the intermediary of another country.

[1] The Decree 20930 of January 11th, 1932, entered into force on March 4th, 1932, and requires the application of an import certificate according to a given model; up to now the Secretariat has only seen typewritten copies of this model.

[2] Import certificates are required for narcotic drugs from Germany and Switzerland; although these certificates are not necessary for the import of narcotics from the United Kingdom or the United States of America, they are generally demanded by importers and granted by the Chinese authorities.

[3] The import certificate for manufactured drugs is printed, while the import certificate for raw opium is typewritten.

[4] The export authorisation and diversion certificate apply exclusively to raw opium.

[5] There is a printed form in Siam for drug imports. There is also a typed form for imports of opium destined to be prepared for smoking, pending the complete suppression of this practice.

[6] The coincidence of these two dates is due to the fact that the articles in force in 1921 concerning the import certificate system and export authorisations already covered in practice the requirements of Chapter V of the Geneva Convention of 1925.

Appendix to Annex IV.

INDIA.

Name and Address of the Authorities issuing Import Certificates and Export Authorisations.

Province	Officer	Area
Madras	Commissioner of Excise	Madras
Bombay	Commissioner in Sind Political Resident Collector of Bombay	Province of Sind Aden Bombay Town and Island
	Commissioner of Excise	Rest of the Presidency
Bengal	Commissioner of Excise and Salt	Bengal
Burma	Excise Commissioner	Burma
Bihar and Orissa	Commissioner of Excise and Salt	Bihar and Orissa
United Provinces	Excise Commissioner	United Provinces
Punjab	Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners	Punjab
Central Provinces	Excise Commissioner	Central Provinces
Assam	The Commissioner of Excise	Shillong
North-West-Frontier Province	Revenue Commissioner	North - West - Frontier Province
Delhi	Deputy Commissioner	Delhi
Ajmer-Merwara	Commissioner	Ajmer-Merwara
Coorg	Commissioner	Coorg
Baluchistan	Revenue Commissioner	Baluchistan

The accompanying list applies to drugs other than raw opium. For imports of raw opium into India, the import certificate has to be issued by the Governor-General in Council.

For exports by sea, export authorisations have to be issued by the collectors of Customs at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Madras and Karachi.

For land exports, the authorisations have to be issued by the local Governments concerned, or by officers authorised by them in that behalf.

The **Central Board of Revenue** is the competent authority in India to receive and dispose of export authorisations forwarded by the Governments of the exporting countries in respect of the dangerous drugs imported into India.

Part II.

SYNOPTIC STATISTICAL TABLES.

NOTE ON SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

The synoptic tables may be grouped for convenience of reference under *three headings :* (1) Raw Materials ; (2) Manufactured Drugs ; (3) Prepared Opium.

The tables cover a five-year period, 1929 to 1933, with the exception of the prepared opium tables, which cover a ten-year period, 1924 to 1933, or the year 1933 only.

As a general rule, the statistics contained in the tables have been taken from the following sources :

(1) *Raw materials* (raw opium and coca leaves : statistics of area under cultivation, production, exports, quantities utilised for the manufacture of narcotic drugs—quantities of opium utilised for the manufacture of prepared opium). All statistics of area under cultivation of poppy and coca have been taken from the annual reports of the Governments concerned to the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The other statistics of raw materials have been obtained from the reports made to the Council of the League of Nations by the Permanent Central Opium Board.

(2) *Manufactured drugs* (morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine : statistics of manufacture, conversion, exports, imports, consumption).

Statistics of manufactured drugs have been taken also from the reports of the Permanent Central Board.

(3) *Prepared opium* (manufacture, consumption, number of smokers, of retail shops, of smoking-establishments, of persons prosecuted, sentenced or acquitted, statistics of dross and of seizures, stocks at the end of the year, gross and net revenues, percentage of net revenue from prepared opium in relation to the total revenue of the country).—The principal sources of information used have been the annual reports furnished to the Secretariat by Governments concerned and, for certain information, the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East (document C.635.M.254.1930.XI, volume 2), as well as the Reports to the Council of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Where sources other than those indicated above have been used, the fact is indicated in the footnotes to the tables.

ABBREVIATIONS :

NR = No report received.
— = Quantities " nil " or negligible (less than one kilogramme).
? = Information not available.

I. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LA PRODUCTION DE L'OPIUM BRUT POUR LES ANNÉES 1929-1933

I. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE PRODUCTION OF RAW OPIUM DURING THE YEARS 1929-1933

Note explicative.

Ce tableau est destiné à montrer la superficie des cultures de pavot utilisée pour la production de l'opium (colonnes 2, 4, 6, 8 et 10) et la production en opium brut (colonnes 3, 5, 7, 9 et 11) de chaque pays producteur ; ces indications sont données pour chaque année de la période 1929-1933. Voir également le document O.C. 1554 relatif à l'opium brut.

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this table is to show the area under poppy cultivation used for the production of opium (columns 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10) and the raw opium production (columns 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11) for each producing country. These particulars are given for each year of the period 1929 to 1933. See also document O. C. 1554 relating to raw opium.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933	
Pays Countries	Superficie Area	Production	Superficie Area	Production	Superficie Area	Production	Superficie Area	Production	Superficie Area	Production
	hect.	kg.	hect	kg.	hect.	kg.	hect.	kg.	hect.	kg.
AFGHANISTAN							(a)	(a)		
BULGARIE BULGARIA	142	241	598	4 031	564	1 238	140	1 443	(b)	(b)
CHINE CHINA	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
GRÈCE GREECE	25	230	28	965	8	(c) 50	12	(a) 75	4	132
HONGRIE HUNGARY	?	?	(d)	154	134	(e) 214	(f) 22	32	15	46
INDE — INDIA										
Inde britannique *British India*										
Provinces Unies United Provinces	17 072	260 000	14 817	267 618	14 786	298 190	14 979	389 326	11 010	298 172
Pendjab Hills Punjab Hills	750	2 850	720	2 260	772	1 690	336	1 441	500	1 052
Etats indiens *Indian States*										
Etats Malwa Malwa States	13 218	140 523	14 899	363 396	18 430	416 090	18 337	410 303		
Etats du Pendjab Punjab States	211	617	243	550	351	532	167	651		
Etats des Collines de Simla Simla Hill States	992	8 265	981	8 901	1 144	9 013	1 040	9 985		
Etats Shan Shan States	?	22 419	?	29 242	?	26 116	?	31 405		22 291
TOTAL pour l'Inde (g) TOTAL for India (g)	32 243	444 582	31 660	671 967	35 483	741 631	34 859	843 113		(h)

INDOCHINE *(i)* INDO-CHINA *(i)*	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	—
IRAN	49 343	*(j)* 605 333	27 814	*(j)* 536 610	40 130	*(j)* 892 264	29 436	547 233	34 174	461 414
JAPON JAPAN	1 570	13 091	841	9 182	831	12 137	830	8 601	1 026	10 641
CORÉE CHOSEN	746	1 500	736	1 255	1 051	5 104	1 068	6 835	2 240	14 058
TURQUIE *(k)* TURKEY *(k)*	?	?	?	?	?	?	29 454	?	21 637	350 000
U. R. S. S. *(l)* U.S.S.R. *(l)*	?	61 174	?	102 341	?	78 878	11 712	57 153	?	29 354
YOUGOSLAVIE *(m)* YUGOSLAVIA *(m)*	12 200	38 000	12 990	140 000	*(n)* 4 600	E 50 000	*(o)* 4 800	8 000	4 250	26 000

(a) Le rapport annuel pour 1932 du Gouvernement d'Afghanistan donne les chiffres suivants : Superficie cultivée, 20 000 djaribs ; opium produit 175 000 kg. Ces chiffres, ne semblant pas correspondre les uns aux autres, font actuellement l'objet d'une correspondance entre le Secrétariat et le Gouvernement d'Afghanistan.

(b) La superficie cultivée en pavot est de 171 à 410 hectares. La production d'opium est de 1 897 kg. à 5 076 kg. Tous ces chiffres ne sont que provisoires.

(c) Chiffre figurant dans le rapport annuel reçu par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, pour l'année en question.

(d) Le rapport annuel ne donne que la surface cultivée dans le domaine de Pusztamizse : environ 2 1/2 hectares. Production : 104 kg.

(e) Non compris 151 819 litres de suc de pavot produits dans 62 hectares compris dans les 134 hectares indiqués.

(f) Le *Coelodes fuliginosus* a causé beaucoup de dégâts aux plantations.

(g) Les chiffres représentant la production dans l'Inde britannique, et les quantités achetées par le Gouvernement de l'opium produit dans l'Inde centrale pour les années 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 et 1933, figurant aux rapports du Comité central permanent de l'opium sont respectivement les suivants : 314 549 kg., 494 484 kg., 553 860 kg., 642 897 kg. et 635 578 kg.

(h) L'annexe au rapport pour 1933 de l'Inde, relatif aux Etats indiens, n'étant pas encore parvenue au Secrétariat, celui-ci n'est pas en mesure d'indiquer la production totale de cette année.

(i) Les rapports annuels pour 1929-1930 donnent les chiffres suivants pour l'achat d'opium local par le Gouvernement : 1929 : 1 553 kg. ; 1930 : 1 339 kg.

(j) Suc d'opium.

(k) L'*Annuaire statistique* publié par la Société des Nations donne les chiffres suivants pour la production (en kilos) : 1929 : 200 000 ; 1930 : 350 000. Ces chiffres ne sont pas confirmés officiellement.

(l) Les chiffres de 1929-1930 ont été communiqués à la Conférence pour la limitation de la fabrication des drogues nuisibles, en 1931. Voir document Conf. L.F.S.60*(a)*.

(m) Les chiffres de 1929-1930 ont été extraits du rapport annuel pour 1930.

(n) Chiffre donné le 27 mai 1933 à la Commission consultative par le représentant de la Yougoslavie. Le rapport pour 1931 donne 8 000 hectares environ.

(o) 1 600 hectares seulement ont produit de l'opium, par suite des rigueurs de l'hiver.

(a) The annual report for 1932 of the Government of Afghanistan gives the following figures : area cultivated : 20 000 jareebs ; opium production : 175 000 kg. These figures do not seem to agree with each other and the Secretariat is corresponding with the Government of Afghanistan on the subject.

(b) The cultivated area of opium poppy is from 171 to 410 hectares. The production of opium is from 1 897 kgs. to 5 076 kg. All these figures are only provisional.

(c) Figure taken from the annual report for the year in question furnished to the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

(d) The annual report gives only the area under cultivation on the Pusztamizse Estate : about 2½ hectares. Production : 104 kg.

(e) Excluding 151 819 litres of poppy juice from 62 hectares out of the total area of 134 hectares.

(f) The *Coelodes fuliginosus* has done much damage to the plantations.

(g) The figures representing the production in British India, and the quantities purchased by the Government of the opium produced in Central India for 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933, as given in the reports of the Permanent Central Opium Board, are respectively : 314 549 kg., 494 484 kg., 553 860 kg., 642 897 kg. and 635 578 kg.

(h) As the annex to the annual report for India for 1933 relating to the Indian States has not yet been received by the Secretariat, the total production of these years cannot be given.

(i) The annual reports for the years 1929-1930 give the following statistics of local purchases by the Government of indigenous opium : 1929 : 1 553 kg., 1930 : 1 339 kg.

(j) Opium juice.

(k) The *Statistical Year-Book* published by the League of Nations gives the following figures of production (in kg.) : 1929 : 200 000 ; 1930 : 350 000. These figures are not officially confirmed.

(l) Figures for 1929-1930 communicated to the Conference for the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs in 1931. See document Conf. L.F.S.60*(a)*.

(m) The figures for 1929-1930 have been extracted from the annual report for 1930.

(n) Figures given on May 27th, 1933, to the Advisory Committee by the representative of Yugoslavia. The report for 1931 gives 8 000 hectares approximately.

(o) Only 1 600 hectares yielded opium, owing to the severe winter.

II. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LES EXPORTATIONS D'OPIUM BRUT

II. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE RAW OPIUM EXPORTS

Note explicative.

Dans ce tableau, on s'est efforcé, en premier lieu, de déterminer le volume des exportations d'opium brut des pays producteurs (sans comprendre les réexportations) et, en second lieu, de calculer le rapport, exprimé en pourcentage, entre le total des exportations de chaque pays et le chiffre de ses exportations: *a)* à destination des pays fabricants de stupéfiants, *b)* à destination des pays consommateurs de l'opium préparé, et *c)* à destination de tous les autres pays. Voir également le document O. C. 1554 relatif à l'opium brut.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1929				1930				
Pays producteurs exportateurs Producing exporting countries	Exportations vers les Exports to			Exportations totales Total exports	Exportations vers les Exports to			Exportations totales Total exports	Expor Ex
	pays fabricants manufacturing countries	pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries	autres pays other countries		pays fabricants manufacturing countries	pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries	autres pays other countries		pays fabricants manufacturing countries
Bulgarie Bulgaria — kg.	5 378	—	—	5 378	861	—	—	861	487
%	*100*			*100*	*100*			*100*	*100*
Grèce *(a)* Greece *(a)* — kg.	—	—	230	230	—	—	965	965	419
%			*100*	*100*			*100*	*100*	*100*
Inde India — kg.	36 643	363 199	83	399 925	6 543	310 919	70	317 532	—
%	*9,1*	*90,8*	*0,1*	*100*	*2,0*	*97,9*	*0,1*	*100*	
Iran — kg.	9 250	282 289	—	*(b)* 291 539	109 920	182 591	—	*(b)* 292 520	4
%	*3,2*	*96,8*		*100*	*37,6*	*62,4*		*100*	
Turquie Turkey — kg.	258 126	35 702	2 775	*(b)* 296 603	185 420	32 720	3 950	*(b)* 222 090	286 118
%	*87,0*	*12,1*	*0,9*	*100*	*83,5*	*14,5*	*2,0*	*100*	*86,7*
U. R. S. S. *(g)* U.S.S.R. *(g)* — kg.	34 337	—	—	34 337	35 000	—	—	35 000	*b)*18732
%	*100*			*100*	*100*			*100*	*100*
Yougoslavie *(a)* Yugoslavia *(a)* — kg.	67 601	—	2 111	69 718	35 285	—	981	36 266	20 855
%	*96,9*		*3,1*	*100*	*97,2*		*2,8*	*100*	*98*
Autres pays Other Countries — kg.	—	—	—	—	—	106	1	*(i)* 107	
%						*100*		*100*	

(a) En 1929, la plus grande partie des exportations de la Yougoslavie traversait en transit le port de Salonique et était réexportée par la Grèce. On ne pouvait ainsi déterminer dans les statistiques la destination finale des exportations yougoslaves. Les exportations de la Yougoslavie vers les pays manufacturiers ont été, en conséquence, calculées, pour ce tableau et pour 1929, en additionnant : 1° les exportations directes de la Yougoslavie vers les pays manufacturiers ; 2° les importations indiquées par ces pays comme provenant de Grèce. On peut supposer que l'opium en question est yougoslave, et non pas grec, surtout que la production de la Grèce est minime. Les exportations de l'opium grec en 1929 ont été considérées comme équivalentes à la production, car, d'après les lois en vigueur en Grèce, les producteurs doivent exporter leur récolte dans un délai fixé.

(b) Comme aucun chiffre d'exportation n'a été fourni cette année, on a inséré le total des importations connues provenant de ce pays, déclarées par les pays importateurs. Ce chiffre est inférieur aux exportations réelles, puisque des données complètes des importations ne peuvent être fournies.

En ce qui concerne les statistiques des exportations de l'Iran et de Turquie pour tous les pays, qui ont été puisées dans les publications statistiques officielles du commerce de ces pays, voir l'*Annuaire statistique* de la Société des Nations 1931-32, tableau 102 *(b)*, page 190.

(c) Les chiffres de 1931 sont les chiffres d'exportation communiqués au Comité central permanent de l'opium. Le chiffre des exportations totales comprend une exportation de 58 112 kg. vers la Chine et une exportation de 170 217 kg. vers l'Union des Républiques soviétiques socialistes. Ces chiffres n'ont pas été insérés dans les colonnes 10 et 11.

(d) Chiffre communiqué au Comité central permanent pour l'année civile 1932, sans mention d'exportations vers la Chine. Le rapport annuel pour l'année musulmane 1311 (21 mars 1932-20 mars 1933) donne une exportation totale de 187 497 kg., dont 72 827 kg. vers la Chine.

(e) Y compris une exportation de 192 233 kg. à destination de la Chine.

(f) Y compris 6 603 kilos pour lesquels les autorités turques n'ont pas indiqué la destination.

(g) Les chiffres de l'Union des Républiques soviétiques socialistes pour les années 1929-1930 ont été donnés par le Gouvernement (voir document Conf. L.F.S.60 *(a)*.

(h) Quantité d'opium conditionné équivalant à environ 18000 kg. d'opium brut non traité.

(i) Chiffres fournis par les pays importateurs comme quantités provenant de Kouang-Tchéou-Ouan et d'Afghanistan.

(j) Selon le rapport annuel pour 1932 du Gouvernement d'Afghanistan, sur 175 000 kg. d'opium produit, 5 915 kg. ont été expédiés en Iran, et le reste dans le Turkestan chinois et dans la zone des tribus de la frontière de l'Inde.

(k) Chiffres fournis par les pays importateurs comme quantités provenant de l'Afghanistan. Le rapport de ce pays indique qu'il a exporté 24 000 kg. d'opium à destination de l'Union des Républiques soviétiques socialistes.

* Ce chiffre est différent de celui figurant dans le rapport annuel du Gouvernement iranien (224 578 kg.). Voir page 62.

DES PRINCIPAUX PAYS PRODUCTEURS POUR LES ANNÉES 1929-1933

FROM THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1929-1933

Explanatory Note.

This table attempts, first, to determine the volume of the raw opium exports of the producing countries (net exports deducting re-exports) and, secondly, to calculate the relation, expressed as a percentage, between each country's total exports and its exports *(a)* to narcotic drug manufacturing countries, *(b)* to countries consuming prepared opium and *(c)* to all other countries. See also document O. C. 1554 relating to raw opium.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1931			1932				1933			
tations vers les ports to		Exportations totales Total exports	Exportations vers les Exports to			Exportations totales Total exports	Exportations vers les Exports to			Exportations totales Total exports
pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries	autres pays other countries		pays fabricants manufacturing countries	pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries	autres pays other countries		pays fabricants manufacturing countries	pays consommateurs d'opium préparé opium-smoking countries	autres pays other countries	
—	—	407 *100*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	419 *100*	512 *100*	—	—	512 *100*	102 *100*	—	—	102 *100*
257 231 *100*	74 —	257 305 *100*	—	130 971 *99,9*	72 *0,1*	131 043 *100*	1	133 673 *99,9*	21 *0,1*	133 695 *100*
c)78238	—	*(c)* 306 571 *100*	25 454 *19,7*	103 683 *80,2*	103 *0,1*	*(d)* 129 240 *100*	22 341 *7,5*	275 026 *92,5*	10 —	* 297 380 *(e) 100*
41 068 *12,4*	2 840 *0,9*	*(b)* 330 026 *100*	161 962 *73,4*	57 924 *26,2*	867 *0,4*	*(b)* 220 753 *100*	383 211 *95,8*	258 —	16 578 *(i) 4,2*	400 047 *100*
—	—	*(b)* 18 732 *100*	*b* 46 000 *100*	—	—	*(b)* 46 000 *100*	8 608 *100*	—	—	8 608 *100*
—	1 087 *5*	21 942 *100*	15 688 *99,2*	—	125 *0,8*	*(h)* 15 813 *100*	70 543 *99,8*	—	108 *0,2*	70 651 *100*
		54 *100*				*(j)*	*(k)* 10 839 *100*	—	—	10 839 *100*

(a) In 1929, the bulk of the Yugoslav exports passed in transit through the port of Salonika and were re-exported by Greece. The final destination of Yugoslav exports could not therefore be stated in the Yugoslav statistics. Yugoslav exports to manufacturing countries have accordingly for 1929 been calculated for the purpose of this table by adding together (1) the direct exports from Yugoslavia to manufacturing countries, and (2) the imports returned by these countries as coming from Greece. The opium in question may be presumed to be almost exclusively Yugoslav and not Greek opium, the annual production of Greece being very small. The exports of Greek opium in 1929 has been taken as equal to the amount produced, since under the law in force in Greece producers must export their crop within a prescribed period.

(b) As no export figure was furnished for this year, the total of the known imports coming from this country as given by the importing countries has been inserted. This figure is lower than the real exports since complete import data are not available.

For Iranian and Turkish export statistics to all countries taken from the published trade statistics of these countries see *Statistical Year-Book* of the League of Nations 1931-32 ; table 102*(b)*, page 190.

(c) The figures for 1931 are export figures communicated to the Central Board. The figure of total exports includes an export of 58 112 kg. to China and an export of 170 217 kg. to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. These figures have not been included in columns 10 and 11.

(d) Figure communicated to the Central Board for the calendar year 1932. No mention of exports to China. The annual report for the Mohammedan year 1311 (March 21st, 1932, to March 20th, 1933) shows a total export of 187 497 kg. including 72 827 kg. to China.

(e) Including an export of 192 233 kg. to China.

(f) Including 6 603 kg., the destination of which has not been given by the Turkish authorities.

(g) The figures for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the years 1929 to 1930 were given by the Government (see document Conf. L.F.S.60 *(a)*).

(h) Quantity of conditioned opium equal to approximately 18 000 kg. of untreated raw opium.

(i) Figures given by the importing countries as quantities imported from Kwan-Chow-Wan and Afghanistan.

(j) The annual report for Afghanistan for 1932 states that, of the 175 000 kg. of opium produced, 5 915 kg. was sent to Iran and the rest to Chinese Turkestan and the tribal area of the Indian frontier.

(k) Figures given by the importing countries as having been imported from Afghanistan. The report of this country states that it has exported 24 000 kg. of opium to Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

* This figure differs from the figure in the annual report of the Iranian Government (224 578 kg.). See page 62.

III. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LES QUANTITÉS D'OPIUM BRUT UTILISÉES POUR LA FABRICATION DES DROGUES POUR LES ANNÉES 1929-1933

III. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF RAW OPIUM UTILISED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS 1929-1933

Note explicative.

Dans ce tableau, on se rendra compte du total de la quantité d'opium brut utilisée annuellement par les pays fabricants pour la fabrication des stupéfiants au cours de la période 1929-1933 ; on verra de plus la quantité utilisée pour la fabrication dans chaque pays fabricant et le pourcentage de chacun des pays qui envoient des relevés par rapport au total de ces pays. En comparant le pourcentage de chaque année, attribué à chaque pays, on constatera directement le mouvement, par rapport aux autres pays fabricants, de l'utilisation de l'opium brut pour la fabrication des stupéfiants, et indirectement le mouvement de cette fabrication dans un pays fabricant quelconque. Il est également possible de comparer dans un pays l'augmentation et la diminution annuelle de cette fabrication en observant seulement les chiffres absolus indiquant la quantité utilisée qui le concerne. Voir également le document O. C. 1554 relatif à l'opium brut.

Explanatory Note.

This table shows the total amount of raw opium utilised annually by the manufacturing countries for the manufacture of narcotic drugs during the period 1929 to 1933. It also indicates the quantity utilised for manufacture in each manufacturing country and the percentage for each of the countries which make returns as compared with the aggregate total for these countries. By comparing the percentage ascribed to each country each year, the fluctuation of the amount of raw opium used for the manufacture of narcotic drugs, in comparison with the other manufacturing countries, is found as a direct result and, as an indirect result, the fluctuation in such manufacture in any given manufacturing country. It is also possible to compare in each country the annual increase or reduction in such manufacture by taking only the absolute figure indicating the quantity utilised in respect of that country. See also document O. C. 1554 relating to raw opium.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pays Countries	Quantités utilisées pour la fabrication des drogues et % par rapport au total figurant au tableau Quantities utilised for the manufacture of drugs and percentage of the total appearing in the table									
	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933	
	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%
Allemagne Germany	220 000	42,3	96 000	27,7	46 200	17,6	62 880	28,7	50 000	22,6
Belgique Belgium	—		—		23	—	78	—	3 850	1,7
Bulgarie Bulgaria	—		—		—		730	0,3	1 039	0,5
Etats-Unis d'Amérique U.S.A.	68 472	13,2	43 396	12,5	62 609	23,9	52 561	23,9	53 707	23,9
France	121 419	23,4	124 950	36,0	79 528	30,4	25 239	11,5	37 461	16,6
Royaume-Uni (a) United Kingdom (a)	35 773	6,9	14 208	4,1	4 757	1,8	9 056	4,1	14 425	6,4
Hongrie Hungary	—	—	396	0,1	—	—	—	—	(b) 45	—
Italie Italy	548	0,1	196	0,1	2 004	0,8	2 802	1,3	3 779	1,7
Japon (c) Japan (c)	11 830	2,3	9 468	2,7	8 750	3,3	11 286	5,1	22 330	9,9
Corée Chosen	—	—	1 319	0,4	62	—	—	—	—	—

Kouan-Toung Kwantung	—	—	—	—	—	—	750	0,3	382	0,2
Norvège Norway	53	—	75	—	136	—	130	0,1	135	—
Pays-Bas Netherlands	—	—	—	—	257	0,1	832	0,4	4 026	1,8
Pologne Poland	—		—		—		3 900	1,8	664	0,3
Suisse Switzerland	37 000	7,1	15 743	4,5	35 742	13,7	7 195	3,3	11 951	5,3
Suède Sweden	—	—	—	—	161	0,1	505	0,2	1 041	0,5
Tchécoslovaquie Czechoslovakia	70	—	30	—	2 730	1,0	3 737	1,7	3 906	1,7
U. R. S. S. U.S.S.R.	(d) 24 450	4,7	(d) 41 330	11,9	(e) 19 000	7,3	(f) 37 000	16,9	8 916	3,9
Yougoslavie Yugoslavia	—		—	—	45	—	800	0,4	6 667	3,0
Total des pays susmentionnés Total for above-mentioned countries	519 615	100	347 111	100	262 007	100	219 481	100	225 204	100
Inde (g) India (g)										

(a) En plus, les quantités suivantes de morphine brute ont été importées, à la place d'opium brut, pour la fabrication de la morphine : 1932 : 255 kg. ; 1933 : 356 kg.

(b) En surplus, il a été utilisé de la paille de pavot pour la fabrication de la morphine. Voir note d, tableau VII.

(c) Ce tableau ne tient pas compte des quantités d'opium brut correspondant aux quantités de morphine brute importées par le Japon de Formose pour être utilisées pour la fabrication de la morphine. Les quantités importées se sont élevées en termes de morphine-base : 1929 : 1 014 kg., 1930 : 741 kg., 1931 : 132 kg., 1932 : 319 kg., 1933 : 707 kg.

(d) Chiffres calculés par le Secrétariat (en supposant que l'opium employé contenait 10 % de morphine), d'après les données concernant la fabrication de la morphine et autres drogues fournies par le Gouvernement de l'Union des Républiques soviétiques socialistes. (Voir document C 587.M.228.1930.XI. Conf. L.F.S.3(1), deuxième partie, page 18.)

(e) Chiffre fourni au Comité central permanent. Le montant total a été utilisé pour la fabrication de la morphine.

(f) Y compris 30 928 kg. d'opium médicinal.

(g) Voir renseignements au tableau VII, concernant l'Inde.

(a) In addition, the following amounts of crude morphine were imported, in place of raw opium, for the manufacture of morphine : 1932 : 255 kg. ; 1933 : 356 kg.

(b) In addition, poppy straw was used for the manufacture of morphine. See note (d), Table VII.

(c) This table does not take into account the raw opium equivalent of the amount of crude morphine imported by Japan from Formosa for use in the manufacture of morphine. The amounts imported were, in terms of morphine base : 1929 : 1 014 kg. ; 1930 : 741 kg. ; 1931 : 132 kg. ; 1932 : 319 kg. ; 1933 : 707 kg.

(d) Figures calculated by the Secretariat (on the assumption that opium containing 10 per cent morphine was used) from data regarding the manufacture of morphine and other drugs, supplied by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see document C.587.M.228.1930.XI. Conf. L.F.S.3(1), Part II, page 18).

(e) Figure given to the Central Board. The total quantity was used for the manufacture of morphine.

(f) Including 30 928 kg. medicinal opium.

(g) See Table VII for information regarding India.

IV. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT POUR LES PAYS QUI ENVOIENT DES RELEVÉS LES QUANTITÉS D'OPIUM BRUT UTILISÉES POUR LA FABRICATION DE L'OPIUM PRÉPARÉ POUR LES ANNÉES 1929-1933

IV. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING, FOR THE COUNTRIES WHICH MAKE RETURNS, THE QUANTITIES OF RAW OPIUM UTILISED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PREPARED OPIUM 1929-1933

Note explicative.

Ce tableau a pour but de représenter, d'une part, le total des quantités d'opium brut utilisées pour chaque année et pour l'ensemble de la période 1929-1933, par chacun des pays fabriquant de l'opium préparé ; de montrer, d'autre part, le mouvement annuel des quantités d'opium brut utilisées dans chacun desdits pays pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé.

Pour Ceylan et l'Iran, le Secrétariat ne possède pas tous les renseignements permettant d'établir les statistiques nécessaires pour toute la période de 1929 à 1933. On doit considérer les totaux en tenant compte de cette réserve. Voir également le document O. C. 1554 relatif à l'opium brut.

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this table is to indicate, first, the total amounts of raw opium utilised each year and over the whole period 1929 to 1933 by each of the countries manufacturing prepared opium ; secondly, the annual fluctuation in the quantities of raw opium utilised in each of the above-mentioned countries for the manufacture of prepared opium.

In the case of Ceylon and Iran, the Secretariat does not possess all the information which is required to compile the necessary statistics for the entire period 1929 to 1933. The totals should be read subject to this qualification. See also document O C. 1554 relating to raw opium.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Pays Countries	Quantités utilisées pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé (en kg.) Quantities utilised for the manufacture of prepared opium (in kg.)				
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933 *
Bornéo du Nord North Borneo	5 758	5 263	3 412	39	—
Etablissements du Détroit *(a)* Straits Settlements *(a)*	176 689	126 890	83 209	45 349	ø *(b)* 40 767
Formose Formosa	30 116	33 463	30 383	19 264	ø 23 450
Hong-Kong	5 212	7 812	6 706	6 399	—
Indes neerlandaises Netherlands Indies	100 490	51 552	41 232	28 509	ø —
Indochine Indo-China	139 000	104 182	55 869	51 979	65 520
Kouan-Toung (Territoire à bail de) Kwantung (Leased Territory)	51 661	43 901	54 355	57 948	*(c)* 57 945
Macao	22 120	32 270	23 730	25 130	40 670
Sarawak	4 847	4 898	*(d)* 47	—	—
Siam	122 186	101 790	50 530	—	ø 1 217
Total des pays susmentionnés Total of above-mentioned countries	658 079	512 021	349 473	234 617	*(c)* 238 577
Ceylan *(e)* Ceylon *(e)*	*(e)*	*(e)*	*(e)*	*(e)*	*(e)*
Iran *(f)*	*(f)*	*(f)*	*(f)*	*(f)*	*(f)*

* En outre, la *Birmanie* a utilisé 12 081 kg. et les *Etats Shan du Nord*, 2 557 kg. d'opium brut pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé.

(a) Les Etablissements du Détroit fournissent l'opium préparé à tous les Etats malais fédérés et non fédérés, ainsi qu'à l'Etat de Brunéi, et, depuis 1931, à l'Etat de Sarawak.

(b) En outre, d'après le rapport annuel 4 874 kg. d'opium brut provenant de saisies ont été utilisés.

(c) Non compris 20 549 kg utilisés par des fumeurs enregistrés dans la zone du Chemin de Fer Sud-Manchourien.

(d) Le Sarawak a cessé la fabrication d'opium préparé au commencement de l'année 1931 et reçoit maintenant les quantités qui lui sont nécessaires de la fabrique du Gouvernement à Singapour.

(e) L'opium à fumer a été préparé à l'aide des feuilles servant d'enveloppe à l'opium brut importé.

(f) L'opium fumé (ou mangé) en Iran n'est pas de l'opium préparé tel qu'il est défini dans la Convention de La Haye, mais seulement de l'opium brut séché sous forme de bâtonnets.

ø En outre, il est à remarquer que les pays suivants ont utilisé en 1933 de l'*opium préparé salit ou transformé* et du *dross* pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé :

	Etabl. des Détroits	Formose (Tai-Ouan)	Indes néerlandaises	Siam
Opium préparé (kg.)	3 696	270	3 412	34 906
Dross			199	1 064

* Moreover, *Burma* used 12 081 kg. and the *Northern Shan States* 2 557 kg. of raw opium for the manufacture of prepared opium.

(a) Straits Settlements furnish prepared opium to all Federated and Non-Federated Malay States, to the State of Brunei, and since 1931 to the State of Sarawak

(b) Moreover, according to the annual report, 4 874 kg. raw opium derived from seizures have been used.

(c) Not including 20 549 kg. used by licensed smokers in the South Manchuria Railway zone.

(d) Sarawak ceased to manufacture prepared opium early in 1931 and now receives its supplies from the Government factory in Singapore.

(e) The smoking-opium was prepared from the wrappings of the raw opium imported.

(f) The opium smoked (or eaten) in Iran is not prepared opium as defined in the Hague Convention, but merely raw opium dried in the form of sticks.

ø In addition, it should be noted that the following countries used dross and confiscated prepared opium in 1933 for the manufacture of prepared opium

	Straits Settlements	Formosa (Taiwan)	Netherlands Indies	Siam
Prepared opium (kg.)	3 696	270	3 412	34 906
Dross (kg.)			199	1 064

V. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE
INDIQUANT LA SUPERFICIE CULTIVÉE, LA QUANTITÉ RÉCOLTÉE ET LES EXPORTATIONS DES FEUILLES DE COCA POUR LES ANNÉES 1929-1933

V. SYNOPTIC TABLE
SHOWING THE AREA CULTIVATED, THE AMOUNT HARVESTED AND THE EXPORTS OF COCA LEAVES 1929-1933

Note explicative.

L'objet de ce tableau est d'indiquer, autant que le permettent des renseignements incomplets, le total mondial de la quantité récoltée de feuilles de coca pour chaque année de la période 1929-1933, ainsi que la superficie des cultures et les quantités exportées de feuilles de coca. En l'absence des chiffres des exportations de la Bolivie (sauf pour 1931 et 1932) et du Pérou, ce tableau indique, comme exportations de ces pays, les quantités déclarées importées par les pays importateurs : Chili, Argentine, Royaume-Uni, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, France et Allemagne. Les quantités ainsi indiquées comme importées ne constituent pas nécessairement le total des exportations de ces deux pays producteurs.

Explanatory Note.

The aim of this table is to show, as far as the incomplete data permit, the total world crop of coca leaves for each year of the period 1929 to 1933, as well as the area under coca-leaf cultivation, and the amounts of coca leaves exported. In the absence of export data from Bolivia (except for 1931 and 1932) and Peru, the table gives for these countries the imports from them as declared by the importing countries : Chile, Argentine, United Kingdom, the United States of America, France and Germany. The amounts thus indicated as imported do not necessarily show the total exports of these two producing countries.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1929			1930			1931			1932			1933		
Pays Countries	(a) Superficie cultivée en hectares. (b) Quantité récoltée en kg (c) Quantité exportée en kg						(a) Area under cultivation (hectares). (b) Amount harvested (kg.) (c) Quantity exported (kg.).								
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Bolivie Bolivia	?	?	*(a)* 432 828	?	?	*(a)* 439 784	?	?	*(b)* 87 102	?	1 735 140	347 038	?	1 055 000	335 807
Indes néerlandaises Netherlands Indies	*(c)* 1 063	485 407	599 096	*(c)* 905	363 000	373 307	*(c)* 812	252 085	297 661	*(c)* 825	154 099	209 131	*(c)* 909	158 349	161 591
Japon Japan	112	—	—	736	21 717	—	113	1 558	—	114	40 045	—	143	25 452	—
Formose (Taï-Ouan) Formosa (Taiwan)	277	164 391	43 949	282	178 939	25 000	282	159 838	32 643	282	105 938	14 598	282	103 386	44 598
Perou *(d)* Peru *(d)*	?	?	101 273	?	?	143 610	?	?	190 388	?	?	85 542	?	?	76 776

(a) Pour 1929, le chiffre a été trouvé dans les statistiques douanières de Bolivie et, pour 1930, ce chiffre est pris dans le rapport du Comité central permanent au Conseil pour 1930.

(b) Trois relevés trimestriels manquent

(c) Non compris celle représentée par les plantations le long des routes, sous forme de haies, etc

(d) Les chiffres pour les années 1930, 1931, 1932 et 1933 sont ceux déclarés par les pays importateurs comme correspondant aux importations du Pérou ; ils sont parfois incomplets. Les chiffres pour 1929 sont extraits des statistiques officielles du Pérou.

Le Pérou exporte également à destination de certains pays des feuilles de coca ou de l'extrait de feuilles de coca pour la fabrication de boissons. Les quantités totales de feuilles de coca exportées dans ce but ne sont pas connues

En ce qui concerne les importations de feuilles de coca pour cet usage en 1931 par les Etats-Unis, voir notes *(c)* et *(d)*, tableau VI.

Les statistiques officielles publiées par le Gouvernement péruvien donnent pour 1929 l'exportation de 17 919 kg. d'extrait de coca aux Etats-Unis. Les statistiques commerciales du Canada indiquent l'importation du Pérou en 1930 de 12 324 kg. d'extrait de coca. La cocaïne brute est importée du Pérou par plusieurs des principaux pays fabricants pour être raffinée en cocaïne et ses sels. Ces importations ont été : en 1929, 531 kg. ; en 1930, 428 kg. ; en 1931, 245 kg. ; en 1932, 333 kg. et en 1933, 1 099 kg.

(a) For 1929, the figure is taken from the Bolivian Customs statistics and, for 1930, from the report of the Central Board to the Council for 1930.

(b) Returns for three quarters missing.

(c) Excluding the area of plantations along roads, in the form of hedges, etc.

(d) The figures for 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933 are the import figures given by the importing countries as imports from Peru and are not always complete. The figures for 1929 are taken from the official statistics of Peru.

Peru also exports to certain countries coca leaves or extract of coca leaves for making coca drinks. The total amounts of coca leaves exported for this purpose are not known. (For imports of coca leaves by the U.S.A. for this purpose in 1931, see notes *(c)* and *(d)* to Table VI.)

The official statistics published by the Peruvian Government show for 1929 exports to the U.S.A. of 17 919 kg. of coca extract. The Canadian Trade statistics indicate as imported from Peru in 1930, 12 324 kg. of extract of coca. Crude cocaine is imported from Peru by several of the principal manufacturing countries for refinement into cocaine and its salts. These imports were: in 1929, 531 kg., in 1930, 428 kg.; in 1931, 245 kg.; in 1932, 333 kg.; and, in 1933, 1 099 kg.

VI. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT : 1° LA QUANTITÉ DE FEUILLES DE COCA UTILISABLE POUR TOUTES LES FINS PENDANT LES ANNÉES 1929-1933 ; 2° LA QUANTITÉ UTILISÉE POUR LA FABRICATION DE DROGUES PENDANT LES ANNÉES 1929-1933, AINSI QUE LE STOCK A LA FIN DE CES ANNÉES

VI. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING : (1) THE QUANTITY OF COCA LEAVES AVAILABLE FOR ALL PURPOSES DURING THE YEARS 1929-1933 ; (2) THE QUANTITY UTILISED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS DURING THE YEARS 1929-1933 AND THE STOCK AT THE END OF THESE YEARS

Note explicative.

Dans la mesure où le permet l'état incomplet des statistiques, ce tableau indique : 1° les quantités de feuilles de coca utilisables pour toutes les fins dans les principaux pays producteurs et fabricants pendant les années 1929-1933 ; 2° sur ces quantités utilisables, les quantités utilisées pendant les années 1929-1933 pour la fabrication de cocaïne brute, d'ecgonine et de cocaïne, ainsi que les endroits où ces quantités ont été utilisées ; 3° les stocks restant à la fin de chacune de ces cinq années.

Le tableau ne tient compte que des principaux pays qui produisent la feuille de coca ou qui l'importent pour la fabrication de drogues, ou pour des fins pharmaceutiques ou pour la réexportation, autrement dit, les pays qui manutentionnent la majeure partie de la récolte. Ces pays sont classés, dans le tableau, en trois catégories, dans l'ordre suivant : *a)* pays qui, à la fois, produisent et exportent (Bolivie, Indes néerlandaises) ; *b)* pays qui, tout en produisant et en exportant, sont aussi des pays fabricants (Formose, Japon, Pérou) et, *c)* pays qui utilisent les feuilles de coca importées pour la fabrication de cocaïne brute, d'ecgonine et de cocaïne (Allemagne, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, France, Royaume-Uni, Pays-Bas et Suisse).

Il y a lieu de noter que le tableau ne fait ressortir (dans les colonnes 7, 8, 9, 10 et 11) que l'un des usages auxquels peut être affectée la « quantité utilisable ». Il faut tenir compte de ce fait, lorsqu'on compare les chiffres des stocks (qui sont considérés comme représentant la totalité des stocks de feuilles de coca pour toutes les fins — en dehors des besoins de l'Etat — restant, à la fin de l'année, dans le pays) avec la « quantité utilisable » et la quantité utilisée pour la fabrication de drogues. Les autres usages que l'on peut faire de la quantité de feuilles de coca utilisable, mais au sujet desquels il n'existe pas de renseignements distincts, sont : 1° leur emploi pour les besoins pharmaceutiques (teintures et extraits) ; 2° leur emploi pour la fabrication de boissons contenant de la cocaïne ou pour la préparation d'extraits exportés à cette fin [1] ; 3° leur emploi par les mangeurs de coca. Il est tenu compte du premier de ces trois emplois dans la « quantité utilisable » et dans les stocks. Autrement dit, le chiffre en question est compris dans les relevés des importations et des exportations et dans les relevés des stocks, fournis par les gouvernements. Ces relevés devraient également tenir compte du second emploi, bien que les renseignements y relatifs soient incomplets.

Quant au troisième mode d'emploi (quantités consommées ou utilisables pour la consommation par les mangeurs), il n'existe pas de statistique, à l'exception de la Bolivie à partir de 1932, pour les pays de l'Amérique du Sud où prédomine ce mode d'emploi des feuilles de coca [2].

[1] Voir note *(c)* de ce tableau (concernant le chiffre des Etats-Unis d'Amérique pour 1931, « quantité utilisable »).
[2] Les chiffres des importations de feuilles de coca fournis par l'Argentine pour les années 1929 et 1930 sont respectivement de 455 913 kg. et 443 725 kg.

Explanatory Note.

So far as the incomplete data permit, this table indicates : (1) the quantities of coca leaves available for all purposes in the principal producing and manufacturing countries during the years 1929 to 1933 ; (2) where and in what quantities these amounts were utilised in the years 1929 to 1933 for the manufacture of crude cocaine, ecgonine and cocaine ; (3) the stocks remaining at the end of each of the five years 1929 to 1933.

The table takes into account only the principal countries producing the coca leaf or importing it for the manufacture of drugs, or for pharmaceutical use, or for re-export—*i.e.*, the countries which handle the great bulk of the crop. These countries are arranged in the table in three categories in the following order : *(a)* countries which both produce and export (Bolivia, Netherlands Indies), *(b)* countries which, besides producing and exporting, also manufacture (Formosa, Japan, Peru) and *(c)* countries which use imported coca leaves for the manufacture of crude cocaine, ecgonine and cocaine (Germany, the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Switzerland).

It should be noted that the table accounts (in columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11) only for one out of several uses to which the " quantity available " may be put. This point must be taken into account in comparing the figures for stocks (which it is assumed cover the whole of the stocks of coca leaves for all purposes—other than for Government purposes—remaining at the end of the year in the country) with the " quantity available " and the quantity used in the manufacture of drugs. Other uses which may be made of the quantity of coca leaves available, but with regard to which no separate data are available, are (1) use for pharmaceutical purposes (tinctures and extracts, etc.) ; (2) use for making coca drinks or in the preparation of extracts exported for this purpose ;[1] (3) use for eating purposes. Of these three uses, the first is accounted for in the " quantity available " and in the stocks—*i.e.*, it is included in the export and import and stock returns furnished by the Governments. The second use should be covered also by such returns, although data regarding this point are incomplete.

As regards the third use (quantities consumed or available for consumption for eating purposes) no data are available with the exception of Bolivia since 1932, for the South-American countries where this use of coca leaves is prevalent.[2]

[1] See note *(c)* to this table (to United States figure for 1931 " available ").
[2] The figures of imports of coca leaves given by the Argentine for the years 1929 and 1930 are respectively 455 913 kg. and 443 725 kg.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Pays Countries	Quantité utilisable (Production + Importation) — Exportation — Réexportation) Quantity available (Production + Imports — Exports — Re-exports)					Quantité utilisée pour la fabrication de cocaïne brute (B), cocaïne (C) et ecgonine (E) Quantity used in the manufacture of crude cocaine (B), cocaine (C) and ecgonine (E)					Stocks à la fin de l'année Stocks at the end of the year				
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1929	1930	1931	1922	1933
	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.
Bolivie Bolivia	?	?	?	1 388 102	719 193	?	?	?	—	—	?	?	?	—	—
Indes néerlandaises *(a)* Netherlands Indies *(a)*	—113 689	—10 307	—45 576	—55 032	—3 242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	* 44 508
Formose Formosa	120 442	153 939	127 195	61 310	58 788	125 371 (B, C)	139 189 (B)	124 779 (B, C)	67 110 (B)	42 101 (B, C)	5 067	19 819	22 234	16 133	32 760
Japon Japan	86 100	80 858	74 554	88 613	70 050	68 917 (C)	97 142 (C)	93 285 (C)	88 322 (C)	71 400 (C)	—	20 799	2 067	2 388	1 038
Pérou Peru	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Allemagne Germany	*(b)*	160 782	180 812	62 712	63 532	*(b)*	180 000 (B, C)	140 915 (B, C)	66 040 (B, C)	77 900 (B, C)	*(b)*	33 740	73 600	70 500	56 200
Royaume-Uni United Kingdom	20 719	39 929	35 921	50 032	50 933	9 158 (C)	39 390 (C)	39 333 (C)	47 682 (E, C)	44 656 (C)	12 633	13 062	9 509	11 643	17 625
Etats-Unis d'Amérique United States of America	61 616	89 699	*(c)* 221 234	*(d)* 101 621	81 576	66 101 (C)	99 349 (C)	122 901 (C)	101 039 (C)	81 883 (C)	?	722	586	955	204
France	31 619	94 708	21 386	51 777	55 360	45 299 (C)	?	33 102 (C, E)	18 470 (E, C)	38 245 (C)	28 758	59 163	21 814	33 232	32 613
Pays-Bas Netherlands	206 929	81 259	5 378	3 560	*(a)* —32 679	61 016 (B, C, E)	40 687 (B, C, E)	35 365 (B, C, E)	11 686 (B, C, E)	—	575 403	621 106	614 050	606 273	577 835
Suisse Switzerland	57 579	181	13 825	19 495	21 955	67 277 (C)	6 728 (C)	7 201 (B)	25 922 (B, C)	226 (C)	7 215	408	6 761	270	21 931

(a) Le signe — placé devant un chiffre indique que les exportations de l'année ont été plus grandes de cette quantité que la production de l'année.
(b) Les feuilles de coca n'étaient pas soumises au contrôle en Allemagne avant l'année 1930.
(c) Cette quantité comprend 98 486 kg., dont la totalité des alcaloïdes contenus a été détruite en application de la loi spéciale du 14 juin 1930.
(d) 216 kg. de feuilles ont été utilisés pour la fabrication de produits décocaïnisés.
* Les stocks de 1933 comprennent les quantités détenues dans les plantations et par les exportateurs tandis que, par suite d'une différence d'interprétation, ceux des années précédentes ne comportaient pas ces quantités. Par conséquent les stocks de 1933 ne sont pas comparables avec ceux des années précédentes.

(a) The minus sign put before a figure indicates that the exports for the year exceeded the year's production by the amount shown.
(b) Coca leaves were not under control in Germany before 1930.
(c) This amount includes 98 486 kg., of which all alkaloid content was destroyed under the provisions of the special legislation of June 14th, 1930.
(d) 216 kg. of leaves were used for de-cocainised products.
* The stocks for 1933 include the quantities stocked at the plantations and by the exporters, whilst owing to a difference of interpretation, in former years the stocks did not include these quantities ; a comparison between the stocks of 1933 and those of previous years is therefore not possible.

VII. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LA FABRICATION ET LA TRANSFORMATION DE LA MORPHINE, LA FABRICATION DE LA DIACÉTYLMORPHINE ET DE LA COCAÏNE DANS LES PAYS FABRICANTS POUR LES ANNÉES 1929–1933

VII. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE MANUFACTURE AND CONVERSION OF MORPHINE, THE MANUFACTURE OF DIACETYLMORPHINE AND OF COCAINE DURING 1929 TO 1933 IN THE MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Morphine									Diacétylmorphine		Cocaïne	
Pays et années Countries and Years		Fabrication et % par rapport au total général de la fabrication déclarée par tous les pays Manufacture and % of grand total of manufacture reported by all countries		Quantité utilisée pour la transformation en substances indiquées ci-dessous et % par rapport à la fabrication (col 2) Quantity used for conversion into substances indicated below and percentage of manufacture (col. 2) Substances visées par la Convention Substances covered by the Convention		Substances non visées par la Convention Substances not covered by the Convention		Total (col 4 + col. 6)	Morphine restant comme telle (col 2 — col 8) et % par rapport à la fabrication totale Morphine remaining as such (col 2—col 8) and % of total manufacture		Fabrication et % par rapport au total général de la fabrication déclarée par tous les pays Manufacture and % of manufacture reported by all countries		Fabrication et % par rapport au total de la fabrication déclarée par tous les pays Manufacture and % of manufacture reported by all countries	
		Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg.	Kg	%	Kg	%	Kg	%
Allemagne (a) Germany (a)	1929	24 000	11,5	349	1,4	18 620	77,5	18 969	5 031	21,1	387	10,6	1 826	28,3
	1930	10 555	27,3	203	1,9	9 060	85,9	9 263	1 292	12,2	169	1,1	1 153	19,8
	1931	1 991	16,4	98	2,0	4 060	81,3	4 158	836	16,7	58	1,6	1 020	22,1
	1932	7 421	26,9	126	1,7	5 195	70,0	5 321	2 100	28,3	90	6,8	714	18,7
	1933	6 285	20,4	135	2,1	4 861	77,3	4 996	1 289	20,6	116	8,6	870	21,7
Belgique Belgium	1931	2	—	—	—	—		—	2		—	—	—	—
	1932	6	—	—	—	—		—	6		—	—	—	—
	1933	419	1,1	7	1,7	356	84,9	363	56	13,4	7	0,5	103	2,6
Bulgarie Bulgaria	1932	59	0,2	—	—	51	86,4	51	8	13,6	(b)	—	—	—
	1933	56	0,2	25	44,0	14	25,0	39	17	30,4			—	—
Royaume-Uni United Kingdom	1929	4 577	7,9	193	3,5	2 818	62,2	3 041	1 536	34,3	223	6,1	238	3,7
	1930	1 911	1,9	94	4,9	658	34,4	752	1 159	60,7	107	2,6	318	5,5
	1931	1 012	3,3	75	7,4	190	18,8	265	747	73,8	85	6,8	381	8,3
	1932	1 292	4,7	87	6,7	335	25,9	422	870	67,4	98	7,4	395	10
	1933	1 873	6,1	111	5,9	848	45,3	959	914	48,8	127	9,4	427	10,7
États-Unis d'Amérique U.S.A.	1929	8 374	14,5	—	—	5 769	68,9	5 769	2 605	31,1	—	—	816	13,2
	1930	5 373	14,0	—	—	3 461	64,4	3 461	1 912	35,6	—	—	723	12,4
	1931	7 728	25,4	—	—	5 273	68,2	5 273	2 455	31,8	—	—	870	18,9
	1932	7 966	28,0	10	0,1	6 004	75,4	6 014	1 952	24,6	—	—	788	19,8
	1933	7 459	24,2	35	0,5	4 018	53,8	4 053	3 406	45,7	—	—	792	19,8
France	1929	12 141	21,0	1 284	10,6	6 180	50,9	7 464	4 677	38,5	1 343	36,7	911	14,2
	1930	12 495	32,3	1 995	16,0	6 733	53,9	8 728	3 767	30,1	2 216	54,2	831	14,2
	1931	8 731	28,7	168	1,9	6 399	73,3	6 567	2 167	24,8	193	15,4	373	8,1
	1932	2 824	10,2	85	3,0	3 368	119,3	3 453	— 629	— 22,3	97	7,4	297	7,5
	1933	4 482	14,5	112	2,5	4 338	96,8	4 450	— 32	— 0,7	128	9,5	394	9,8
Hongrie (b) Hungary (b)	1929	(c)												
	1930	47	0,1	—	—	—		—	47	100	—	—	—	—
	1931	12	—	—	—	3	25,0	3	9	75,0	—	—	—	—
	1932	61	0,2	—	—	—		—	61	100	—	—	—	—
	1933	(d) 192	0,6	—	—	7	3,6	7	185	96,4	—	—	—	—
Inde India	1929	43	0,1	—	—	(e)		—	43	100	—	—	—	—
	1930	65	0,3	—	—	(e)		—	65	100	—	—	—	—
	1931	72	0,2	—	—	(e)		—	72	100	—	—	—	—
	1932	(f) 240	0,9	—	—	—		—	240	100	—	—	—	—
	1933	(g) 346	1,1	—	—	(e)		—	346	100	—	—	9	0,2
Italie Italy	1929	69	0,1	11	15,9	1	1,4	12	57	82,7	10	0,2	—	—
	1930	29	0,1	9	31,0	2	6,9	11	18	62,1	9	0,2	—	—
	1931	194	0,7	17	8,8	60	30,9	77	117	60,3	16	1,3	—	—
	1932	337	1,[illegible]	23	6,8	175	51,9	198	139	41,3	21	1,6	—	—
	1933	380	[illegible]	29	7,6	288	75,8	317	63	16,6	28	2,1	—	—

Note explicative

Ce tableau indique non seulement le total de la fabrication de la morphine (colonne 2), de la diacétylmorphine (colonne 11) et de la cocaïne (colonne 13) pour chacun et pour l'ensemble des pays fabricants figurant dans la colonne 1, mais encore les quantités de morphine transformée pour la fabrication de substances visées (colonne 4) ou non (colonne 5) par la Convention de l'opium de 1925. Il montre également la répartition — exprimée en pourcentage — entre ces pays fabricants de la fabrication de la morphine, de la diacétylmorphine et de la cocaïne (colonnes 3, 12 et 14). Il permet encore de constater le pourcentage des quantités de morphine transformées pour la fabrication de diverses substances par rapport à la fabrication totale (colonnes 5 et 7). Enfin, on trouvera la quantité de morphine fabriquée restant telle quelle et son pourcentage par rapport à la fabrication totale dans les colonnes 9 et 10.

Explanatory Note.

This table shows, not only the total quantities of morphine (column 2), diacetylmorphine (column 11) and cocaine (column 13) manufactured in each and in all of the manufacturing countries mentioned in column 1, but also the quantities of morphine converted for the manufacture of the substances coming (column 4) or not coming (column 5) under the Opium Convention of 1925. It also shows—expressed in percentages—the distribution as between these manufacturing countries of the manufacture of morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine (columns 3, 12 and 14). It further enables the quantities of morphine converted for the manufacture of various substances to be expressed as a percentage of the total quantities manufactured (columns 5 and 7); and, finally, columns 9 and 10 indicate the quantity of manufactured morphine remaining as such and the corresponding percentage of the total manufacture.

(a) La benzoylmorphine et les autres esters de la morphine n'étaient pas sous contrôle en Allemagne jusqu'au 1er janvier 1930 et en Suisse jusqu'au 1er février 1930. La dihydromorphinone n'était pas sous contrôle en Allemagne jusqu'au 1er janvier 1930

(b) 25 kg. de morphine sont déclarés comme ayant été utilisés pour la transformation en diacétylmorphine.

(c) Le Gouvernement hongrois a demandé qu'on ne tienne pas compte des statistiques pour 1929, qui ont été établies à titre d'essai avant la ratification par la Hongrie de la Convention de Genève sur l'opium.

(d) Toute la morphine fabriquée, sauf 5 kg., a été extraite de la paille sèche de pavot. D'après le rapport annuel la fabrique a utilisé environ 268 tonnes de paille de pavot pour la fabrication de 187 kg. de morphine et de 17 kg. de codéine.

(e) Suivant les rapports annuels de l'Inde, les quantités suivantes de codéine ont été fabriquées en 1929, 6 kg., en 1930, 24 kg., en 1931, 6 kg. en 1933 42 kg

Japon Japan	1929	2 017	3,5	1 171	57,3	—	—	1 171	876	42,5	1 590	43,5	1 215	18,8
	1930	1 982	3,1	1 080	54,5	—	—	1 080	902	45,5	1 396	34,2	1 192	20,4
	1931	1 446	2,4	532	36,8	—	—	532	914	63,2	688	55,1	1 008	21,8
	1932	1 832	6,6	567	30,9	318	17,4	885	947	51,7	734	55,5	931	23,4
	1933	3 623	11,3	528	14,6	2 095	57,8	2 623	1 001	27,6	675	50,1	920	23,0
Corée Chosen	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1930	156	0,4	43	27,5	—	—	43	113	72,5	70	1,7	—	—
	1931	328	1,1	108	32,9	—	—	108	220	67,1	111	11,5	—	—
	1932	114	0,1	99	86,8	—	—	99	15	13,2	116	8,8	—	—
	1933	458	1,5	193	42,1	—	—	193	265	57,9	164	12,2	—	—
Formose Formosa	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	0,6
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	0,6
	1931	(h)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	3,9
	1932	(h)	—	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1933	(h)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	1,3
Kouan-Toung (Terr. à bail) Kwantung (Leased Terr.)	1932	61	0,2	—	—	—		—	61	100	—	—	—	—
	1933	33	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	33	100	—	—	—	—
Norvège Norway	1929	(i) 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	100	—	—	—	—
	1930	(i) 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	100	—	—	1	—
	1931	(i) 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	100	—	—	—	—
	1932	11	—	—		—		—	11	100	—	—	1	—
	1933	19	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	19	100	—	—	1	—
Pays-Bas Netherlands	1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	281	1,4
	1930	34	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	34	100	—	—	135	2,3
	1931	20	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	20	100	—	—	89	1,9
	1932	85	0,3	—	—	—	—	—	85	100	—	—	189	1,9
	1933	390	1,3	—	—	131	33,6	131	259	66,4	—	—	106	2,6
Pologne Poland	1932	349	1,3	—	—	150	43,0	150	199	53,0	—	—	—	—
	1933	174	0,6	—	—	57	32,8	57	117	67,2	—	—	—	—
Suède Sweden	1931	9	—	—		—		—	9		—	—	—	—
	1932	33	0,1	2	6,1	—		2	31	93,9	2	0,2	—	—
	1933	72	0,2	8	11,1	2	2,8	10	62	86,1	8	0,6	—	—
Suisse (a) (j) Switzerland (a) (j)	1929	4 110	7,2	62	1,5	5 475	132,2	5 537	— 1 397	— 33,7	68	1,9	344	5,4
	1930	1 844	4,7	127	6,9	1 751	94,9	1 878	— 31	— 1,8	1	0,1	328	5,6
	1931	4 001	13,1	28	0,7	3 266	81,6	3 294	707	17,7	31	2,5	155	3,1
	1932	1 207	4,1	31	2,5	714	59,2	748	459	38,0	38	2,9	213	6,1
	1933	1 595	5,2	78	4,9	463	29,0	541	1 054	66,2	85	6,3	161	1,0
Tchécoslovaquie Czechoslovakia	1929	(k) 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	100	—	—	—	—
	1930	(k) 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	100	—	—	—	—
	1931	121	0,4	11	11,3	—	—	11	110	88,7	17	1,1	—	—
	1932	122	0,4	1	0,8	173	141,8	174	— 52	— 42,6	2	0,2	111	2,8
	1933	367	1,2	—	—	275	74,9	275	92	25,1	—	—	90	2,2
Turquie Turkey	1929	?									?			
	1930	?									?			
	1931	?									?			
	1932	?									?			
	1933	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. R. S. S. U.S.S.R	(l) 1929	(m) 2 115	1,2	26	1,1	1 970	80,6	1 996	(m) 449	18,4	31	1,0	735	11,1
	(l) 1930	(m) 4 133	10,7	99	2,3	3 408	82,5	3 507	(m) 626	15,2	117	2,9	1 120	19,2
	1931	1 766	5,8	15	0,8	1 751	99,2	1 766	—	—	17	1,4	557	11,6
	1932	3 468	12,5	111	3,3	2 623	75,6	2 737	731	21,1	111	5,7	69	6,8
	1933	2 129	6,9	3	0,2	1 682	79,2	1 685	438	20,6	3	0,2	85	2,1
Yougoslavie Yugoslavia	1931	5	—	—		—		—	5		—		—	—
	1932	119	0,5	3	2,5	74	62,2	77	42	35,3	3	0,2	—	—
	1933	441	1,4	6	1,3	316	71,7	322	119	27,0	6	0,5	—	—
Total de la fabrication déclarée Total of manufacture reported	1929	57 850	100	3 096	5,3	40 863	70,7	43 959	13 891	24,0	3 652	100	6 131	100
	1930	38 631	100	3 650	9,4	25 071	64,9	28 721	9 910	25,7	4 088	100	5 838	100
	1931	30 157	100	1 056	3,5	20 947	68,8	22 003	8 138	27,7	1 219	100	4 612	100
	1932	(n) 27 607	100	1 151	4,5	19 180	66,4	20 331	7 276	29,1	1 315	100	3 968	100
	1933	30 788	100	1 270	4,1	19 751	64,2	21 021	9 767	31,7	1 347	100	4 010	100

(l) Ce chiffre comprend 762 lbs. 8 oz. (347 kg.) de morphine brute, dont 562 lbs. 8 oz. (256 kg.) ont été exportés au Royaume-Uni pour la fabrication de la morphine.

(g) Ce chiffre comprend 975 lbs. 6 oz. (443 kg.) de morphine brute ; en 1933, 987 lbs. 8 oz. (449 kg.) ont été exportés au Royaume-Uni pour la fabrication de la morphine.

(h) Le Gouvernement de Formose déclare que la fabrication de morphine brute en 1931, 1932 et 1933 a été respectivement (en termes de morphine pure) de 432, 595 et 602 kg.

(i) Sour la forme de thébaïcine, allaudan, etc.

(j) Le signe « moins » indique que la quantité de morphine convertie est plus grande que la quantité totale de morphine fabriquée dans le pays, ceci parce que l'on a employé de la morphine importée dans ces conversions. En vue d'obtenir le total de la morphine restant comme telle pour tous les pays manufacturiers, ces quantités négatives ont été déduites car elles ont été transformées en autres drogues.

(k) Sous forme de novopon, qui contient environ 50 % de morphine.

(l) Années économiques du 1er octobre au 30 septembre. Les chiffres relatifs à l'U. R. S. S. ont été puisés dans le document Conf. L.F.S.3(1), deuxième partie, page 18, note 7.

(m) Y compris le pantopon.

(n) Ce total général comprend de la morphine brute fabriquée dans l'Inde et exportée pour le raffinage dans le Royaume-Uni. Voir les notes ci-dessus relatives à l'Inde.

(a) Benzoylmorphine and the other esters of morphine were not brought under control in Germany till January 1st, 1930, and in Switzerland till February 1st, 1930. Dihydromorphinone was not under control in Germany until January 1st, 1930.

(b) 25 kg. of morphine were used for conversion into diacetylmorphine.

(c) The Hungarian Government has requested that the tentative statistics for 1929, supplied by it previous to its ratification of the Geneva Opium Convention, should not be taken into account.

(d) All the morphine manufactured, with the exception of 5 kg., was extracted from 268 tons of dried poppy straw. The annual report states that the factory used approximately 268 tons of dried poppy straw in producing 187 kg. of morphine and 17 kg. of codeine.

(e) According to the Indian annual reports, the following amounts of codeine were manufactured : in 1929, 6 kg. ; in 1930, 24 kg. ; in 1931, 6 kg. ; in 1933, 42 kg.

(f) This figure includes 762 lb. 8 oz. (347 kg.) of crude morphine, of which 562 lb. 8 oz. (256 kg.) were exported to the United Kingdom for the manufacture of morphine.

(g) Including 975 lb. 6 oz. (443 kg.) of crude morphine ; in 1933, 987 lb. 8 oz. (449 kg.) of crude morphine were exported to the United Kingdom to be manufactured into morphine.

(h) The Government of Formosa reported that the manufacture of crude morphine in 1931, in 1932 and in 1933 was respectively (in terms of pure morphine) 432, 595 and 602 kg.

(i) In the form of thebaïcine, allaudan, etc.

(j) The minus sign indicates that the quantity of morphine converted exceeded the total quantity of morphine manufactured in the country, imported morphine being used for conversion purposes. For the purpose of establishing a total for all manufacturing countries of morphine remaining as such, these minus amounts have been deducted, the amount in question having been converted into other drugs.

(k) In the form of novopon, which contains about 50 per cent of morphine.

(l) Financial years from October 1st to September 30th. The figures for the U.S.S.R. have been taken from the document Conf.L.F.S.3(1), Part II, page 18, note 7.

(m) Including pantopon.

(n) This grand total includes crude morphine manufactured in India and exported for refinement in the United Kingdom. See notes on India above.

VIII. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LE VOLUME TOTAL DU COMMERCE D'EXPORTATION EN MORPHINE, DIACÉTYLMORPHINE ET COCAÏNE DES PRINCIPAUX PAYS FABRICANTS ET EXPORTATEURS, AINSI QUE D'AUTRES PAYS, POUR LES ANNÉES 1929 A 1933

VIII. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VOLUME OF THE EXPORT TRADE IN MORPHINE, DIACETYLMORPHINE AND COCAINE FROM THE CHIEF MANUFACTURING AND EXPORTING COUNTRIES AND FROM OTHER COUNTRIES DURING THE YEARS 1929 TO 1933

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Morphine						Diacétylmorphine						Cocaine					
Pays exportateurs Exporting countries	Années Years	(a) Exportations à destination des pays fabricants et % par rapport aux exportations totales de ce pays. (b) Exportations à destination des autres pays et % par rapport aux exportations totales de ce pays. (c) Exportations totales et % par rapport aux exportations totales de tous les pays.						(a) Exports to the manufacturing countries and percentage in relation to the total exports of the country. (b) Exports to other countries and percentage in relation to the total exports of the country. (c) Total exports and percentage in relation to the total exports of all countries.											
		(a)		(b)		(c)		(a)		(b)		(c)		(a)		(b)		(c)	
		kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%
Allemagne Germany	1929	1 980	*68,1*	912	*31,6*	2 892	*47,8*	194	*66,4*	98	*33,6*	292	*34,3*	223	*15*	1 263	*85*	1 486	*65,1*
	1930	729	*67*	359	*33*	1 088	*41,6*	115	*65,7*	60	*34,3*	175	*19,7*	83	*8,1*	949	*91,9*	1 032	*57,7*
	1931	45	*12,7*	310	*87,3*	355	*18,5*	21	*34,4*	40	*65,6*	61	*17,0*	27	*3,8*	682	*96,2*	709	*48,9*
	1932	113	*32,2*	301	*67,8*	444	*25,2*	50	*43,9*	64	*56,1*	114	*36,7*	106	*16,5*	535	*83,5*	641	*45,3*
	1933	48	*13,9*	297	*86,1*	345	*20,0*	35	*33,0*	71	*67,0*	106	*32,3*	69	*9,6*	648	*90,4*	717	*50,6*
Royaume-Uni United Kingdom	1929	328	*32,5*	682	*67,5*	1 010	*16,7*	12	*9,7*	112	*90,3*	124	*14,6*	—	—	99	*100*	99	*4,3*
	1930	55	*10,3*	454	*89,2*	509	*19,4*	—	—	70	*100*	70	*7,9*	—	—	140	*100*	140	*7,8*
	1931	41	*10,5*	348	*89,5*	389	*20,2*	1	*1,9*	53	*98,1*	54	*15,1*	1	*1*	123	*99*	124	*8,5*
	1932	47	*11,8*	350	*88,2*	397	*22,6*	—	—	60	*100*	60	*19,3*	—	—	176	*100*	176	*12,4*
	1933	34	*8,6*	363	*91,4*	397	*23,1*	—	—	61	*100*	61	*18,6*	34	*18,6*	149	*81,4*	183	*12,9*
France	1929	566	*53,8*	487	*46,2*	1 053	*17,4*	27	*16,3*	139	*83,7*	166	*19,5*	29	*14,5*	171	*85,5*	200	*8,8*
	1930	113	*39,4*	174	*60,6*	287	*11,0*	52	*56,9*	41	*44,1*	93	*10,5*	48	*24,7*	147	*75,3*	195	*10,9*
	1931	161	*38,4*	258	*61,6*	419	*21,8*	66	*51,2*	63	*48,8*	129	*36,0*	45	*24,9*	136	*75,1*	181	*12,5*
	1932	86	*54,4*	72	*45,6*	158	*9,0*	3	*13,0*	20	*87,0*	23	*7,4*	6	*9,1*	60	*90,9*	66	*4,7*
	1933	16	*10,1*	138	*89,6*	154	*8,9*	—	—	13	*100*	13	*4,0*	—	—	65	*100*	65	*4,6*
Japon Japan	1929	—	—	17	*100*	17	*0,3*	—	—	57	*100*	57	*6,7*	—	—	22	*100*	22	*1,0*
	1930	5	*20*	20	*80*	25	*1,0*	—	—	52	*100*	52	*5,9*	—	—	31	*100*	31	*1,7*
	1931	—	—	16	*100*	16	*0,8*	—	—	31	*100*	31	*8,7*	—	—	16	*100*	16	*1,1*
	1932	—	—	17	*100*	17	*1,0*	—	—	22	*100*	22	*7,1*	—	—	8	*100*	8	*0,6*
	1933	—	—	34	*100*	34	*2,0*	—	—	30	*100*	30	*9,1*	—	—	20	*100*	20	*1,4*
Pays-Bas Netherlands	1929	39	*100*	—	—	39	*0,6*	—	—	1	*100*	1	*0,1*	126	*55,6*	101	*44,5*	227	*10,0*
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	*46,8*	58	*53,2*	109	*6,1*
	1931	—	—	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	—	34	*37*	58	*63*	92	*5,3*
	1932	23	*88,5*	3	*11,5*	26	*1,5*	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	*33,7*	122	*66,3*	184	*13,0*
	1933	58	*49,2*	60	*50,8*	118	*6,4*	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	*56,8*	38	*43,2*	88	*6,2*

Note explicative.

Ce tableau donne les renseignements suivants en ce qui concerne le commerce d'exportation pour les années 1929 à 1933 pour la morphine, la diacétylmorphine et la cocaïne : 1° le volume total de ce commerce ; 2° sa répartition, année par année, entre les principaux pays fabricants et exportateurs, et, 3° sa répartition, année par année, entre les principaux pays fabricants et exportateurs, d'une part, et le reste des pays exportateurs ou réexportateurs, d'autre part.

Sous chaque chiffre indiquant la quantité d'une drogue exportée par un pays à destination des principaux pays fabricants et exportateurs (colonnes 2, 8 et 14) et des autres pays (colonnes 4, 10 et 16), on a donné en italique le pourcentage de ces quantités par rapport à la quantité totale exportée par le pays dans l'année (colonnes 6, 12 et 18). Le pourcentage des exportations totales d'un pays par rapport aux exportations totales de tous les pays durant l'année est donné dans les colonnes 7, 13 et 19. Il est à remarquer que la morphine et la diacétylmorphine exportées à destination des pays fabricants peuvent être employées pour des conversions en autres drogues. Une petite quantité du commerce d'exportation indiqué dans ce tableau est de la réexportation.

Suisse Switzerland	1929	266	*29,9*	625	*70,1*	891	*14,7*	124	*61,4*	78	*38,6*	202	*23,7*	45	*18,6*	197	*81,4*	242	*10,6*
	1930	128	*19,5*	530	*80,5*	658	*25,1*	48	*48*	52	*52*	100	*11,3*	4	*1,5*	260	*98,5*	264	*14,8*
	1931	98	*18*	446	*82*	544	*28,3*	22	*43,1*	29	*56,9*	51	*14,3*	7	*2,4*	286	*97,6*	293	*20,2*
	1932	224	*47,8*	245	*52,2*	469	*26,6*	16	*22,2*	56	*77,8*	72	*23,1*	35	*15,7*	188	*84,3*	223	*15,7*
	1933	217	*48,3*	232	*51,7*	449	*26,1*	18	*22,5*	62	*77,5*	80	*24,4*	17	*7,3*	217	*92,7*	234	*16,5*
Exportations totales des pays ci-dessus / Total exports by above countries	1929	3 179	*53,9*	2 723	*46,1*	5 902	*97,5*	357	*42,4*	485	*57,6*	842	*98,9*	423	*18,6*	1 853	*81,4*	2 276	*99,8*
	1930	1 030	*40,1*	1 537	*59,9*	2 567	*98,1*	215	*43,9*	275	*56,1*	490	*55,3*	186	*10,5*	1 585	*89,5*	1 771	*99,0*
	1931	345	*20*	1 378	*80,0*	1 723	*89,6*	110	*33,8*	216	*66,2*	326	*91,1*	114	*8,1*	1 301	*91,9*	1 415	*97,5*
	1932	523	*34,6*	988	*65,4*	1 511	*86,9*	69	*23,7*	222	*76,3*	291	*93,6*	209	*16,1*	1 089	*83,9*	1 298	*91,7*
	1933	373	*24,9*	1 124	*75,1*	1 497	*86,9*	53	*18,5*	237	*81,7*	290	*88,4*	170	*13,0*	1 137	*87,0*	1 307	*92,2*
Exportations totales d'autres pays *(a)* / Total exports by other countries *(a)*	1929	103	*66,9*	51	*33,1*	154	*2,5*	3	*33,3*	6	*66,7*	9	*1,1*	—	—	5	*100*	5	*0,2*
	1930	—	—	51	*100*	51	*1,9*	386	*97,5*	10	*2,5*	396	*44,7*	4	*22,2*	14	*77,8*	18	*1,0*
	1931	67	*33,7*	132	*66,3*	199	*10,4*	19	*59,4*	13	*40,6*	32	*8,9*	25	*69,4*	11	*30,6*	36	*2,5*
	1932	183	*73,5*	66	*26,5*	249	*11,1*	1	*5,0*	19	*95,0*	20	*6,4*	2	*1,7*	116	*98,3*	118	*8,3*
	1933	105	*46,5*	121	*53,5*	226	*13,1*	15	*39,5*	23	*60,5*	38	*11,6*	57	*51,8*	53	*48,2*	110	*7,8*
Exportations totales déclarées / Total exports reported	1929	3 282	*54,3*	2 774	*45,7*	6 056	*100*	360	*42,4*	491	*57,6*	851	*100*	423	*18,5*	1 858	*81,5*	2 281	*100*
	1930	1 030	*39,3*	1 588	*60,7*	2 618	*100*	601	*67,8*	285	*32,2*	886	*100*	190	*10,6*	1 599	*89,4*	1 789	*100*
	1931	412	*21,4*	1 510	*78,6*	1 922	*100*	129	*36*	229	*64*	358	*100*	139	*9,6*	1 312	*90,4*	1 451	*100*
	1932	706	*40,1*	1 054	*59,9*	1 760	*100*	70	*22,5*	241	*77,5*	311	*100*	211	*14,9*	1 205	*85,1*	1 416	*100*
	1933	478	*27,7*	1 245	*72,3*	1 723	*100*	68	*20,7*	260	*79,3*	328	*100*	227	*16,0*	1 190	*84,0*	1 417	*100*

Note. — Exportations de la Turquie. — Les statistiques suivantes des exportations (en kg.) de la Turquie, communiquées au Comité central permanent de l'opium, peuvent être signalées :

1° Premiers 9 mois de 1930 : Exportations à destination des pays fabricants : morphine, 822 ; diacétylmorphine, 721. Exportations à destination des pays non fabricants : morphine, 480 ; diacétylmorphine, 3 605. — Total : morphine, 1 302 ; diacétylmorphine, 4 326.

Aucune de ces exportations ne figure comme importation dans les rapports des pays mentionnés dans les statistiques d'exportation fournies par la Turquie.

2° 1931 : Exportations à destination des pays fabricants : morphine, 65 ; diacétylmorphine, 59. Exportations à destination des pays non fabricants : morphine, 242 ; diacétylmorphine, 1 362. — Total : morphine, 307 ; diacétylmorphine, 1 421.

De ces quantités, 55 kg. de morphine et 2 kg. de diacétylmorphine ont été signalés comme importation par les pays mentionnés dans les statistiques d'exportation fournies par la Turquie.

3° 1932 : Exportations à destination des pays fabricants : morphine, 67 ; diacétylmorphine, néant. Exportations à destination des pays non fabricants : morphine, 4 ; diacétylmorphine, néant. — Total : morphine, 71 ; diacétylmorphine, néant.

De cette quantité, 54 kg. de morphine ont été signalés comme importation par les pays mentionnés dans les statistiques d'exportation fournies par la Turquie.

En 1933, la Turquie n'a exporté ni morphine ni diacétylmorphine.

a) Cette rubrique comprend les pays suivants, qui fabriquent de la morphine depuis 1931 seulement et qui ont exporté (ou réexporté) respectivement en 1931, 1932 et 1933 (kg.) : Belgique : 4, 3, 16 ; Suède : 4, néant, 8 ; Yougoslavie : néant, 28, 84.

La Pologne a commencé la fabrication de la morphine en 1932 et a exporté (ou réexporté) en 1932 : 12 kg. ; en 1933 : néant.

La Tchécoslovaquie a commencé la fabrication de la diacétylmorphine en 1931 et a exporté (ou réexporté) respectivement (kg.) en 1931, 1932 et 1933 : 7, 2, néant.

La Yougoslavie, qui fabrique de la diacétylmorphine depuis 1932 a exporté en 1932 : 5 kg. ; en 1933 : 3 kg.

La Tchéchoslovaquie, qui fabrique de la cocaïne depuis 1932, en a exporté 5 kg. cette année-là. En 1933 : néant.

Les chiffres pour 1931, 1932 et 1933 comprennent l'exportation (en kg.) des pays suivants : *Morphine* : Etats-Unis, 40, 20, 3 ; Hongrie : 5, 11, 63 ; Italie : 1, 4, 14 ; Norvège : néant, 1, 4 ; Tchécoslovaquie : 64, 12, néant ; *Diacétylmorphine* : Italie, 1, 1, 2 ; *Cocaïne* : Formose : 10, 35, 40 ; Les Etats-Unis ont exporté de 1929 à 1933 respectivement, 1, néant, 40, 20 et 3 kg. de morphine.

Formose a exporté au Japon respectivement en 1931, 1932 et 1933 les quantités de morphine pure suivantes contenues dans la morphine brute : 325, 519 et 1 266 kg. (voir notes *(f)*, *(g)*, *(h)*, au tableau IX).

Note.—Exports by Turkey.—The following statistics of exports (in kg.) by Turkey communicated to the Central Board may be noted :

(1) First 9 months of 1930 : Exported to manufacturing countries : Morphine, 822 ; Diacetylmorphine, 721. Exported to non-manufacturing countries : Morphine, 480 ; Diacetylmorphine, 3 605.—Total : Morphine, 1 302 ; Diacetylmorphine, 4 326.

None of these exports were reported as received as imports by the countries mentioned in the export statistics furnished by Turkey.

(2) 1931 : Exported to manufacturing countries : Morphine, 65 ; Diacetylmorphine, 59. Exported to non-manufacturing countries : Morphine, 242 ; Diacetylmorphine, 1 362.—Total : Morphine, 307 ; Diacetylmorphine, 1 421.

Of these amounts, 55 kg. of morphine and 2 kg. of diacetylmorphine were reported as received as imports by the countries mentioned in the export statistics furnished by Turkey.

(3) 1932 : Exported to manufacturing countries : Morphine, 67 ; Diacetylmorphine, nil. Exported to non-manufacturing countries : Morphine, 4 ; Diacetylmorphine, nil.—Total : Morphine, 71 ; Diacetylmorphine, nil.

Of this amount, 54 kg. of morphine were reported as received as imports by the countries mentioned in the export statistics furnished by Turkey.

In 1933, Turkey did not export either morphine or diacetylmorphine.

(a) This heading includes the following countries which began to manufacture morphine in 1931 and exported (or re-exported) respectively in 1931, 1932 and 1933 (kg.) : Belgium : 4, 3, 16 ; Sweden : 4, nil, 8 ; Yugoslavia : nil, 28, 84.

Poland, which began to manufacture morphine in 1932 exported (or re-exported) in 1932 : 12 kg., in 1933 : nil.

Czechoslovakia, which began to manufacture diacetylmorphine in 1931, exported (or re-exported) in 1931, 1932 and 1933 respectively (kg.) : 7, 2, nil.

Yugoslavia, which began to manufacture diacetylmorphine in 1932, exported in 1932 : 5 kg. ; in 1933 : 3 kg.

Czechoslovakia, which began to manufacture cocaine since 1932, exported in that year : 5 kg. In 1933 : nil.

The figures for 1931, 1932 and 1933 include the exports (in kg.) of the following countries : *Morphine* : U.S.A., 40, 20, 3 ; Hungary, 5, 11, 63 ; Italy, 1, 4, 14 ; Norway, nil, 1, 4 ; Czechoslovakia, 64, 12, nil ; *Diacetylmorphine* : Italy, 1, 1, 2 ; *Cocaine* : Formosa, 10, 35, 40 ; U.S.A. exported from 1929 to 1933 respectively, 1, nil, 40, 20 and 3 kg. of morphine.

Formosa exported to Japan in 1931, 1932 and 1933 respectively the following quantities of pure morphine contained in crude morphine : 325, 519 and 1 266 kg. (see notes *(f)*, *(g)*, *(h)*, in Table IX).

Explanatory Note.

This table gives the following data as regards the export trade for the years 1929 to 1933 in morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine : (1) the total volume of this trade ; (2) its distribution year by year amongst each of the principal manufacturing and exporting countries, and (3) its distribution year by year amongst the principal manufacturing and exporting countries and the rest of the exporting or re-exporting countries.

Under each figure showing the amount of a drug exported by a country to the chief manufacturing and exporting countries (col. 2, 8 and 14), and to other countries (col. 4, 10 and 16), the percentage of these amounts to the total amount exported by the country for the year (col. 6 12 and 18) is given in italics. The percentage of the total exported by a country to the total exported by all countries during the year is given in col. 7, 13 and 19. It should be noted that the morphine and diacetylmorphine exported to manufacturing countries may be used for conversion. A small proportion of the export trade indicated in the table is re-export.

IX. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LE VOLUME TOTAL DU COMMERCE D'IMPORTATION EN MORPHINE, DIACÉTYLMORPHINE ET COCAÏNE, POUR LES ANNÉES 1929 A 1933

IX. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL VOLUME OF THE IMPORT TRADE IN MORPHINE, DIACETYLMORPHINE AND COCAINE DURING 1929 TO 1933

Note explicative.

On a employé, pour établir ce tableau, la méthode adoptée pour l'établissement du tableau précédent, qui concerne les exportations, où on pourra trouver toutes les explications utiles à la lecture du présent tableau.

Ce tableau est destiné à rendre principalement compte des importations, en distinguant la provenance (soit de pays fabricants, soit de pays non fabricants), pour chacun des pays fabricants, ainsi que le total des importations de ces pays par rapport à l'importation totale de tous les pays. Il est à remarquer *a)* que la morphine et la diacétylmorphine importées par les pays fabricants peuvent être employées pour la conversion en autres drogues ; *(b)* qu'une petite proportion du commerce d'importation indiqué dans ce tableau est destinée à la réexportation ; *(c)* que les importations provenant de pays non spécifiés ont été considérées comme provenant de pays non fabricants, ces quantités étant minimes.

Explanatory Note.

In drawing up this table, the method employed is that adopted for the previous table, which deals with exports. All explanations necessary for consulting the present table may therefore be found in the table of exports.

This table is intended primarily to show imports by origin (from manufacturing or non-manufacturing countries) for each of the manufacturing countries, and the total imports of those countries as compared with the total imports of all countries. It should be noted that : *(a)* the morphine and diacetylmorphine imported by manufacturing countries may be used for conversion ; *(b)* a small proportion of the import trade indicated in the table is for the purpose of re-export ; *(c)* that imports from unspecified countries—the quantities involved being very small—have been considered as from non-manufacturing countries.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Morphine						Diacétylmorphine						Cocaïne					
Pays importateurs / Importing countries — Années / Years	(a) Importations provenant des pays fabricants et % par rapport à l'importation totale de ce pays. (b) Importations provenant des pays non fabricants et % par rapport à l'importation totale de ce pays. (c) Importation totale et pourcentage par rapport aux importations totales de tous les pays.						(a) Imports from the manufacturing countries and % of the total imports of the country. (b) Imports from the non-manufacturing countries and % of the total imports of the country. (c) Total import and percentage of total imports of all countries.											
	(a)		(b)		(c)		(a)		(b)		(c)		(a)		(b)		(c)	
	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%	kg.	%
FRANCE 1929	293	100	—	—	293	5,7	13	100	—	—	13	1,9	191	100	—	—	194	10,5
1930	40	93	3	7	43	1,6	7	87,5	1	12,5	8	1,8	12	85,6	7	14,4	19	2,6
1931	17	13,6	22	56,4	39	1,8	6	75	2	25	8	0,8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1932	1	100	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1933	4	100	—	—	4	0,3	6	100	—	—	6	2,2	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROYAUME-UNI / UNITED KINGDOM 1929	—	—	11	100	11	0,2	—	—	(a) 51	100	51	7,3	105	93,7	7	6,3	112	6,4
1930	7	53,8	6	46,2	13	0,5	—	—	—	—			86	92,5	7	7,5	93	5,0
1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 526	100	526	52,2	1	4,8	20	95,2	21	1,6
1932	8	20	32	80	(b) 40	2,6	—	—	3	100	3	1,2	—	—	20	100	(c) 20	1,5
1933	9	50	9	50	(d) 18	1,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	100	2	0,2
HONGRIE / HUNGARY (e) 1929	18	100	—	—	18	1,8	4	100	—	—	4	0,9	30	93,8	2	6,2	32	1,7
1930	91	100	—	—	91	4,3	2	100	—	—	2	0,2	27	100	—	—	27	2,0
1931	41	100	—	—	41	2,6	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	100	—	—	37	2,9
1932	19	100	—	—	19	1,3	2	100	—	—	2	0,8	17	100	—	—	17	1,4
1933																		
INDE / INDIA 1929	77	100	—	—	77	1,5	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	100	—	—	27	1,5
1930	86	100	—	—	86	3,1	2	100	—	—	2	0,4	29	100	—	—	29	1,5
1931	28	100	—	—	28	1,3	4	100	—	—	4	0,4	50	100	—	—	50	3,7
1932	26	100	—	—	26	1,7	6	100	—	—	6	3,5	57	100	—	—	57	1,4
1933	27	100	—	—	27	1,9	2	100	—	—	2	0,8	51	100	—	—	51	1,1
ITALIE / ITALY 1929	272	99,2	2	0,8	274	5,1	151	100	—	—	151	21,5	117	100	—	—	117	8,0
1930	148	98,7	2	1,3	150	5,5	80	98,7	1	1,3	81	17,9	113	100	—	—	113	6,0
1931	126	97,7	3	2,3	129	5,9	96	98	2	2	98	9,7	93	97,9	2	2,1	95	7,1
1932	109	73,2	40	26,8	149	9,6	53	94,6	3	5,4	56	23,2	117	100	—	—	117	9,0
1933	88	97,7	1	2,3	92	6,6	13	95,6	2	1,4	45	16,1	91	97,8	2	2,2	93	7,5

(a) Les importations de diacétylmorphine au Royaume-Uni comprennent les quantités suivantes provenant de saisies, quantités qui ont été transformées en d'autres drogues après l'importation : 1929 : 19 kg. de Hong-Kong ; 1931 : 133 kg. des Etablissements du Détroit et 391 kg. de Hong-Kong.

(b) En outre, 255 kg. de morphine brute ont été signalés par le Royaume-Uni comme importés de l'Inde. L'Inde déclare l'exportation de la même quantité, contenant 160 kg. de morphine pure, à destination du Royaume-Uni.

(c) Saisies faites dans les Etablissements du Détroit.

(d) En outre, 356 kg. de morphine brute ont été signalés par le Royaume-Uni comme importés de l'Inde. L'Inde déclare l'exportation de 319 kg. de morphine pure contenue dans la morphine brute à destination du Royaume-Uni.

(e) Le Gouvernement hongrois a demandé qu'on ne tienne pas compte des statistiques pour 1929, qui ont été établies à titre d'essai avant la ratification par la Hongrie de la Convention de l'opium (1925)

(f) En outre, le Gouvernement japonais déclare avoir importé de Formose 1 165 kg. de morphine brute. Les autorités de Formose indiquent un chiffre de 1 011 kg. comme exportation de morphine brute au Japon.

(g) En outre, le Gouvernement japonais déclare avoir importé de Formose 711 kg. sous forme de morphine brute. Les autorités de Formose indiquent un chiffre de 712 kg. comme exportation à destination du Japon.

(h) En outre, 519 kg. de morphine pure contenue dans de la morphine brute ont été importés de Formose en 1932, et 707 kg. en 1933. Les autorités de Formose déclarent les exportations correspondantes.

(i) Importations du Japon proprement dit.

(j) En outre, 559 kg. de morphine pure ont été importés de Formose sous forme de morphine brute.

(k) Ce chiffre ne comprend pas les quantités de pantopon, qui contient 50 % de morphine. Cette substance est comprise dans les statistiques des Pays-Bas sous les chiffres de l'opium médicinal.

(l) Cette rubrique comprend plusieurs pays qui n'ont commencé à fabriquer la morphine qu'en 1931. Les importations de morphine par ces pays en 1931, 1932 et 1933 ont été respectivement (en kg.) : Belgique : 87, 93, 91 ; Suède : 37, 36, 27 ; Yougoslavie : 9, 4, 2.

En 1932, la Pologne et la Bulgarie ont commencé à fabriquer de la morphine, et leur importation a été respectivement de 9 et 3 kg. ; en 1933, respectivement néant et 2 kg. En 1932, la Suède et la Yougoslavie ont commencé à fabriquer de la diacétylmorphine ; leur importation a été respectivement 5 kg. et néant ; en 1933, respectivement 1 kg. et néant.

Japon	1929	44	100	—	—	(j) 44	0,9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	1930	18	100	—	—	(g) 18	0,7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1931	38	100	—	—	38	1,8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1932	20	95,2	1	4,8	(h) 21	1,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1933	27	96,4	1	3,6	(h) 28	2,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Formose (i)	1929	12	100	—	—	12	0,2	59	100	—	—	59	8,4	5	100	—	—	5	0,3		
Formosa (i)	1930	9	100	—	—	9	0,3	70	100	—	—	70	15,4	5	100	—	—	5	0,3		
	1931	12	100	—	—	12	0,5	28	100	—	—	28	2,8	—		—	—	—	—		
	1932	10	100	—	—	10	0,6	20	100	—	—	20	8,3	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1933	12	100	—	—	12	0,9	21	100	—	—	21	7,6	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Corée (i)	1929	7	100	—	—	7	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	100	—	—	14	0,8		
Chosen (i)	1930	3	100	—	—	3	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	100	—	—	16	0,9		
	1931	295	99	3	1	298	13,7	—	—	145	100	145	14,4	21	100	—	—	21	1,6		
	1932	58	100	—	—	58	3,7	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	86,4	3	13,6	22	1,7		
	1933	2	100	—	—	(j) 2	0,1	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	100	—	—	26	2,1		
Norvège	1929	50	96,1	2	3,9	52	1,9	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	100	—	—	17	0,9		
Norway	1930	38	95,0	2	5,0	40	1,5	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	100	—	—	9	0,6		
	1931	35	97,2	1	2,8	36	1,6	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	100	—	—	15	1,1		
	1932	59	84,3	11	15,7	70	4,5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	100	—	—	12	0,9		
	1933	24	88,8	3	11,2	27	1,9	1	100	—	—	1	—	9	90	1	10	10	0,8		
Pays-Bas	1929	83	100	—	—	(k) 83	1,6	1	100	—	—	1	0,1	7	100	—	—	7	0,4		
Netherlands	1930	52	100	—	—	52	1,9	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	100	—	—	18	1,5		
	1931	22	40	33	60	55	2,5	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	100	—	—	22	1,7		
	1932	49	96,1	2	3,9	51	3,3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	23,8	16	76,2	21	1,6		
	1933	18	78,3	5	21,7	23	1,6	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	100	—		53	4,3		
Suisse	1929	2 478	96,2	99	3,8	2 577	50,3	197	99,5	1	0,5	198	28,3	155	100	—	—	155	8,4		
Switzerland	1930	704	100	—	—	704	25,9	104	100	—	—	104	22,9	42	89,3	5	10,7	47	2,5		
	1931	100	85,5	17	14,5	117	5,4	20	51,2	21	48,8	41	4,0	44	91,7	4	8,3	48	3,6		
	1932	20	48,8	21	51,2	41	2,6	4	100	—	—	4	1,7	70	70	30	30	100	7,7		
	1933	44	67,3	22	32,3	66	4,7	—	—	16	100	16	5,8	64	87,7	9	12,3	73	5,9		
Tchécoslovaquie	1929	302	100	—	—	302	5,9	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	98	2	2	101	5,5		
Czechoslovakia	1930	115	99,2	1	0,8	116	4,2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1931	38	95,0	2	5,0	40	1,8	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	100	—	—	55	4,1		
	1932	92	100	—	—	92	5,9	3	100	—	—	3	1,2	9	37,5	15	62,5	24	1,9		
	1933	88	100	—	—	88	6,2	1	100	—	—	1	—	2	100	—	—	2	0,1		
Total	1929	3 618	96,3	114	3,7	3 732	72,8	421	89	(a) 52	11	(a) 473	67,5	770	98,6	9	1,4	779	42,4		
(pays susmentionnés)	1930	1 268	98,7	14	1,3	1 282	47,1	267	99,3	2	0,7	269	59,3	400	88,3	21	11,7	421	22,5		
(above-mentioned	1931	805	99,9	81	9,1	886	40,6	156	18,3	(a) 696	81,7	(a) 852	84,5	328	92,7	26	7,3	354	26,5		
countries)	1932	493	82,2	107	17,8	600	38,5	86	96,1	6	3,9	92	38,1	326	79,5	84	20,5	410	31,6		
	1933	362	89,2	44	10,8	406	28,8	76	80,9	18	19,1	94	33,5	313	95,7	14	4,3	327	26,4		
Total	1929					1 393	27,2					228	32,5					1 060	57,6		
(autres pays)	1930					(n) 1 438	52,9					185	40,7					1 446	77,5		
(other countries)	1931					1 296	59,4					156	15,5					983	73,5		
(l) (m)	1932					959	61,6					149	61,9					886	68,4		
	1933					1 003	71,2					187	66,7					913	73,6		
Total général	1929					5 125	100					(a) 701	100					1 839	100		
Grand Total	1930					2 720	100					454	100					1 867	100		
	1931					2 182	100					(a) 1008	100					1 337	100		
	1932					1 559	100					241	100					1 296	100		
	1933					1 409	100					281	100					1 240	100		

(m) Les chiffres pour les années 1931, 1932 et 1933 comprennent l'importation de l'Allemagne, respectivement (en kg.) ; morphine, 22, 1, 11 ; diacétylmorphine : 8, 11, 9 : cocaïne : 37, 11, 1.

(m) Ce chiffre comprend une importation en Turquie de 17 kg. dont l'origine n'est pas donnée dans le rapport turc. Ce rapport ne donne que les chiffres pour neuf mois de l'année.

(a) The imports of diacetylmorphine into the United Kingdom included the following quantities from seizures, which were converted into other drugs after importation : 1929 : 49 kg. from Hong-Kong ; 1931 : 133 kg. from the Straits Settlements and 391 kg. from Hong-Kong.

(b) In addition, 255 kg. of crude morphine (containing 166 kg. *pure morphine*) were returned as exported by India to Great Britain and as imported by the latter.

(c) Seizures made in the Straits Settlements.

(d) In addition, 356 kg. of crude morphine were imported into the United Kingdom from India. The latter gives the figure of 319 kg. of pure morphine contained in crude morphine as exported to the United Kingdom.

(e) The Hungarian Government has requested that the tentative statistics for 1929, supplied by it previous to its ratification of the Geneva Opium Convention (1925), should be disregarded.

(f) In addition, 1 485 kg. of crude morphine were reported by the Japanese Government as imported from Formosa. The Formosan authorities gave a figure of 1 044 kg. of crude morphine as exported to Japan.

(g) In addition, 741 kg. were reported by the Japanese Government as imported from Formosa in the form of crude morphine. The Formosan authorities report a quantity of 742 kg. as exported to Japan.

(h) In addition, 519 kg. in 1932 and 707 kg. in 1933 of pure morphine contained in crude morphine were returned as exported by Formosa to Japan and imported by the latter.

(i) Imports from Japan proper.

(j) In addition, 559 kg. of pure morphine were imported from Formosa in the form of crude morphine.

(k) This figure does not include pantopon, which contains 50 per cent of morphine. This substance is included in the figures for medicinal opium in the returns furnished by the Netherlands Government.

(l) This heading includes several new manufacturing countries which began to manufacture in 1931. Imports of morphine by these countries in 1931, 1932 and 1933 respectively were as follows (kg.) : Belgium, 87, 93, 91; Sweden, 37, 36, 27 ; Yugoslavia, 9, 4, 2.

In 1932, Poland and Bulgaria began to manufacture morphine and their imports were respectively 9 kg. and 3 kg. ; in 1933, respectively nil and 2 kg. In 1932, Sweden and Yugoslavia began to manufacture diacetylmorphine, their imports being respectively 5 kg. and nil ; in 1933, respectively 4 kg. and nil.

(m) The figures for 1931, 1932 and 1933 include the imports into Germany respectively (kg.) : morphine : 22, 1, 11; diacetylmorphine : 8, 11, 9 ; cocaïne : 37, 11, 1.

(n) This includes a Turkish import of 17 kg., the source of which is not given in the Turkish report. The report covers only the first nine months of the year.

TABLEAU X (A), (B) ET (C), INDIQUANT RESPECTIVEMENT POUR CHAQUE PAYS AYANT ENVOYÉ DES CHIFFRES LA CONSOMMATION DE MORPHINE, DE DIACÉTYLMORPHINE ET DE COCAÏNE PAR MILLION D'HABITANTS POUR LES ANNÉES 1929 A 1933

TABLE X (A), (B) AND (C), SHOWING RESPECTIVELY FOR EACH COUNTRY FOR WHICH THE DATA HAVE BEEN FURNISHED THE CONSUMPTION OF MORPHINE, DIACETYLMORPHINE AND COCAINE PER MILLION INHABITANTS FOR THE YEARS 1929 TO 1933

Note explicative.

Les trois tableaux suivants, concernant la morphine, la diacétylmorphine et la cocaïne, indiquent la consommation de chacune de ces drogues par million d'habitants, pour les pays qui ont fourni ces statistiques. Les pays sont classés en cinq groupes géographiques suivant le système employé par l'Organe de contrôle dans son tableau d'évaluations. Les tableaux ne donnent pas le chiffre de la consommation totale de chaque pays, mais ce chiffre peut être calculé approximativement en multipliant celui de la consommation, par million d'habitants, par le chiffre de la population indiqué dans la colonne 2, chiffre le plus récent qui soit accessible pour la période de cinq ans et qui a été emprunté à l'*Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations* (1933-34). Cependant, il est nécessaire de remarquer que les taux figurant au tableau ont été empruntés aux statistiques du Comité central permanent, qui sont calculés d'après les chiffres de population correspondant aux années indiquées mais non aux chiffres de population figurant dans la colonne 2. Les colonies, territoires sous mandat, etc., sont indiqués par les initiales des pays qui les administrent : E. B. (Empire Britannique), N. (Pays-Bas), J. (Japon).

Il y a lieu de noter que le formulaire statistique C(1)(G. L) du Comité central permanent demande qu'on fournisse, conformément à la Convention de Genève, les chiffres « de la consommation en dehors des besoins de l'Etat » et qu'il y est prescrit « d'omettre les quantités inférieures à *un kilogramme* ». Le fait que ces trois tableaux ne contiennent pas de statistiques pour un pays ou un territoire particulier peut être dû à la stipulation susmentionnée, la consommation totale du stupéfiant en question dans ce pays ou dans ce territoire étant inférieure à un kilogramme.

Lorsqu'on compare la consommation d'un pays avec celle d'un autre pays, pour ce qui touche à la morphine ou à la diacétylmorphine, il y a lieu de se rappeler que ces comparaisons peuvent être faussées par l'absence de données relatives à la consommation de *tous* les opiacés, notamment de l'opium médicinal et de la codéine.

Explanatory Note.

The following three tables regarding morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine show the consumption of each of these drugs per million inhabitants for the countries which have furnished such data. The countries are arranged in five geographical groups, according to the method used by the Supervisory Body in the statement containing the estimates. The tables do not give the total consumption figure for each country, but this may be calculated approximately by multiplying the figure of consumption per million by the population figure given in column 2. The latest figure available for the five-year period has been taken from the *Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations*, 1933-34. But it is necessary to remark that the rates noted in the table have been taken from the statistics furnished to the Permanent Central Board, which are calculated on the population corresponding to the indicated years but not to the population figures of column 2. Colonies, mandated territories, etc., are indicated by the capital letters of the administering countries : B.E. (British Empire), N. (Netherlands), J. (Japan).

It should be noted that the statistical form C(1)(G.L.) of the Central Board asks, in accordance with the Geneva Convention, for " consumption other than for Government purposes ", and contains the request that " quantities less than one kilogramme should be omitted ". The fact that these three tables do not contain data for a particular country or territory may be due to this request, the total consumption of a particular drug by the country or territory in question being less than one kilogramme.

In comparing the consumption of one country with that of another as regards morphine or diacetylmorphine, it should be remembered that such comparisons may be vitiated by the absence of data as regards the consumption of *all* opiates, especially of medicinal opium and of codeine.

(A) MORPHINE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pays	Population (en milliers) (000's omitted)	Consommation par million d'habitants / Consumption per million inhabitants					Countries
		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
Europe.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	**Europe.**
Allemagne	65 050	19,43	18,09	14,27	10,81	10,22	Germany.
Autriche	6 740	11,95	11,93	12,05	12,18	10,68	Austria.
Belgique	8 213		8,93	9,27	10,66	7,30	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni	46 440	9,05	(a) 8,42	(a) 17,72	(a) 16,32	(a) 17,74	United Kingdom.
Bulgarie	5 950	1,40	1,54	0,65	1,32	1,01	Bulgaria.
Danemark	3 610	22,44	22,69	22,76	23,48	21,65	Denmark.
Dantzig	410	12,82	14,63	12,05	12,35	9,76	Danzig.
Espagne	24 012		2,33	2,12	3,49	3,87	Spain.
Estonie	1 124	17,90	8,07	8,06	7,15	8,90	Estonia.
Finlande	3 516		11,27	10,32	10,02	8,53	Finland.
France	41 860		16,99	18,09	4,55	6,97	France.
Grèce	6 548	2,24	1,74	2,19		1,53	Greece.
Hongrie	8 781		19,21	6,56	11,21	13,32	Hungary.
Irlande (Etat libre d')	2 983			3,39	6,09	4,36	Irish Free State.
Islande	112		9,52	27,52	27,27	17,86	Iceland.
Italie	41,814	4,08	3,90	3,79	4,60		Italy.
Lettonie	1 931	8,97	8,95	8,90	9,37	9,32	Latvia.
Lithuanie	2 422		2,56	2,96	1,67	2,48	Lithuania.
Luxembourg (G.-D.)	301	10,43	10,17	6,67	6,64	6,64	Luxemburg (G.-D.).
Norvège	2 845	16,01	17,48	19,92	19,43	20,03	Norway.
Pays-Bas	8 183	5,04	5,74	6,10	7,44	6,11	Netherlands.
Pologne	32 638	3,91	2,99	1,87	2,49	1,84	Poland.
Portugal	7 000	1,10	1,29	1,50	1,88	2,43	Portugal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pays	Population (en milliers) '000's omitted'	Consommation par million d'habitants Consumption per million inhabitants					Countries
		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
Europe (suite).		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	**Europe (continued).**
Roumanie	18 510				0,48	0,97	Roumania.
Suède	6 190	13,10	8,01	10,71	8,11	8,88	Sweden.
Suisse	4 115	17,35	10,59	12,75	15,38	12,13	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	14 925	21,81	12,28	8,41	8,63	8,01	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	14 920					0,33	Turkey.
U. R. S. S.	165 700			11,38	3,29	3,85	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	14 296		1,89	2,30	1,77		Yugoslavia.
Territoires, dépendances, etc.							*Territories, Dependencies, etc.*
Sarre (S. d. N.)	823			8,83	4,90	9,72	Saar Territory (L.o.N.).
Malte (E. B.)	242	4,33	4,29	4,17	—	—	Malta (B.E.).
Amérique.							**America.**
Amérique du Nord.							*North America.*
Canada	10 590	16,40	14,40	7,97	10,42	10,01	Canada.
Etats-Unis	125 200	21,99	16,89	16,89	18,27	18,73	United States.
Amérique centrale.							*Central America.*
Mexique	17 320		0,18	0,24	0,12	0,46	Mexico.
Salvador	1 522		14,86		4,05	0,66	Salvador.
Amérique du Sud.							*South America.*
Bolivie	3 000				0,67		Bolivia.
Chili	4 402				4,60	2,73	Chile.
Uruguay	1 975	3,32	8,11	5,25	3,61	4,56	Uruguay.
Venezuela	3 260		0,63	4,69	0,62		Venezuela.
Dépendances, colonies, etc.							*Dependencies, Colonies, etc.*
Guyane britannique	318	22,73	12,90	3,22	—		British Guiana.
Asie.							**Asia.**
Inde	359 400	0,97	0,87	0,70	0,37		India.
Iran	9 000		0,89	1,33	1,22		Iran.
Japon	66 500	14,14	13,74	13,89	14,04	14,28	Japan.
Siam	12 355	0,09			—		Siam.
Dépendances, colonies, etc.							*Dependencies, Colonies, etc.*
Ceylan (E. B.)	5 427			—	0,37	0,18	Ceylon (B.E.).
Etab. du Détroit (E. B.)	1 060	4,55	2,65	0,90	0,92	1,89	Straits Settlements (B.E.)
Etats Malais fédérés	1 610					0,62	Fed. Malay States.
Hong-Kong (E. B.)	901						Hong-Kong (B.E.).
Corée (Chosen) (J.)	21 750	0,64	4,37	9,74	9,32	10,30	Korea (Chosen) (J.).
Formose (Taïwan) (J.)	4 932	4,08	2,63	3 22	2,10	2,40	Formosa (Taiwan) (J.).
Kouan-Toung (J.)	1 400	113,19	91,67	68,89	44,28	27,14	Kwantung (J.).
Indes néerlandaises (N)	62 560	0,07	0,08	0,06	0,06	0,05	Neth. Indies (N.).
Palestine (E. B.)	1 380	1,11	1,07	0,97	0,96	0,92	Palestine (B.E.).
Afrique.							**Africa.**
Egypte	15 070	0,34	0,55	0,27	0,54	0,80	Egypt.
Union Sud-Africaine	8 310		2,14	*(b)*	3.54		Union of South Africa.
Dépendances, colonies, etc.							*Dependencies, Colonies, etc.*
Gambie (E. B.)	200						Gambia (B.E.)
Ouganda (E. B.)	3 585						Uganda (B.E.).
Rhodésie du Sud (E. B.)	1 150	2,00	0,93				Southern Rhodesia (B.E.)
Swaziland (E. B.)	125						Swaziland (B.E.).
Océanie.							**Oceania.**
Australie	6 605	18,91	12,32	12,97	11,34	13,93	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	1 534		16,82	9,96	9,85	9,78	New Zealand.
Nouv.-Hébrides (F. E.B.).	60						New Hebrides (F. B.E.).

(a) Le relevé adressé au Comité central permanent de l'opium est accompagné de la remarque suivante :

« Il y a lieu de remarquer que, ne disposant pas des chiffres effectifs de la consommation des préparations contenant de la morphine fabriquées respectivement avec de l'opium brut, de l'opium médicinal et de la morphine, on a dû effectuer une évaluation en prenant pour base la proportion des quantités de ces préparations *fabriquées* au cours de l'année en question. Cette proportion varie évidemment d'une année à l'autre et ne représente pas toujours exactement la proportion des trois types de préparations consommées. Dans ces conditions et comme la méthode actuelle de présentation des statistiques semble causer une certaine confusion, le « Home Office » propose, dans les relevés ultérieurs qu'il fournira au Comité central, de ne pas essayer de distinguer entre la quantité de morphine consommée sous forme de préparations d'opium et la quantité consommée sous forme de préparations fabriquées avec de la morphine. Il se bornera à fournir un chiffre global pour la consommation sous la rubrique « Morphine » et en termes de cet alcaloïde. »

(a) The return to the Central Board is accompanied by the following remark :

" It is to be noted that, as actual figures for the consumption of preparations containing morphine which are made respectively from raw opium, from medicinal opium and from morphine are not available, an estimate has had to be made based upon the proportion between the amounts of such preparations *manufactured* during the year in question. This proportion, of course, differs from year to year and may not accurately represent the proportion of the three types of preparations consumed. In these circumstances, and as the present method of presentation of the statistics appears to cause confusion, the Home Office proposes in future returns to the Central Board not to attempt to distinguish between the amount of morphine consumed in the form of preparations of opium and the amount consumed in preparations manufactured from morphine, but to return one consumption figure under the head of ' Morphine ', in terms of the alkaloid."

(B) DIACÉTYLMORPHINE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pays	Population en milliers (000's omitted)	Consommation par million d'habitants / Consumption per million inhabitants					Countries
		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	
Europe.							**Europe.**
Allemagne	65 050	0,67	0,59	0,20	0,06	0,03	Germany.
Autriche	6 740	0,30	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15	Austria.
Belgique	8 213		0,99	1,11	1,10	0,73	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni	46 440	1,72	1,05	1,09	0,99	1,08	United Kingdom.
Bulgarie	5 950	0,35	0,17	0,16	—	0,17	Bulgaria.
Danemark	3 610	1,70	2,27	2,81	2,79	3,88	Denmark.
Dantzig	410				—		Danzig.
Espagne	24 012		0,30	0,17	0,29	0,04	Spain.
Finlande	3 516		6,82	6,49	5,72	6,26	Finland.
France	41 860		2,06	2,06	2,14	2,48	France.
Grèce	6 548	0,48		—	?		Greece.
Hongrie	8 784	1,01	1,04	0,34	0,23	0,31	Hungary.
Irlande (Etat libre d')	2 983				0,34		Irish Free State.
Italie	41 814	2,33	1,95	1,90	1,93		Italy.
Lettonie	1 931	1,05	1,05	1,05	0,52	0,52	Latvia.
Lithuanie	2 422			0,42	—	0,41	Lithuania.
Norvège	2 845	0,36		0,36	0,35		Norway.
Pologne	32 638	0,23		—	—		Poland.
Portugal	7 000	0,16	0,16	0,15	0,29	0,28	Portugal.
Roumanie	18 540				0,16	0,16	Roumania.
Suède	6 190	0,98	1,31	1,63	1,46	2,26	Sweden.
Suisse	4 115	0,49	0,49	0,25	0,49	0,48	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	14 925	0,34		0,14	0,27	0,13	Czechoslovakia.
U. R. S. S.	165 700			0,09	0,61	0,14	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	14 296		0,14	0,14	—		Yugoslavia.
Territoires, dépendances, etc.							*Territories, Dependencies, etc.*
Sarre (S. d. N.)	823			1,24	3,68	1,21	Saar Territory (L.o.N.)
Amérique.							**America.**
Amérique du Nord.							*North America.*
Canada	10 590	3,09	2,13	1,75	1,82	1,89	Canada.
Etats-Unis	125 200	0,14	0,03	0,06	0,02	0,03	United States.
Amérique centrale.							*Central America.*
Salvador	1 522		1,71	0,67	0,67		Salvador.
Amérique du Sud.							*South America.*
Bolivie	3 000				0,33		Bolivia.
Chili	4 402					0,68	Chile.
Uruguay	1 975	3,32	9,19	7,36	3,09	4,56	Uruguay.
Venezuela	3 260			0,31			Venezuela.
Asie.							**Asia.**
Inde	359 400	0,008	0,02	0,01	0,01		India.
Iran	9 000		0,11	0,11	0,11		Iran.
Japon	66 500	20,71	21,10	16,00	9,92	9,02	Japan.
Territoires, colonies, etc.							*Territories, Colonies, etc.*
Ceylan (E. B.)	5 427						Ceylon (B.E.).
Hong-Kong (E. B.)	901						Hong-Kong (B.E.).
Corée (Chosen) (J.)	21 750	0,15	2,06	5,63	6,06	5,47	Korea (Chosen) (J.).
Formose (Taiwan) (J.)	4 932	19,27	12,94	6,22	5,25	4,21	Formosa (Taiwan) (J.).
Kouan-Toung (J.)	1 400	35,74	28,57	0,67	0,71	0,71	Kwantung (J.).
Palestine (E. B.)	1 380						Palestine (B.E.).
Afrique.							**Africa.**
Egypte	15 070	—	—	—			Egypt.
Union Sud-Africaine	8 310			(b)	0,37		Union of South Africa.
Territoires, colonies, etc.							*Territories, Colonies, etc.*
Ouganda (E. B.)	3 585						Uganda (B.E.).
Swaziland (E. B.)	125						Swaziland (B.E.).
Océanie.							**Oceania.**
Australie	6 605	4,42	2,96	3,10	2,91	3,18	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	1 534		3,26	1,99	1,31	1,30	New Zealand.

(C) COCAÏNE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pays	Population (en milliers) (000's omitted)	Consommation par million d'habitants Consumption per million inhabitants					Countries
		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
Europe.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	**Europe.**
Allemagne	65 050	7,05	6,43	2,90	1,08	1,03	Germany.
Autriche	6 740	7,62	8,95	8,18	7,57	5,93	Austria.
Belgique	8 213		6,08	7,91	7,84	7,79	Belgium.
Royaume-Uni	46 440	5,50	5,54	5,48	5,04	4,93	United Kingdom.
Bulgarie	5 950	0,52	1,89	0,82	0,66	1,34	Bulgaria.
Danemark	3 610	5,96	8,23	5,34	5,31	4,99	Denmark.
Dantzig	410	5,13	2,44	2,41	—	—	Danzig.
Espagne	24 012		2,72	2,46	3,99	4,41	Spain.
Estonie	1 124	12,53	11,66	6,27	4,47	5.34	Estonia.
Finlande	3 516		4,74	4,42	4,58	3,41	Finland.
France	41 860		10,07	7,58	5,72	8,86	France.
Grèce	6 548	1,76	1,58	2,34		1,22	Greece.
Hongrie	8 781		4,86	5,30	2,29	2,39	Hungary.
Irlande (État libre d')	2 983			0,68	2,7	2,35	Irish Free State.
Islande	112			9,17	9,09	17,86	Iceland.
Italie	41 814	3,01	2,89	2,85	2,34		Italy.
Lettonie	1 931	5,80	7,89	7,85	7,81	7,77	Latvia.
Lithuanie	2 422		2,99	2,96	1,67	2,06	Lithuania.
Luxembourg (G.-D.)	301	6,90	10,17	6,67	6,64	3,32	Luxemburg (G.-D.).
Norvège	2 845	5,34	4,99	6,05	2,47	6,68	Norway.
Pays-Bas	8 183	4,14	4,72	4,29	2,6	3,91	Netherlands.
Pologne	32 638	1,38	1,82	1,31	1,24	0,40	Poland.
Portugal	7 000	1,89	1,61	1,50	1,01	1,71	Portugal.
Roumanie	18 540				0,65	0,70	Roumania.
Suède	6 190	11,96	8,82	8,14	6,00	6,14	Sweden.
Suisse	4 115	6,19	8,37	6,13	8,3	6,07	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie	14 925	7,09	8,92	4,89	6,14	5,36	Czechoslovakia.
Turquie	14 920					0,54	Turkey.
U. R. S. S.	165 700			3,34	1,48	0,52	U.S.S.R.
Yougoslavie	14 296		1,82	1,01	0,57		Yugoslavia.
Territoires, dépendances, etc.							*Territories, Dependencies, etc.*
Sarre (S. d. N.)	823			12,42	4,9	4,86	Saar Territory (L.o.N.)
Malte (E. B.)	242	4,33	4,29	—	—		Malta (B.E.).
Amérique.							**America.**
Amérique du Nord.							*North America.*
Canada	10 590	5,46	5,58	5,15	4,21	4,06	Canada.
Etats-Unis	125 200	7,88	7,06	6,88	6,2	6,09	United States.
Amérique centrale.							*Central America.*
Mexique	17 320		0,37	0,42	0,36	0,29	Mexico.
Salvador	1 522		10,86		2,70		Salvador.
Trinité et Tobago	420					2,38	Trinidad and Tobago.
Amérique du Sud.							*South America.*
Bolivie	3 000				1,67		Bolivia.
Chili	4 402				3,45	2,50	Chile.
Equateur	2 000					0,50	Ecuador.
Uruguay	1 975		16,22	11,56	6,70	8,10	Uruguay.
Venezuela	3 260		0,32	0,31	0,31		Venezuela.
Asie.							**Asia.**
Inde	359 400	0,16	0,15	0,07	0,08		India.
Iran	9 000		0,89	0,89	0,67		Iran.
Japon	66 500	14,04	14,81	10,6	15,17	13,98	Japan.
Siam	12 355	0,1	0,09	0,08		0,08	Siam.
Territoires, colonies, etc.							*Territories, Colonies, etc.*
Ceylan (E. B.)	5 427	0,18	0,18	0,19	0,37	0,36	Ceylon (B.E.).
Etabl. du Détroit (E.B.)	1 060	1,82	0,88	0,90	0,92	2,83	Straits Settl. (B.E.).
Hong-Kong (E. B.)	901	22,98					Hong-Kong (B.E.).
Corée (Chosen) (J.)	21 750	0,74	0,91	1,04	1,4	1,42	Korea (Chosen) (J.).
Formose (Taiwan) (J.)	4 932	9,98	7,67	7,51	7,56	6,61	Formosa (Taiwan) (J.).
Kouan-Toung (J.)	1 400		8,33	17,04	17,86	22,86	Kwantung (J.).
Indes néerlandaises (N)	62 560	0,17	0,15	0,10	0,11	0,06	Neth. Indies (N.).
Palestine (E. B.)	1 080	3,33	4,30	2,71	2,88	1,85	Palestine (B.E.).
Afrique.							**Africa.**
Egypte	15 070	0,41	0,55	0,47	0,74	0,26	Egypt.
Union Sud-Africaine	8 310		1,88	*(b)*	1,71		Union of South Africa.
Territoires, colonies, etc.							*Territories, Colonies, etc.*
Gambie (E. B.)	200						Gambia (B.E.).
Réunion	200				15,00		Reunion.
Océanie.							**Oceania.**
Australie	6 605	14,67	12,00	12,97	11,03	11,35	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	1 534		10,09	5,31	6,57	6,52	New Zealand.

(b) Le Gouvernement fait savoir qu'il ne possède pas de statistiques de la consommation.

(b) The Government of the Union states that it has no consumption records.

XI. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LES QUANTITÉS D'OPIUM PRÉPARÉ, FABRIQUÉES EN 1924–1933. DANS LES PAYS QUI ENVOIENT DES RELEVÉS.

XI. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF PREPARED OPIUM MANUFACTURED IN 1924–1933 IN COUNTRIES WHICH MAKE RETURNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pays Countries	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933 *
	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg	kg.	kg.	kg.	kg
Bornéo (Nord-) *(a)* North Borneo *(a)*	4 108	4 133	4 510	4 735	3 745	3 445	3 519	1 943	30	—
Ceylan Ceylon	219	193	210	178	180	133	125	133	90	82
Malaisie britannique et Brunei British Malaya and Brunei	102 533	99 719	140 405	138 626	120 619	*(b)* 114 809	87 351	58 785	34 685	43 115
Formose *(a)* Formosa *(a)*	39 847	43 005	36 711	35 686	32 999	32 046	37 878	34 189	20 582	25 735
Hong-Kong *(c)*	10 995	7 635	5 606	12 283	7 853	*(d)* 5 378	8 404	7 054	4 015	*(e)* —
Indes néerlandaises Netherlands Indies	33 703	64 035	63 170	51 451	82 324	71 196	35 644	27 823	19 758	3 531
Indochine Indo-China	84 985	63 531	66 845	81 210	91 938	98 000	70 132	32 668	39 072	?
Kouan-Toung (Territoire à bail) Kwantung (Leased Territory) *(f)*	14 382	27 956	27 840	35 592	29 489	48 695	46 766	46 256	52 155	46 653
Macao	10 440	*(g)* 13 600	*(g)* 3 520	10 191	*(g)* 4 000	14 116	23 303	17 765	18 425	29 358
Siam	45 030	61 420	53 662	68 899	84 471	82 897	70 633	37 593	—	37 353
Total des pays mentionnés ci-dessus Total of above-mentioned countries	346 242	305 227	402 479	436 951	457 616	470 715	363 755	264 209	168 812	
Iran *(h)*										
Sarawak	*(i)*	*(j)* 6 817	9 854	9 066	7 651	3 730	3 712	*(k)* 31	—	—

Note explicative.

Le but de ce tableau est de montrer : 1° le total mondial de la fabrication de l'opium préparé au cours de la période 1924-1933 ; 2° la division de la fabrication totale entre les pays fabricant de l'opium préparé ; 3° les variations d'année en année de la quantité fabriquée par chaque pays.

Les totaux des quantités d'opium préparé fabriquées donnés dans ce tableau sont moindres que les totaux réels, car les données ne sont pas disponibles pour toute la période envisagée ou pour une ou deux années pour certains pays où l'usage de l'opium préparé est permis.

En ce qui concerne les données utilisées pour établir le présent tableau, il y a lieu de remarquer, d'une part, qu'à partir de 1929, on a emprunté généralement ces données aux relevés statistiques publiés par le Comité central permanent dans son rapport au Conseil, à l'exception des chiffres pour 1929 de la Malaisie britannique et Brunei et du Kouan-Toung et pour 1929 et 1930 de Sarawak, et, d'autre part, que pour les années 1924-1928, certaines données ont été empruntées au volume II du Rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient (document C.635.M.254. 1930.XI).

Dans les cas où il existe une divergence, quant aux données relatives à la fabrication de l'opium préparé, entre les chiffres qui figurent dans le rapport annuel et dans les rapports du Comité central permanent de l'opium, et ceux qui proviennent du rapport de la Commission d'enquête, on en a tenu compte dans des notes quand cette divergence atteint environ 500 kg.

Certains chiffres ont été calculés pour quelques pays d'après la quantité de l'opium brut utilisée pour la fabrication de l'opium préparé ; on trouvera ci-dessous des notes sur ce sujet.

Notes au tableau ci-dessus.

(a) Les chiffres pour les années 1924-1928 ont été empruntés aux rapports de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient.

(b) Le chiffre pour la Malaisie britannique et Brunei pour 1929 figurant dans le rapport du Comité central de l'opium est de 110 302 kg.

(c) Les chiffres de 1924 à 1928 ont été calculés en supposant que l'on perd en poids 40 % lorsque l'on fabrique du chandou avec l'opium brut indien. Pour les années 1924 et 1928, ces chiffres sont bien différents de ceux figurant dans le Rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient (1924 : 15 203 kg. ; 1928 : 9 839 kg.).

(d) Ce chiffre est différent de celui figurant dans le rapport de la Commission d'enquête (6 365 kg.).

(e) Il n'existe plus de fabrique du Gouvernement dans le territoire.

(f) Les chiffres de 1924 à 1928 sont basés sur une moyenne de 83 % qui aurait pu être fabriquée avec l'opium persan turc ou autre opium brut employé dans le territoire.

(g) Toutes les quantités d'opium brut importées en vue de la fabrication de l'opium préparé ont été considérées comme utilisées pour cette fabrication.

(h) Voir note *(f)* du tableau IV.

(i) La fabrication pour six mois a été de 2 732 kg.

(j) Chiffre figurant dans le rapport de la Commission d'enquête.

(k) Sarawak a cessé de fabriquer de l'opium préparé au cours des premiers mois de 1931. Il importe maintenant les quantités qui lui sont nécessaires de la fabrique de Singapour.

* En outre, d'après le rapport du Gouvernement de la Birmanie, les Etats Shan du Nord ont fabriqué, en 1933, 1 756 kg d'opium préparé.

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of the table is to show (1) the total world manufacture of prepared opium in the period 1924-1933 ; (2) the division of the total manufacture among the countries manufacturing prepared opium ; (3) the variation from year to year of the amount manufactured by each country.

The totals of manufacture of prepared opium given in this table are less than the real totals, as data are not available for the whole period or for one or two years for certain countries where the use of prepared opium is permitted.

As regards the data used to prepare the present table, it should be noted that, since 1929, the figures are generally taken from the statistical returns published by the Permanent Central Board in its report to the Council, except the figures for 1929 of British Malaya and Brunei and Kwantung and for 1929 and 1930 for Sarawak. Further that for the years 1924-1928, certain figures are taken from Volume II of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East (document C.635.M.254.1930.XI).

In cases where there is a discrepancy, as regards the data for the manufacture of prepared opium, between the figures in the annual reports and in the reports of the Permanent Central Board and those in the report of the Commission of Enquiry, such discrepancies are mentioned in footnotes if they amount to not less than approximately 500 kg.

Certain figures have been calculated for various countries according to the quantity of raw opium used for the manufacture of prepared opium. Notes on this subject will be found below.

Notes for table above.

(a) The figures for the years 1924-1928 have been taken from the reports of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East.

(b) The figure for British Malaya and Brunei in 1929 in the report of the Central Opium Board is 110 302 kg.

(c) The figures for 1924 to 1928 have been calculated assuming a loss of 40 per cent when chandu is manufactured from raw Indian opium. For the years 1924 and 1928, there is a large difference in comparison with the figures of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East (1924 : 15 203 kg. ; 1928 : 9 839 kg.).

(d) This figure differs from the figure of the report of the Commission of Enquiry (6 365 kg.).

(e) There is no longer Government manufacture in the territory.

(f) The figures for 1924-1928 are calculated on the basis of the average quantity (83 per cent) of prepared opium which could be manufactured from the Persian, Turkish and other raw opium used in the territory.

(g) All quantities of raw opium imported for the purpose of being manufactured into prepared opium have been taken as utilised for such manufacture.

(h) See footnote *(f)* to Table IV.

(i) The manufacture during six months was 2 732 kg.

(j) Figure taken from the report of the Commission of Enquiry.

(k) Sarawak ceased to manufacture prepared opium early in 1931, and now imports its supplies from the factory in Singapore.

* Moreover, according to the annual report for Burma, the Northern Shan States have manufactured 1 756 kg. of prepared opium in 1933.

XII. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LA CONSOMMATION DE L'OPIUM PRÉPARÉ POUR LES ANNÉES 1924-1933 DANS LES PAYS QUI ENVOIENT DES RELEVÉS

XII. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE CONSUMPTION OF PREPARED OPIUM 1924-1933 IN THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH MAKE RETURNS

Note explicative.

[illegible] le titre l'indique, est de rendre compte de l'état de choses [illegible] consommation de l'opium préparé au cours de la période de 1924 à [illegible]

[illegible] chiffres [illegible] pour quelques pays, d'autres chiffres ne sont que des [illegible] qui indiquent la vente, ont été considérés comme représentant la [illegible] d'opium préparé. Sauf indication [illegible] exact de la consommation de l'opium préparé. Sauf indication [illegible] les chiffres de ce tableau pour les années 1929 à 1933 sont ceux fournis [illegible] gouvernements au Comité central permanent.

Explanatory Note.

As the title indicates, the object of the table is to show the position as regards the consumption of prepared opium during the period 1924 to 1933.

Certain figures are missing for various countries, while other figures are only estimates. Others which indicate sales are regarded as representing consumption. Thus it is not possible, by simply taking the figures in the table, to ascertain the exact consumption of prepared opium. Except where otherwise indicated, the figures in this table for the years 1929 to 1933 are those furnished by the Governments to the Permanent Central Board.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
[illegible]	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
[illegible]	kg. 1 137	kg. 1 371	kg. 1 674	kg. 1 375	kg. 3 942	kg. 3 767	kg. 2 917	kg. 1 957	kg. 1 623	kg. 1 499
[illegible]	336	312	107	155	133	319	290	211	257	350
[illegible]	216	193	185	175	157	131	120	107	90	76
[illegible]	11 721	16 323	53 549	52 692	50 814	43 561	33 316	24 855	21 807	23 146
[illegible]	34 771	43 709	55 339	51 788	43 926	43 090	32 948	29 032	15 137	15 697
[illegible]	22 817	27 663	35 897	32 417	25 188	25 192	19 132	12 034	10 523	(c) 11 194
[illegible]	14 220	11 991	10 226	37 323	34 970	31 967	36 359	33 218	27 118	22 874
[illegible]	13 288	8 826	7 379	11 068	9 350	6 817	7 264	6 562	1 878	2 243
Hong-Kong	50 341	52 907	55 185	59 103	61 797	58 607	49 279	35 784	24 127	18 355
[illegible]	66 191	58 465	(b) 59 083	(b) 66 018	(b) 68 267	(c) 71 727	(c) 69 969	(c) 55 187	(c) 41 315	(c)(c) 30 532
[illegible]	5 138	5 795	5 739	7 319	6 838	12 264	14 225	14 101	12 918	17 319
Macao	51 589	54 631	55 162	60 483	61 186	58 569	49 135	37 336	30 077	27 314
Siam (b) (f)	312 375	315 222	373 738	333 216	387 468	358 244	315 584	244 724	193 830	170 924
Total des pays susmentionnés ci-dessus / Total of above-mentioned countries										

BIRMANIE *(g)* * BURMA *(g)* *	?	18 180	16 928	14 570	14 451	*(c)* 13 756	*(c)* 12 171	*(c)* 10 361	*(c)* 11 270	*(c)* 12 081
INDE FRANÇAISE FRENCH INDIA	516	246	?	246	246	102	40	*(c)* 693	*(c)* 391	NR
IRAK IRAQ	*(h)* 1 484	*(h)* 1 093	*(i)* 564	*(i)* 488	*(i)* 385	*(c)* *(i)* 355	*(c)* *(i)* 296	*(c)* *(i)* 214	*(c)* *(i)* 137	*(c)* *(i)* 62
IRAN *(j)*										
KOUAN-TOUNG (TERRITOIRE A BAIL) KWANTUNG (LEASED TERRITORY)	?	?	?	?	*(k)* 30 000	48 160	44 079	46 571	52 455	51 870
KOUAN-TCHÉOU-OUAN KWANG-CHOW-WAN	*(l)* 780	*(l)* 1 028	*(l)* 2 060	*(l)* 1 962	*(l)* 2 065	*(l)* 1 234	*(c)* *(m)* 4 056	*(n)*	*(n)*	NR
SARAWAK	*(o)*	6 850	7 846	7 127	6 475	5 927	4 679	2 851	2 299	2 460

(a) Les chiffres représentent les quantités d'opium préparé vendues pour la consommation dans la colonie. Ces quantités ne comprennent pas les ventes directes aux Etats de la Malaisie.

(b) Quantité vendue pour la consommation.

(c) Chiffre figurant dans le rapport annuel.

(d) Les chiffres pour les années 1924-1925 ont été empruntés au rapport de la Commission d'enquête. Les chiffres des rapports annuels pour 1926 et 1927 diffèrent sensiblement de ceux du rapport de la Commission d'enquête, qui sont 57 629 kg. et 64 086 kg. respectivement. Les chiffres de 1929 à 1932 diffèrent de ceux des rapports annuels, qui sont 70 493, 62 446, 53 725, 41 315.

(e) Y compris les quantités d'opium vendues dans les provinces du Tonkin et du Nord-Annam, qui ont été respectivement de 1929 à 1933 : 6 251 kg., 10 637 kg., 18 482 kg., 13 203 kg., 7 555 kg.

(f) Les chiffres pour les années 1924, 1925, 1927 et 1929 sont différents de ceux qui figurent dans le rapport de la Commission d'enquête, qui sont 52 053 kg., 51 584 kg., 56 273 kg., et 60 917 kg. respectivement.

(g) Ces chiffres représentent les quantités approximatives d'opium brut vendues par le gouvernement pour être consommées par les fumeurs immatriculés. La vente de l'opium préparé est interdite ; la quantité exacte d'opium préparé par les consommateurs eux-mêmes pour leur propre usage est inconnue.

(h) Y compris 551 kg. de « sukhta » (cendre) en 1924 et 187 kg. en 1925.

(i) Y compris les quantités mangées.

(j) Voir note *(f)* du tableau IV.

(k) Chiffre approximatif du rapport de la Commission d'enquête.

(l) Chiffres figurant au rapport de la Commission d enquête, qui ne se rapportent qu'aux quantités d'opium préparé de la fabrique de Saïgon vendues par la Régie.

(m) Quantité d'opium préparé vendue, non compris l'opium brut vendu et destiné à être préparé par les consommateurs eux-mêmes.

(n) La quantité d'opium brut vendue par la Régie aux acheteurs agréés s'est élevée en 1931 à 26 216 kg., en 1932 à 9 878 kg. La quantité vendue aux débitants munis d'une licence régulière a été en 1931 de 95 kg., en 1932 de 112 kg. (1932 : opium préparé).

(o) La consommation pour six mois a été de 2 611 kg.

* Les Etats Shan du Nord ont consommé en 1933, 1 884 kg. d'opium préparé.

(a) The figures show the quantities of prepared opium sold for consumption in the colony. These quantities do not include direct sales to the Malay States.

(b) Quantity sold for consumption.

(c) Figure taken from the annual report.

(d) The figures for 1924-25 have been obtained from the report of the Commission of Enquiry. The figures given in the annual reports for 1926 and 1927 differ from those in the report of the Commission of Enquiry, which are 57 629 kg. and 64 086 kg. respectively. The figures for 1929-1932 differ from those in the annual reports, which are : 70 493, 62 446, 53 725, 41 315.

(e) Including the quantities of opium sold in the provinces of Tonkin and North Annam, which were, from 1929 to 1933 respectively : 6 251 kg. ; 10 637 kg. ; 18 482 kg. ; 13 203 kg. ; and 7 555 kg.

(f) The figures for 1924, 1925, 1927 and 1929 differ from those in the report of the Commission of Enquiry, which are 52 053 kg., 51 584 kg., 56 273 kg., and 60 917 kg. respectively.

(g) These figures represent the approximate quantity of raw opium sold by Government for consumption to registered opium-smokers. The sale of prepared opium is prohibited ; the exact quantity of opium prepared by consumers themselves for their use is unknown.

(h) Including 551 kg. " sukhta " (dross) in 1924 and 187 kg. in 1925.

(i) Including quantities consumed by eaters.

(j) See footnote *(f)* to Table IV.

(k) Approximate figure obtained from the report of the Commission of Enquiry.

(l) Figures taken from the report of the Commission of Enquiry referring only to quantities of prepared opium of Saigon manufacture sold by the Régie.

(m) Sales of prepared opium only and not including raw opium sold and prepared for smoking by the consumers themselves.

(n) The quantity of raw opium sold by the Régie to authorised purchasers was 26 216 kg. in 1931, and 9 878 kg. in 1932. The quantity sold to duly licensed retailers was 95 kg. in 1931, and 112 kg. in 1932 (in 1932: prepared opium).

(o) The consumption for six months was 2 611 kg.

* The Northern Shan States have consumed in 1933 1 884 kg. of prepared opium.

XIII. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LE NOMBRE DE FUMEURS RATIONNÉS, POURVUS D'UNE LICENCE OU IMMATRICULÉS, POUR LES ANNÉES 1924–1933.

XIII. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RATIONED, LICENSED OR REGISTERED SMOKERS, 1924–1933.

Note explicative.

Ce tableau indique le nombre de fumeurs rationnés, immatriculés ou pourvus de licences pour l'usage de l'opium préparé, dans chaque pays consommateur. Il y a lieu de rappeler que, dans beaucoup de pays consommateurs, il n'existe ni immatriculation ni délivrance de licences, et que, par conséquent, le nombre des fumeurs d'opium est inconnu. Conformément à la décision prise par la Commission consultative, on a cependant fait figurer aussi dans le tableau les pays pour lesquels il n'existe pas de chiffres. Les pays figurant au tableau ont été classés en plusieurs groupes suivant le système employé.

Explanatory Note.

This table shows the number of rationed, registered or licensed smokers of prepared opium in each consuming country. It should be remembered that, in many consuming countries, there is no registration or licensing, and consequently the number of opium-smokers is unknown. In accordance, however, with the decision taken by the Advisory Committee, the countries for which no figures exist remain in the table. The countries appearing in the table have been classified in several groups according to the system in force.

1 Pays — Countries	2 Population (millions)	3 1924	4 1925	5 1926	6 1927	7 1928	8 1929	9 1930	10 1931	11 1932	12 1933
I. Rationnés, pourvus d'une licence et immatriculés — Rationed, licensed and registered.											
Brunei	0,03						(a) 458	(a) 588	(a) 530	(a) 577	330
Formose Formosa	4,9	37 285	34 359	31 982	29 536	27 378	25 022	(b) 38 480	(b) 31 236	(b) 25 008	18 811
Indes néerlandaises (c) Netherlands Indies (c)	62,6	133 512	120 289	126 186	97 317	101 018	100 730	92 830	82 787	66 157	50 399
Kouan-Toung (Terr. à bail) Kwantung (Leased Terr.)	1,4	28 252	29 521	29 172	31 062	31 176	30 858	30 491	30 673	31 218	31 014
Sarawak	0,6	4 724	6 258	6 900	4 783	1 633	1 661	1 602	1 728	1 706	1 751
II. Rationnés et immatriculés — Rationed and registered.											
Birmanie Burma	13	(d) 18 861	19 219	15 577	11 003	13 361	12 151	11 269	10 297	19 955	20 678
Bornéo (Nord-) North Borneo	0,275			5 814	6 276	5 127	5 087	4 106	2 931	2 250	2 512
Etats malais fédérés (e) Malay States (Federated) (e)	1,61				(a) (d) 25 282	(a) (d) 16 859	(a) (d) 52 402	(a) 60 508	(a) 24 260	(a) 18 432	16 007
Etats malais non fédérés Malay States (Unfederated)	1,51						(a) (d)(f) 24 196	(a) 17 398	(a) 39 014	(a) 39 600	(g) 11 223

						III. Pourvus d'une licence et immatriculés — Licensed and registered.					
Ceylan *(h)* Ceylon *(h)*	5,427	643	622	582	549	509	455	447	421	384	352
Etablissements du Détroit Straits Settlements	1,060						40 956	42 751	43 106	43 106	23 290
						IV. Immatriculés seulement — Registered only.					
Inde française *(i)* French India *(i)*	0,29						6 840		6 675	11 060	N.R.
Indes néerlandaises *(c)* Netherlands Indies *(c)*	62,6	23 661	24 832	22 452	78 805	85 071	84 688	74 376	74 916	62 977	48 969
						V. Sans rationnement, ni licence, ni immatriculation — No rationing, licensing or registration.					
Hong-Kong *(j)*	0,901										N.R.
Indochine Indo-China	21,9										N.R.
Kouan-Tchéou-Ouan Kwan-Chow-Wan	0,25										
Macao	0,17										
Siam *(k)*	12,355										

(a) Nombre de fumeurs pourvus d'une licence et immatriculés. Le système de rationnement ne fonctionne qu'à partir de 1933.

(b) En 1930, ce chiffre se compose de 23 468 fumeurs titulaires d'une licence et de 14 992 fumeurs en cours de traitement, mais non encore guéris. En 1931, ces deux derniers chiffres sont respectivement : 21 510 et 9 726 ; en 1932 : 19 723 et 5 285.

(c) Les Indes néerlandaises figurent à la fois sous les rubriques I et IV, car dans certains districts les fumeurs sont rationnés, pourvus d'une licence et immatriculés, mais dans d'autres, ils sont seulement immatriculés. (Voir volume I du rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient, page 80.) (Document C.635.M.254. 1930.XI.)

(d) Chiffre figurant dans le rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient.

(e) Jusqu'en 1932, n'ont été rationnés que les fumeurs qui détenaient un permis spécial sur lequel est indiquée une ration mensuelle.

(f) Ce chiffre ne représente que les données de Johore (23 426) et de Perlis (1 070).

(g) Y compris 10 811 fumeurs non rationnés.

(h) Ce pays applique depuis 1928 des mesures pour réduire de 5% par an les quantités d'opium allouées à chaque consommateur d'opium inscrit.

(i) Nombre approximatif.

(j) Il n'existe pas de système d'immatriculation, de licences ou de rationnement pour les fumeurs d'opium, sauf pour les consommateurs de « Kamshan » (opium de qualité supérieure à celle vendue par les vendeurs munis d'un permis), dont le nombre était: en 1924 : 283 ; 1925 : 252 ; 1926 : 165 ; 1927 : 189 ; 1928 : 199 ; 1929 : 214 ; 1930 : ? 1931 : 231 ; 1932 : 181 ; 1933 : 166. La moyenne journalière, en décembre, des acheteurs d'opium de la régie a été en 1931 : 3 512 ; en 1932 : 1 334 ; en 1933 : 252.

(k) Le nombre des fumeurs a été estimé en 1921 à 200 000. Un recensement fait le 15 janvier 1930 a donné, pour la durée de 24 heures, les chiffres minimums suivants : 88 921 fumeurs (87 825 hommes et 1 096 femmes), répartis dans 907 fumeries. Le nombre des personnes autorisées à fumer en dehors de fumeries publiques a été : en 1924 : 1 329 ; 1925 : 1 186 ; 1926 : 1 163 ; 1927 : 525 ; 1928 : 434 ; 1929 : 344 ; 1930 : 209 ; 1931 : 237 ; 1932 : 187 ; 1933 : 179. Depuis le mois d'avril 1927, des licences sont délivrées aux consommateurs de « dross », dont le nombre était pour chaque année en 1927 et en 1928, de 2 580. En 1932, ce nombre était 282. Tous les fumeurs titulaires de licences spéciales sont rationnés.

Note. — Les fumeurs du Nord-Bornéo, de Brunéi, du territoire à bail du Kouan-Toung sont tous des Chinois. La majorité (au-dessus de 90%) des fumeurs de Birmanie, des Etablissements du Détroit, de Sarawak et des Etats malais fédérés est chinoise. A Formose, la majorité des fumeurs immatriculés sont des Formosans. Dans les Indes néerlandaises, la majorité des fumeurs est indigène ; dans ce dernier pays, il y a également quelques fumeurs européens (3 en 1933).

(a) Number of licensed and registered smokers. The system of rationing came into force only in 1933.

(b) In 1930, 23 468 licensed smokers and 14 992 smokers subjected to curative measures but not yet cured. In 1931, these figures were respectively : 21 510 and 9 726 ; in 1932 : 19 723 and 5 285.

(c) The Netherlands Indies appear both under headings I and IV because, in certain districts, smokers are registered, licensed and rationed, but in others registered only. (See Vol. I of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East, page 80.) (Document C.635.M.254.1930.XI.)

(d) Figure given in the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-smoking in the Far East.

(e) Only smokers possessing a special permit were rationed and the permit indicated the monthly ration.

(f) This figure includes only Johore (23 426) and Perlis (1 070).

(g) Including 10 811 smokers not rationed.

(h) This country has, since 1928, applied a policy of reducing by 5 per cent annually the quantities of opium allowed to each registered opium consumer.

(i) Approximate number of smokers.

(j) There is no registration, licensing or rationing of smokers, except consumers of " Kamshan " opium (higher-grade opium than that sold through the licensed vendors). The number of these consumers was : 1924, 283 ; 1925, 252 ; 1926, 168 ; 1927, 189 ; 1928, 199 ; 1929, 214 ; 1930, ? ; 1931, 231 ; 1932, 181 ; 1933, 166. Daily average for December of the number of purchasers of Government opium : in 1931, 3 512 ; in 1932, 1 334 ; in 1933, 252.

(k) The number of smokers was in 1921 estimated at 200 000. A census taken on January 15th, 1930, gave the following minimum number of smokers during 24 hours : 88 921 smokers (87 825 men and 1 096 women) in 907 smoking establishments. The number of persons allowed to smoke outside the public smoking establishments was : 1924, 1 329 ; 1925, 1 186 ; 1926, 1 163 ; 1927, 525 ; 1928, 434 ; 1929, 344 ; 1930, 209 ; 1931, 237 ; 1932, 187 ; 1933, 179. From April 1927, licences have been issued to " dross " consumers, the number of whom was, in 1927 and 1928, 2 580 and, in 1932, 282. All the smokers holding special licences are rationed.

Note.—All smokers in North Borneo, Brunei and Kwantung Leased Territory, and the majority of the smokers (more than 90 per cent) in Burma, Straits Settlements, Sarawak and Federated Malay States are Chinese. In Formosa, the greater part of the registered smokers are Formosans. In the Netherlands Indies, the majority of the smokers are members of the indigenous population. In this last country, there are some European smokers (3 in 1933).

XIV. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LE NOMBRE DE DÉBITS, DE FUMERIES, DE PERSONNES POURSUIVIES, CONDAMNÉES OU ACQUITTÉES, LES STATISTIQUES DE DROSS AINSI QUE LES QUANTITÉS SAISIES ET LES STOCKS A LA FIN DE L'ANNÉE D'OPIUM BRUT ET D'OPIUM PRÉPARÉ, POUR L'ANNÉE 1933.

XIV. SYNOPTIC TABLE FOR 1933 SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RETAIL SHOPS, SMOKING-ESTABLISHMENTS, PERSONS PROSECUTED, SENTENCED OR ACQUITTED, STATISTICS OF DROSS AND SEIZURES DURING THE YEAR AND STOCKS OF RAW AND PREPARED OPIUM AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Nombre de débits / Number of retail shops				Nombre de fumeries / Number of smoking-establishments				Infractions aux règlements sur l'opium brut et préparé / Nombre de personnes / Infringements of the regulations relating to raw and prepared opium / Number of persons			Drosses					Quantité totale saisie / Total quantity seized		Stocks à la fin de l'année / Stocks at the end of the year		
	appartenant au Gouvernement / Owned by the Government		patentés par le Gouvernement / Licensed by the Government		du Gouvernement / Government establishments		patentées / Licensed establishments														
Pays	ouverts au cours de l'année / Opened during the year	existant au 31 déc. / In existence on Dec. 31st	ouverts pendant l'année / Opened during the year	existant au 31 déc. / In existence on Dec. 31st	ouverts pendant l'année / Opened during the year	existant au 31 déc. / In existence on Dec. 31st	ouverts pendant l'année / Opened during the year	existant au 31 déc. / In existence on Dec. 31st	poursuivies / Prosecuted	condamnées / Convicted	acquittées / Acquitted	Stocks au 1er janvier / Stocks on Jan. 1st	Quantités recueillies ou achetées / Quantities collected or purchased	Quantités saisies / Quantities seized	Stocks au 31 déc. / Stocks on Dec. 31st	Prix moyen par kg. payé par le Gouvernement / Average price paid by the Government per kg.	d'opium brut / Raw opium	d'opium préparé / Prepared opium	opium brut / Raw opium	opium préparé / Prepared opium	Countries
												Kg. grm.	Kg. grm.	Kg. grm.	Kg. grm.	fr. suisses	Kg.	Kg. grm.	Kg.	Kg.	
Birmanie	(a) 2	(a) 108	—	11	—	—	—	—	2 176	1 719	457	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(n) 7 237	(n)		—	Burma
États Shan du N.	—	—	—	127	(d) —	(d) —	(d) —	(d) —	573	508	(j) 65	—	—	—	—	—	(o) 2 036	11		—	Northern Shan St.
États Shan du S.	—	—	—	109	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	77	69	8	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	468				Southern Shan St.
Bornéo (Nord-)	—	(b) 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	85	6	—	2	(k)	—	238	—	25	25 692	666	North Borneo
Brunéi	8	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	25	—	2	1re q.: 291 2e q.: 132	—	—	—	67	Brunei
Etab. des Détroits	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	811	715	99	49	510	31	55	338	421	1 361	330 512	7 536	Straits Settlem.
États Malais fd.	—	112	—	—	—	1	—	—	54	35	19	35	155	0 454	51	332	—	0 653	—	1 535	Fed. Malay States
États Malais non f.																					Unf. Malay States
Johore	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	26	11	0 076	0 680	0 113	0 151	282	—	1	—	206	Johore
Kedah	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	39	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328	Kedah
Perlis	(e) 6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	2	1 900	0 500	—	2 400	(l)	—	(p) 3	—	68	Perlis
Kelantan	5	5	7	6	2	2	7	6	25	17	8	(e)	2 500	négl.	(e)	1re q.: 370 2e q.: 79	—	—	—	146	Kelantan
Trengganu	—	10	—	4	—	5	—	—	18	31	17	3	17	—	25	(l)	1	0 250	—	91	Trengganu
Formose (Taï-Ouan)	—	—	86	118	—	—	—	—	(g) 678	659	—	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	56	60	67 900	5 985	Formosa (Taiwan)
Hong-Kong	—	0	—	21	—	—	—	—	1 250	4 030	226	—	—	10	—	(l)	2 051	736	10	2 371	Hong-Kong
Indes néerland.	931	915	—	—	—	—	41	32	1 653	(h) 1 375	(h) 36	1	202	9	17	517	(q) 219	(r) 263	132 810	11 215	Neth. Indies
Indochine	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Indo-China
Kouan-Toung (Ter. à bail)	—	—	—	103	—	—	—	103	(i) 131	185	21	—	—	—	—	—	863	—	33 513	33 513	Kwantung (Leased Territory)
Kouan-Tchéou-Ouan	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Kwan-Chow-Wan
Macao	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	26 600	NR	Macao
Sarawak	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	166	142	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	782	Sarawak
Siam	—	—	—	—	106	86	827	826	8 404	6 806	121	25 503	11 635	191	35 891	203	252	2 626	201 064	11 095	Siam

Note explicative.

Ce tableau, résumant principalement les données statistiques contenues dans les formulaires VI à X et dans le formulaire IV des rapports annuels relatifs à l'opium préparé, montre l'ensemble de la situation telle qu'elle était en 1933, concernant les débits, les fumeries, les personnes poursuivies, condamnées et acquittées, d'une part, et le dross ainsi que les quantités

Explanatory Note.

This table, which is mainly a summary of the statistical data contained in Forms VI-X and Form IV of the annual reports on prepared opium, reviews the position as it was in 1933 in respect of retail shops, smoking-establishments and persons prosecuted, sentenced and acquitted, on the one hand, and in respect of dross, the quantities seized, and stocks of raw and

saisies et les stocks à la fin de l'année, d'opium brut et d'opium préparé, d'autre part, dans les territoires où l'usage de l'opium préparé est temporairement autorisé.

Au point de vue statistique, les données de chaque groupe susmentionné devraient former un tableau distinct, car il n'y a pas entre elles de rapport étroit. Si le Secrétariat les fait figurer dans le même tableau, ce n'est pas en vue de donner une comparaison entre les divers groupes de ces données pour chaque pays, mais uniquement en vue d'éviter de répéter dans chaque tableau les mêmes noms de pays et ainsi, d'économiser de l'espace. Dans ces conditions, on est prié d'examiner groupe par groupe ces données statistiques, et non pas pays par pays dans leur ensemble.

Les points suivants doivent également être pris en considération :

a) Les chiffres représentant le nombre des débits et des fumeries dans chaque pays, figurant aux colonnes 2 à 9, ne sont pas comparables entre eux, étant donné que le montant des ventes de chaque débit et l'importance de chaque fumerie diffèrent, non seulement dans chaque territoire mais aussi dans le pays lui-même. Pour une telle comparaison, il est nécessaire de se référer aux tableaux XII et XIII, relatifs respectivement à la consommation et au nombre de fumeurs d'opium préparé.

D'autre part, les sous-titres de ces colonnes — qui sont également les sous-titres des colonnes intéressées des formulaires VI et VII, concernant le nombre de débits et de fumeries — comprennent l'expression « ouverts au cours de l'année » ou « ouverts pendant l'année », expression semblant prêter à équivoque. En effet, l'interprétation donnée par une partie des pays figurant au tableau ne paraît pas être la même que celle donnée par les autres. Il en résulte que les chiffres figurant aux colonnes 2, 4, 6 et 8 relatives à la première catégorie de pays représentent, semble-t-il, le nombre de débits ou le nombre de fumeries ouvertes pendant l'année 1933, c'est-à-dire ceux existant au commencement de l'année, plus les nouveaux établissements ouverts au cours de l'année, tandis que les chiffres relatifs à la seconde catégorie de pays représentent seulement le nombre des nouveaux débits ou fumeries. Il est donc impossible de comparer ces chiffres, établis suivant une interprétation différente.

b) Pour que les données soient comparables, *les prix moyens payés par les gouvernements pour l'achat du dross,* indiqués en francs suisses par kilogramme (colonne 17), ont été calculés par le Secrétariat en se basant sur les données figurant au formulaire VIII des rapports annuels et conformément au cours moyen des changes de l'année envisagée. Les prix moyens exprimés en diverses unités nationales se trouvent dans ledit formulaire de chaque rapport.

c) Pour compléter les données en ce qui concerne les *stocks de l'opium accumulé à la fin de l'année* dans chaque territoire, à côté des chiffres représentant *les stocks* de l'opium préparé, ceux relatifs à l'opium brut figurent également au tableau (colonne 20). Ces dernières données statistiques ne sont pas extraites des formulaires du rapport annuel relatif à l'opium préparé, mais empruntées au relevé statistique annexé au rapport du Comité central au Conseil pour l'année 1933 (voir tableau I, colonne 10).

Notes relatives au tableau ci-dessus.

(a) Les débits indiqués ne vendent que de l'opium brut.
(b) En outre, 12 licences ont été accordées à des employeurs pour la distribution de chandu à leurs ouvriers par l'intermédiaire de leurs propres bureaux.
(c) Il ne s'agit pas ici de débits au sens propre du mot, mais de centres permanents (habituellement un commissariat de police ou un bureau de douane) où l'on peut se procurer de l'opium à certaines heures déterminées.
(d) Il n'y a qu'un petit nombre de débits possédant une installation spéciale pour les fumeurs qui préfèrent fumer l'opium sur place.
(e) On ne possède pas de données statistiques.
(f) Y compris 8 personnes en fuite.
(g) Certaines affaires sont encore en cours.
(h) Y compris des personnes condamnées et acquittées pour des infractions aux règlements sur des stupéfiants autres que l'opium ; leur nombre est relativement petit, mais inconnu.
(i) Il s'agit du nombre des poursuites et non pas du nombre des personnes poursuivies.
(j) On ne possède pas de renseignements, le dross n'étant pas recueilli.
(k) Moins d'un kilogramme.
(l) Aucun achat de dross n'a eu lieu.
(m) Le dross est détruit par les fumeurs munis de licences, conformément aux instructions qui leur sont données par les fonctionnaires de la police au cours de leur visite d'inspection.
(n) Y compris une quantité négligeable d'opium préparé saisi, les statistiques distinctes faisant défaut.
(o) Provenant de Chine et des États Wa.
(p) Opium du Gouvernement des Établissements des Détroits.
(q) Opium iranien : 160 kg. ; chinois : 9 kg. ; turc : 8 kg. ; inconnu : 42 kg.
(r) Dont 8 kg. d'opium de la Régie.

prepared opium at the end of the year, on the other hand, in the territories in which the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised.

From the statistical standpoint, the data shown in each of the above-mentioned groups should form a separate table, as there is no close relationship between them. The Secretariat has placed them in the same table, not for purposes of comparison of the various groups of data for each country, but solely in order to avoid repeating the names of the same countries in each table, and thus give space. In these circumstances, the statistical data should be examined group by group and not, as a whole, country by country.

The following points should also be taken into account :

(a) The figures relating to the number of retail shops and smoking-establishments in each country shown in columns 2-9 are not comparable with each other, as the amount of the sales of each retail shop and the size of each smoking-establishment differ, not only in each territory, but also in the country itself. For purposes of comparison, reference should be made to Tables XII and XIII, relating respectively to the consumption and the number of smokers of prepared opium.

On the other hand, the headings of these columns—which correspond to the headings of the respective columns of Forms VI and VII regarding the number of retail shops and smoking-establishments—read " opened during the year ", an expression which might be given different interpretations. In fact, the interpretation given by some of the countries indicated in the table does not seem to be the same as that given by others. Thus the figures in columns 2, 4, 6 and 8 relating to the first category of countries seem to represent the number of retail shops and the number of smoking-establishments open during the year 1933—that is, those existing at the beginning of the year—and in addition the new establishments opened during the year, whereas the figures relating to the second category of countries represent the number of new shops or smoking-establishments. It is, therefore, not possible to compare these figures, which are based on different interpretations.

(b) In order to make the data comparable, the Secretariat has calculated the *average price* per kilogramme in Swiss francs *paid by Governments for the purchase of dross* (column 17), on the basis of the data contained in Form VIII of the annual reports, at the average rate of exchange for the year in question. The average price in various national units will be found in Form VIII of each report.

(c) To complete the data relating to *stocks of opium accumulated at the end of the year* in each territory, the figures for raw opium are also shown in the table (column 20) side by side with the figures for stocks of prepared opium. The statistical data concerning raw opium are taken, not from the annual report forms for prepared opium, but from the statistical statement annexed to the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board to the Council for the year 1933 (see Table I, column 10).

Notes concerning the above table.

(a) Only raw opium is sold in the opium shops.
(b) In addition, twelve licences issued to employers of labour for the distribution of prepared opium to their own labour force through their own office organisation.
(c) These are not ordinary retail shops but fixed centres (usually a Police Station or Customs office) where opium can be obtained at fixed hours.
(d) Only a few shops have special accommodation for smokers who prefer to smoke opium in the shops.
(e) Statistics not available.
(f) Including eight persons who absconded.
(g) Cases are still sub judice.
(h) Including persons sentenced and acquitted for infringement of the regulations relating to narcotic drugs other than opium ; their number is not known, but is small in proportion to the total number.
(i) Number of cases, but not of persons, prosecuted.
(j) No information available, as collection of dross does not take place.
(k) Under 1 kg.
(l) No dross purchased.
(m) Dross is destroyed by licensed smokers under instruction by police officers during their visits of inspection.
(n) Including a negligible quantity of prepared opium seized. Statistics of raw and prepared opium are not kept.
(o) From China and the Wa States.
(p) Straits Settlements Government opium.
(q) Iranian : 160 kg. ; Chinese : 9 kg. ; Turkish : 8 kg. ; Unknown : 42 kg.
(r) Including 8 kg. of Régie opium.

XV. SYNOPTIC TABLE FOR THE YEAR 1933 SHOWING GROSS AND NET RECEIPTS OF CONSUMPTION OF PREPARED OPIUM AND FROM THE

Note explicative.

Ce tableau a pour but de montrer en détail et en chiffres absolus pour chaque territoire où l'usage de l'opium préparé est temporairement autorisé, d'une part, les recettes brutes provenant du monopole de l'opium et, d'autre part, les dépenses découlant du contrôle de la consommation et de la lutte contre l'habitude de fumer l'opium, ainsi que le total des recettes nettes provenant de l'opium. Il a été établi sur la base des données fournies par les gouvernements de ces territoires dans leurs rapports annuels relatifs spécialement à l'opium préparé, sous la section V, concernant les recettes tirées de l'opium. Lesdits renseignements ont été donnés originellement en monnaie unitaire nationale de chaque territoire. En vue de donner une base commune pour comparer les chiffres de chaque territoire, le Secrétariat les a convertis en francs suisses, conformément au cours du change moyen en 1933 qui se trouve à la page 17 de l'*Annuaire statistique* de la Société des Nations (année 1933-34), à l'exception de celui relatif à Hong-Kong (1 $ H.K. = 1,186 franc suisse), qui a été établi par le Service d'études économiques de la Société des Nations.

Les sous-titres du tableau ont été empruntés, avec quelques légères modifications, au modèle de compte spécial relatif à l'opium figurant dans le volume II du rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le contrôle de l'opium à fumer en Extrême-Orient (pages 492 et 493), recommandé par la Conférence de Bangkok de 1931.

Toutefois, comme certains gouvernements ne donnent que des chiffres globaux pour les recettes ou pour les dépenses, il est impossible au Secrétariat de les faire figurer séparément dans un tableau en suivant exactement les sous-titres établis. Certains autres établissent leurs comptes en adoptant des rubriques plus détaillées ; par conséquent le Secrétariat s'est vu obligé de les reclasser. Enfin, pour simplifier ce tableau, certaines rubriques particulières employées par des gouvernements ont été groupées dans les rubriques « Autres sources » ou « Divers ».

Les dépenses des services généraux relatives à l'opium préparé (colonnes 9-14) ont été établies, par la plupart des gouvernements, sur la base des évaluations d'une part des dépenses des services généraux afférente à l'opium, part estimée généralement par des pourcentages variant de 5 à 50%. Les recettes nettes de chaque pays contiennent donc un élément d'évaluation. A titre de référence, les pourcentages d'après lesquels on a calculé les parts en question ont été insérés entre parenthèses sous chaque estimation, chaque fois que ces pourcentages ont été fournis.

Pour les pourcentages des recettes nettes provenant de l'opium par rapport aux recettes générales du territoire, on est prié de consulter le tableau XVI. Les renseignements relatifs aux recettes générales ne sont pas indiquées dans ce tableau, mais se trouvent dans les rapports ronéographiés.

	1	2	3	1	4	5	A	6	7	8
	Recettes brutes Gross revenue				Dépenses relatives aux achats d'opium Expenditure for purchase of opium			Dépenses du Monopoly		
Pays	Vente d'opium préparé *(a)* Sales of prepared opium	Amendes et confiscations Proceeds of fines and forfeitures	Autres sources Other revenue	Montant total (1 + 2 + 3) Total gross revenue	Opium brut Raw opium	Dross	Total (4 + 5)	Traitements Salaries and wages	Locaux Buildings	Divers Miscellaneous
Birmanie *(b)*				4 663 864						
Etats Shan du Sud *(d)*				*(e)* 58 500						
Etats Shan du Nord				*e)* 209 499						
Bornéo (Nord)	781 327	1 500		782 827		451	*(f)* 144 420	*(g)* 47 872	6 987	105 779
Brunéi	158 055			158 055	34 648	3 276	37 924	*(j)* 12 717	408	*(k)* 145
Etabl. du Détroit *(l)*	12 001 232			12 001 232						
Etats malais fédérés	10 832 201			10 832 201	*m)* 1 831 426	50 512	1 881 938			
Etats malais non fédér.										
Johore	4 963 760	610		4 964 370	*(o)* 830 476	5 074	835 550	*(g)* 266 206		68 572
Kedah	1 994 290	376		1 994 666	*(o)* 291 968		291 968	29 968	7 200	
Perlis *(q)*										
Kelantan	308 662	560	1 214	310 436	*(o)* 55 180	920	56 100	*(g)* 8 938	*(r)* 1 026	
Trengganu	334 781	1 460		336 244	*(o)* 48 376		48 376	*(g)* 6 612		*(s)* 2 904
Formose (Taï-Ouan) *(t)*	2 444 000		*u)* 535 600	2 979 600						
Hong-Kong	1 380 245	*w)* 212 092		1 592 337	*(x)* 598 184		598 184	*(g)* 203 000		*y)* 6[illegible]
Indes néerlandaises *(aa)*	26 462 193			26 462 193	*bb)* 4 536 915	91 827	4 628 742			
Indochine				?			?			
Kouan-Toung (territoire à bail) *(ee)*										
Macao				N R			N R			
Sarawak *(ff)*	1 301 771	3 094	110	1 304 975			*gg)* 291 774	19 172	98 217	7 236
Siam	*(ll)* 16 680 135		3 053 109	19 733 244	6 547 438	2 367 138	8 914 576	*jj)* 1 193 233		344 076

(a) Pour Brunéi, Johore, Kelantan, Hong-Kong et les Indes néerlandaises, on a indiqué « ventes d'opium » sans préciser s'il s'agit d'opium brut ou d'opium préparé.

(b) Montant total des recettes tirées de la vente de l'opium brut (y compris le prix de revient), dont 2 860 000 fr. (2 200 000 roupies) représentent approximativement les recettes provenant de la vente d'opium brut aux fumeurs pour être converti par eux en opium préparé. On n'a pas établi de compte spécial pour l'opium, car il n'existe pas de moyen satisfaisant permettant de déterminer le pourcentage des dépenses totales de la police, des gardes de douane, des institutions judiciaires et fiscales, des prisons, des hôpitaux et de l'instruction publique qui devra être inscrit au débit du compte de l'opium.

(c) Les dépenses totales au titre de l'accise pour l'exercice 1932-33 se sont élevées à 2 476 440 fr. (1 904 954 roupies). Les dépenses relatives à l'opium ont été évaluées à 1 313 776 fr. (1 010 597 roupies), en supposant que les dépenses relatives à l'opium et aux boissons alcooliques se répartissent respectivement dans la même proportion que les recettes provenant de ces deux sources. Toutefois, le rapport note que cette répartition ne se justifie probablement pas.

(d) Ni le Gouvernement fédéral ni l'Administration des Etats, ne font le commerce de l'opium préparé. Les titulaires de licences ont le droit de faire cuire l'opium brut qui leur est fourni, pour le revendre au détail à leurs clients.

(e) Recettes provenant de l'opium sans préciser s'il s'agit des recettes brutes ou nettes.

(f) Chiffre global comprenant 143 969 fr. ($71 984,46) pour le coût du chandou, frais d'emballage, traitements, salaires, fournitures diverses, etc.

(g) Y compris indemnités. *(h)* Y compris 29 450 fr. ($14 724,88), versement au fond de remplacement des recettes de l'opium.

(i) Il s'agit du service secret. *(j)* Frais d'administration et indemnités.

(k) Frais de transbordement entre Labuan et Brunéi et petites dépenses occasionnelles.

(l) Le rapport ne contient aucun renseignement relatif aux dépenses. *(m)* Dont 1 831 426 fr. ($915 712,88) pour l'achat de chandou.

(n) Dépenses afférentes au personnel administratif et autres charges. *(o)* Achat d'opium préparé.

(p) Y compris 40 384 fr. ($20 192) notés sous la rubrique « Contrôle, soit des dépenses annuelles au titre des monopoles et des douanes ».

(q) Le rapport ne fournit que les chiffres des recettes nettes.

(r) Y compris 500 fr. ($250), quote-part des constructions de l'Etat et amortissement. *(s)* Frais généraux.

(t) Les dépenses encourues pour le contrôle de l'opium ne figurant pas sous une rubrique particulière dans le budget, le rapport note qu'il est difficile de donner des chiffres exacts de ces dépenses et que les chiffres indiqués et établis sur la base du travail effectué par les divers services ne sont que des estimations grossières.

(u) Revenus du monopole de l'opium provenant de la vente de l'opium médicinal : 2 080 fr. (2 000 yen), et de la morphine brute : 533 520 fr. (513 000 yen).

(v) Le rapport ne contient pas de renseignements sur les recettes nettes, mais, selon les chiffres donnés par le Gouvernement japonais, le total des dépenses estimées (col. II) dépasse encore considérablement le total des recettes brutes (col. I). D'autre part, le pourcentage des recettes nettes par rapport aux recettes générales (voir tableau XIV) communiqué par le représentant japonais est de 1,8%.

(w) Y compris 163 845 fr. (138 149,40 dollars de Hong-Kong) représentant la valeur totale de l'opium saisi et utilisé.

(x) Y compris 214 553 fr. ($180 905 12) pour achat d'opium préparé.

(y) Y compris les récompenses relatives à l'opium, chiffre comprenant les sommes versées à la police (46 202 fr. = $38 956).

(z) Y compris une partie des dépenses de capital effectuées pour le nouvel hôpital.

(aa) Ne sont pas compris dans les dépenses les frais de gouvernement intérieur, de la police (excepté la recherche spéciale de l'opium), de la douane, de la justice, des prisons, du service de l'hygiène publique, etc., qui ont été faits pour la répression de l'usage de l'opium. Ces organes n'étant pas exclusivement chargés de cette tâche, il est impossible d'estimer sur une base réelle, ces frais qui varient chaque année.

(bb) Frais de la préparation de l'opium.

(cc) Chiffre global représentant les salaires, frais de voyages, entretien d'immeubles, dépenses de bureau, transports.

(dd) Subventions aux associations antiopium (22 468 fr. = 10 750 fl.) et à l'hôpital « Immanuel ».

(ee) On ne possédera des données qu'après l'achèvement du rapport annuel concernant les finances.

(ff) Le monopole de l'opium fonctionne comme partie intégrante du Service des douanes et du commerce extérieur. Il n'est donc pas possible de donner des chiffres exacts des recettes et dépenses relatives au monopole de l'opium. Les chiffres donnés sont des évaluations.

(gg) Prix d'achat du chandou et ajustement des stocks. *(hh)* Frais de douane, de police, indemnités médicales et autres.

(ii) Y compris 10 830 fr. (6 769 bahts) pour drogs vendu aux consommateurs. *(jj)* Dépenses de la fabrique d'opium.

(kk) Y compris 19 744 fr. (12 840 bahts) pour dépenses du laboratoire.

F THE OPIUM MONOPOLIES, AND EXPENDITURE ARISING FROM THE CONTROL AMPAIGN AGAINST THE OPIUM-SMOKING HABIT *(in Swiss francs).*

Explanatory Note.

The object of this table is to show in detail and in absolute figures, for each territory in which the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised firstly the gross receipts obtained from the opium monopoly, and secondly the expenditure involved by the control of consumption and the campaign against the opium-smoking habit, together with the total net receipts from opium. It has been drawn up on the basis of particulars furnished by the *Governments of these territories in their annual reports relating particularly to prepared opium, under Section V, concerning revenue obtained from opium.* This information was originally given in the national currency of each territory. With a view to providing a common basis of comparison for the figures of each territory, the Secretariat has converted them into Swiss francs at the average rate of exchange for 1933, which is to be found on page 17 of the *Statistical Year-Book* of the League of Nations (year 1933-34), with the exception of that relating to Hong-Kong (1 H.K. $ = 1.186 Swiss franc), which was fixed by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations.

The sub-headings of the table have been taken, with some slight modifications, from the model special account relating to opium contained in Volume II of the Report by the Commission of Enquiry into the Control of Opium-Smoking in the Far East (pages 492 and 493), recommended by the Bangkok Conference of 1931.

Certain Governments, however, have furnished only global figures concerning income or expenditure. It is therefore impossible for the Secretariat to insert such figures separately in a table containing exactly the sub-headings of the special model. Other countries have drawn up their special accounts with even more detailed headings; in these cases the Secretariat has been obliged to change the classification. In order to simplify the table, certain *special headings used by Governments have been grouped under the headings "Other revenue" or "Miscellaneous".*

The expenditure of the general services relating to prepared opium (columns 9-14) has been drawn up by most Governments on the basis of estimates of a portion of the expenditure of the general services relating to opium; this portion is generally reckoned in percentages varying from 5 to 50 per cent. The net receipts for each country therefore contain an estimated element. For purposes of reference, the percentages according to which the portions in question have been calculated are inserted in brackets under each estimate, whenever such percentages have been supplied.

With regard to the percentages of net receipts from opium, as compared with the general receipts of the territory, Table XVI should be consulted. The information relating to general receipts is not shown in this table but is be found in the roneoed reports.

B	9	10	11	12	13	14	C	II	III	
monopole expenses	Dépenses relatives aux services généraux relatifs à l'opium préparé Expenses of the general services chargeable to prepared opium.									
Total (de 6 à 8) (6 to 8)	Services de répression, y compris la douane Services for the suppression of the illicit traffic including Customs	Service de police Police services	Hôpitaux et dispensaires Hospitals and dispensaries	Traitement des opiomanes Treatment of addicts	Prisons	Propagande Propaganda	Total (de 9 à 14) (9 to 14)	Dépenses totales (A + B + C) Total expenses	Recettes nettes (I — II) Net revenue	Countries
								(c) 1 313 776	3 350 080	BURMA *(b)*
									(e)	SOUTHERN SHAN STATES *(d)*
									(e)	NORTHERN SHAN STATES
(h) 190 080		*(i)* 4 923			9 000		13 923	348 431	434 396	BORNEO (NORTH)
13 270								51 194	106 861	BRUNEI
										STRAITS SETTLEMENTS *(l)*
(n) 561 270								2 463 208	8 368 993	MALAY STATES (Fed.)
										MALAY STATES (Unfed.)
334 778	120 000 *(50%)*	172 388 *(10%)*	39 220 *(2%)*		28 216 *(10%)*		359 824	1 530 152	3 434 218	JOHORE
(p) 77 552	2 000		10 000				12 000	381 520	1 613 146	KEDAH
									202 878	PERLIS *(q)*
9 964	4 878 *(5%)*	7 990 *(2.5%)*	négl.		1 088 *(2%)*		13 956	80 020	230 416	KELANTAN
9 516	12 784 *(10%)*	13 692 *(5%)*			1 692 *(5%)*		26 168	86 060	250 184	TRENGGANU
776 880	37 440	2 184 000		133 120	49 920		2 404 480	3 181 360	*(v)*	FORMOSA (TAIWAN) *(l)*
267 481		168 206 *(5%)*	*(z)* 8 817	1 910	254 209		433 142	1 298 807	293 536	HONG-KONG
(cc) 3 205 547 ?	1 111 326			*(dd)* 38 335			1 149 661 ?	8 903 950	17 478 243	NETHERLANDS INDIES *(aa)*
										INDO-CHINA
										KWANTUNG (Leased Territory) *(ee)*
N R							N R			MACAO
124 625							*(hh)* 73 422	479 821	825 154	SARAWAK *(ff)*
1 537 309	501 963	59 840				16 000	*(kk)* 597 547	11 049 432	8 683 812	SIAM

(The amounts are given in Swiss francs.)

(a) In the case of Brunei, Johore, Kelantan, Hong-Kong and the Netherlands Indies, "sales of opium" are shown without any indication as to whether the opium is raw or prepared.

(b) The total receipts derived from the sale of raw opium (including cost price), of which 2 860 000 francs. 2 200 000 rupees) represent approximately the receipts from the sale of raw opium to smokers for conversion by them into prepared opium. No special account has been prepared for opium, there being no satisfactory means of determining the percentage of the total expenditure for police, Customs guards, legal and fiscal institutions, prisons, hospitals and public education which is chargeable to the account of opium.

(c) The total expenditure in respect of excise for the financial year 1932-33 amounted to 2 476 440 francs (1 904 954 rupees). The expenditure in respect of opium was estimated at 1 313 776 francs (1 010 597 rupees), on the assumption that the proportion of expenditure in respect of opium and alcoholic beverages respectively was the same as that of the receipts from these two sources. The report notes, however, that this assumption probably not justified.

(d) Neither the Federal Government nor the Administration of the States carries on trade in prepared opium. Licence-holders have the right to boil the raw opium supplied to them for retail sale to their customers.

(e) Receipts from opium, without any indication as to whether they are gross or net.

(f) Aggregate figure, including 143 969 francs ($71 984.46) for cost of chandu, packing, salaries, wages, various supplies, etc.

(g) Including compensation. *(h)* Including 29 450 francs ($14 724.88) paid to the replacement fund of opium receipts.

(i) Secret service. *(j)* Overhead expenditure and compensation.

(k) Cost of transhipment between Labuan and Brunei and small incidental expenditure.

(l) The report contains no particulars of expenditure. *(m)* Including 1 831 426 francs ($915 712.88) for purchase of chandu.

(n) Expenditure relating to administrative staff and other charges. *(o)* Purchase of prepared opium.

(p) Including 40 384 francs ($20 192) noted under the heading "control", or annual expenditure for monopolies and Customs.

(q) The report only gives figures for net receipts.

(r) Including 500 francs ($250) representing the portion for State buildings and amortisation. *(s)* General expenditure.

(t) Expenditure incurred for opium control does not appear under a separate heading in the budget; the report explains that it is difficult to give exact figures of this expenditure and that the figures shown, which are based on the work carried out by the various departments, are merely rough estimates.

(u) Revenue of the opium monopoly derived from sale of medicinal opium 2 080 francs (2 000 yen), and from sale of crude morphine 533 520 francs (513 000 yen).

(v) The report contains no particulars of net receipts, but, according to the figures supplied by the Japanese Government, the total estimated expenditure (column II) still considerably exceeds the total gross receipts (column I). Moreover, the percentage of net receipts as compared with general receipts (see Table XIV) communicated by the Japanese representative is 1.8 per cent.

(w) Including 163 845 francs (138 149.40 Hong-Kong dollars) representing the total value of opium seized and used.

(x) Including 214 553 francs ($180 905.12) for purchase of prepared opium.

(y) Including rewards in respect of opium; this figure includes amounts paid to the police (46 202 francs = $38 956).

(z) Including part of the capital expenditure on the new hospital.

(aa) Expenditure does not include costs of internal government, police (except for special searches for opium), Customs, justice, prisons, public health service, etc., which have been incurred for the suppression of the use of opium. As these organs have other functions as well, it is impossible to find a real basis for estimating these costs, which vary every year.

(bb) Cost of preparation of opium.

(cc) Aggregate figure representing wages, travelling expenses, upkeep of buildings, office expenses, transport.

(dd) Subsidies to anti-opium associations (22 468 francs = 10 750 florins) and to the Immanuel Hospital.

(ee) No particulars will be available until the annual financial report is ready.

(ff) The opium monopoly works as an integral part of the Department of Customs and External Trade. It is therefore impossible to give exact figures of receipts and expenditure relating to the opium monopoly. The figures given are estimates.

(gg) Purchase price of chandu and adjustment of stocks. *(hh)* Expenditure for Customs, police, medical and other compensation.

(ii) Including 10 880 francs (6 769 bahts) for dross sold to consumers. *(jj)* Expenditure of the opium factory.

(kk) Including 19 744 francs (12 840 bahts) for laboratory expenditure.

XVI. TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE INDIQUANT LE POURCENTAGE DES RECETTES NETTES PROVENANT DE L'OPIUM PRÉPARÉ, PAR RAPPORT AUX RECETTES GÉNÉRALES DU PAYS, POUR LES ANNÉES 1924-1933 DANS LES PAYS QUI ENVOIENT DES RELEVÉS

XVI. SYNOPTIC TABLE SHOWING FOR THE PERIOD 1924-1933 THE PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE OBTAINED FROM PREPARED OPIUM IN RELATION TO THE TOTAL REVENUE OF THE COUNTRY IN THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH MAKE RETURNS

Note explicative.

Le pourcentage figurant au tableau pour chaque pays indique représente le rapport entre les recettes provenant de l'opium préparé et les recettes générales des pays. La comparaison entre les pourcentages des divers pays intéressés pour une année quelconque permettra de juger de l'importance relative desdites recettes de chaque pays par rapport aux autres pays.

Il n'est pas inutile de souligner que les pourcentages en question ont été calculés par rapport aux recettes générales de chaque pays. L'augmentation ou la diminution du pourcentage ne signifie pas nécessairement l'augmentation ou la diminution des chiffres absolus des recettes provenant de l'opium préparé d'une année à l'autre.

Explanatory Note.

The percentage given in the table for each country indicates the amount of revenue from prepared opium in relation to the general revenue of the country. A comparison between the percentages of the various countries concerned for any year gives the relative amount of the revenue in question for each country in comparison with other countries.

It should perhaps be pointed out that the percentages in question are calculated in relation to the general revenue of each country. An increase or decrease in this percentage does not necessarily imply an increase or decrease in the absolute figures of revenue from prepared opium for one year as compared with another.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pays Countries	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Birmanie (a) Burma (a)	3,51	2,86	3,14	2,93	3,14	2,51	3,02	2,00	2,69	2,82
Bornéo (Nord-) North Borneo	21,70	21,40	22,70	21,20	19,20	16,71	14,40	11,22	10,31	8,64
Brunei	22,31	20,03	19,29	20,07	21,60	19,51	13,50	14,50	11,85	9,19
Ceylan Ceylon	0,05	0,05	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,02
Etablissements du Détroit Straits Settlements	38,90	23,30	30,50	31,00	32,30	15,10	23,00	18,6	13,16	19,00
Etats malais fédérés Federated Malay States	15,00	13,40	14,60	13,40	12,30	14,00	13,00	10,68	8,22	7,44
Etats malais non fédérés Unfederated Malay States										
Johore	29,39	30,00	28,00	27,00	23,00	23,00	21,02	16,26	14,47	16,06
Kedah	34,55	32,22	25,00	27,90	27,00	26,78	23,83	18,84	15,69	14,77
Perlis	35,85	30,01	32,00	36,29	29,90	30,15	29,05	19,21	18,7	18,88
Kelantan	22,85	20,00	14,50	12,10	16,90	16,80	21,40	13,20	?	?
Trengganu	28,20	22,20	25,70	21,40	20,50	17,70	18,63	14,30	11,52	10,73
Formose (Tai-Ouan) Formosa (Taiwan)	4,75	1,05	3,42	3,52	2,72	2,01	3,00	2,86	2,34	1,80
Hong-Kong	20,00	11,30	10,20	11,60	11,00	8,32	7,23	6,55	5,01	0,77
Inde française French India	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0,03	0,03	N.R.
Indes néerlandaises Netherlands Indies	6,28	5,81	5,36	4,83	4,91	5,27	6,13	4,23	4,40	2,80
Indochine Indo-China	11,33	9,20	6,29	6,67	5,18	4,70	?	?	?	?
Kouan-Toung (Territoire à bail) Kwantung (Leased Territory)	7,50	8,90	8,40	7,00	6,40	3,50	8,0	7,74	10,00	(b)
Macao	15,53	35,42	32,64	27,08	22,16	25,00	25,00	18,46	20,18	N.R.
Sarawak	?	17,86	16,26	18,76	15,56	13,90	11,75	10,98	9,02	11,59
Siam	17,88	18,24	16,68	15,48	15,29	15,35	14,06	11,63	10,97	6,88

(a) Le rapport pour 1933 du Gouvernement de Birmanie donne des renseignements statistiques relatifs aux recettes brutes et aux recettes provenant de l'opium préparé des Etats Shan du Nord et du Sud pour ladite année. Les pourcentages calculés d'après ces données sont respectivement de 8,17 et de 2,42 %, mais on ne voit pas clairement si les chiffres d'après lesquels le Secrétariat a calculé lesdits pourcentages représentent les *recettes nettes* provenant de l'opium préparé.

(b) Ce chiffre ne pourra être fourni par les autorités qu'après l'achèvement du rapport annuel concernant les finances.

(a) The report for 1933 by the Government of Burma contains statistical information regarding the gross revenue and the revenue obtained from prepared opium of the Northern and Southern Shan States. The percentages calculated on the basis of these figures are respectively 8.17 and 2.42 per cent. It is, however, not clear whether the figures on which the Secretariat's calculations are based represent the *net revenue* obtained from prepared opium.

(b) This figure cannot be supplied by the authorities until after the completion of the annual financial report.